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HIGHER EDUCATION  
*in the*  
FORTY-EIGHT STATES

*A REPORT TO THE  
GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE*



The Council of State Governments

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Chicago 37, Illinois



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## PREFACE

TO AN extent seldom if ever equaled in our history, educators, state officials and the public at large are interested in the programs and organization of American higher education. The fact that the Council of State Governments was directed to undertake a study of higher education in the forty-eight states is but one indication of widespread interest in the subject as an important area of state responsibility.

This report sketches briefly the historical development of American higher education from its colonial beginnings to the present. It outlines the types of programs and activities maintained by public and private institutions. It examines the financing of higher education, particularly with regard to the sources from which public institutions receive their income. And it devotes a major share of its attention to the organizational structures and processes through which the states formulate and execute state policies relating to higher education.

Primarily the study is a factual survey of the administration of state activities in the field of higher education. For the most part its attention is focused on state institutions, but, in order to present a well-rounded picture, pertinent information relating to private and to local public institutions is included. The report does not attempt to deal qualitatively with substantive educational programs or with the internal operation of institutions of higher education.

The information presented in the chapters on History, Program, Expenditures and Income was secured from a variety of central and secondary sources. Published and unpublished data from the United States Office of Education were used in all phases of the study and were especially valuable in connection with the analysis of expenditures and income.

Most of the information in the chapter on Organization was obtained directly through the offices of the Governors of the several states. By means of a series of detailed questionnaires, data were gathered on the structure, powers, duties and responsibilities of boards governing state institutions of higher education and on the extent to which other agencies participate in decisions relating to state programs of higher education. Before final analyses and interpretations

were undertaken, summary tabulations of most of these data were checked with the Governors' offices and by appropriate state authorities designated by the Governors.

In order that information collected by questionnaire might be viewed in proper perspective, field visits were made to a group of selected states. In each state visited efforts were made to consult individually with legislative, administrative and institutional officials. The views, attitudes and judgments expressed in these interviews provided a background against which the questionnaire data were interpreted and evaluated.

Most of the statistical information was tabulated mechanically. Despite efforts to verify all material, some inaccuracies are inevitable. Moreover, many factors that are not subject to statistical measurement and presentation significantly affect the state programs in question. These factors vary in kind and intensity from state to state. Consequently, care should be exercised in making institution-by-institution or state-by-state comparisons. Within these limitations, it is believed that the following report reflects the general picture of higher education in the forty-eight states.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

*The principal value of higher education for the individual lies not in the potential economic advantages it may confer but in its capacity to make life more meaningful and worthwhile. The principal value of higher education for society is to be found in its training for effective citizenship. In our nation this value is all the more essential since in a democracy all decisions rest finally with the people. With research pushing back the boundaries of knowledge so rapidly, it becomes imperative that the opportunities for access to higher education be broadened, that increasing proportions of our people be informed on matters of vital importance to themselves and their fellow citizens.*

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS<sup>1</sup>

**H**IGHER education in the forty-eight states is being examined more closely today than at any previous time in its history. Since the close of World War II more than two-thirds of the states have launched surveys of the organization of state government. Some of these have examined state institutions of higher education in terms of their place in the framework of state government generally. And almost all the surveys have concerned themselves with certain developments in state administrative reorganization which affect higher education—developments which include, among others, centralized purchasing, centralized personnel services, executive budgeting, etc. During the same period more than half of the states have conducted separate studies of higher education. For the most part, these studies, have focused attention on the needs of the states for the programs and services of institutions of higher education and on the manner in which the needs are being met.

Over the years, American higher education has played an important role in shaping the lives and livelihood of the people. Through its instructional offerings, its research undertakings, and its extension, adult education and general public service programs, higher education contributes immeasurably to the vitality and maturity of our society.

From the beginning, institutions of higher education, both public and private, have received governmental encouragement and support. The Massachusetts Colonial Assembly appropriated public funds for the establishment of America's first college, Harvard. As a general practice, the states have granted indirect aid to private institutions in the form of special privileges and tax exemptions. In addition, state and local governments have created a large number of publicly controlled and supported institutions of higher education. Today, public institutions number over 650, roughly one-third of the total, and they enroll more than one-half of all resident (full-time, regular-term) students.

Approximately half of the public institutions are state universities,

<sup>1</sup>This brief statement of summary and conclusions also is published separately. Key passages from various chapters of the text are included, verbatim, in the statement.

colleges, and professional and technical schools of various kinds. And nearly three-fourths of the full-time students attending public institutions are enrolled in state schools; they comprise, roughly, three-eighths of the total number of resident students enrolled in all institutions, public and private. The remaining public institutions are maintained by units of local government such as municipalities, counties and special districts. These serve about one-eighth of the total number of resident students enrolled in all institutions, public and private.

Higher education, as an important state responsibility, is claiming closer attention from state policy-forming officials. With increasing frequency Governors and legislators ask: What does the future hold for higher education, particularly state-supported higher education? On what basis may immediate and long-range plans best be formulated? What are the kinds of problems likely to arise? Which courses of action appear most promising?

This survey outlines the kinds of programs and activities carried on by institutions of higher education, public and private, throughout the nation. It describes the general purposes for which the institutions expend their funds. It analyzes the sources from which the nation's colleges and universities receive their income. And it examines the manner in which the states are organized for the support and direction of state institutions of higher education. In general terms, the findings of the survey are these:

**I. Public demand for the services provided by institutions of higher education will continue to mount; expenditures of institutions of higher education will continue to increase.**

The passage of the first Morrill Act in 1862 jolted American higher education out of the familiar paths it had trod for two centuries. With the introduction and development of the land-grant college program came a clearer identification of the role of higher education: (1) it is now generally agreed that higher education should be made available to broad segments of the population; (2) education in the applied sciences—technical and vocational education generally—now has wide recognition and status; and (3) the performance of broad public services and participation in activities designed to serve both immediate and long-range needs of society are generally accepted as proper and important functions of institutions of higher education. These

trends toward greater democratization of higher education, thus begun, continue strong today.

The growth of American higher education has been phenomenal. Although America's total population nearly doubled during the half-century just ended, college-age population—age groups eighteen through twenty-one—increased no more than 45 per cent. In sharp contrast, resident enrollment in the nation's colleges and universities increased nearly 925 per cent during the same fifty years.

Several significant shifts in program gained impetus during recent decades. First, the junior college or "community college" movement matured rapidly. The 436 institutions of this type in 1930 reported a total student body (including part-time students) of 74,088. By 1950, the number of institutions was 634, and the number of students totaled 562,786; seven and one-half times as many students attended 45 per cent more institutions.

Secondly, graduate education made tremendous advances during these years. A total of 51,064 graduate students attended the nation's colleges and universities in 1930. Graduate enrollment in 1950 reached 223,786—four and one-third times as large as the earlier figure. And graduate education costs more per student to provide than undergraduate. Small classes, intensive personal attention by faculty members to students, expensive library and laboratory facilities—all these spell high costs for the graduate schools. Training for many of the professions, also, is more expensive than undergraduate education. Medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and public health are a few of the fields in which annual per-student costs are high.

Substantial increases in extension activities, adult education and general public service programs constituted a third significant program shift during the 30's and 40's. Comprehensive data are not available to establish the number of people served by these programs, or their costs, but it is clear that they have mushroomed during the last two decades.

Enormous expansion of research activities of higher education merits special attention as a fourth significant shift during the last twenty years. Expenditures for separately budgeted, organized research projects alone multiplied twelve and one-half times, from \$18 million in 1930 to \$225 million in 1950. There is no way to measure accurately in terms of dollars the value of the research activities of the colleges and universities. They supply in large part the foundation on

which tomorrow's scientific, economic, social and political advance will be built.

Thus, today, institutions of higher education are providing more services of more kinds for more people. Indications are strong that this trend will continue.

## **II. Public funds will continue to supply the major share of income received by institutions of higher education.**

The nation's colleges and universities receive funds for educational and general purposes from a variety of sources, both public and private. The public sources are (1) state government; (2) local government (such as municipalities, counties and special districts); and (3) federal government (including federal payments for veterans' fees). Other identifiable sources of income are non-veteran student fees, endowment earnings, and private gifts and grants.

Early reports indicate that with the development of the land-grant college movement, the relative importance of public funds as a source of income for institutions of higher education increased substantially. In 1918, 42 per cent of total operating funds received by all colleges and universities, public and private, came from public sources; by mid-century this percentage was much higher. During the 20's tremendous increases in enrollment forced college and university administrators to turn more and more to student fees for revenue. The share of institutional income supplied by all public sources dropped to 35 per cent during the late 20's and remained at that level for a decade. But it rose in 1948 to nearly 60 per cent; in 1950 it was slightly lower, just above 57 per cent.

Endowment earnings, traditionally a major source of income for private institutions, have declined steadily over the last three decades in terms of their relative contribution. In 1918 they provided 18.5 per cent of the educational and general income of all institutions; in 1950 they supplied 5.4 per cent. In contrast, income from private gifts and grants has increased in relative importance, from 4.5 per cent in 1918 to 6.6 per cent in 1950. Private donors are giving greater amounts for current operations rather than giving for endowment purposes only.

The share of income which all institutions, public and private, received from non-veteran student fees ranged from 21.2 per cent in 1918



to a high of 35.8 per cent in 1934; then down again to 20.0 per cent in 1948 and up to 21.7 per cent in 1950. These figures do not reflect fees paid by the federal government on behalf of veteran students.

Although endowment earnings, private gifts and grants, and non-veteran student fees remain important sources of income for the nation's colleges and universities, nevertheless it is highly unlikely that income from the first two of those sources will increase sufficiently to relieve to any considerable extent the demand for public funds. The proportionate share of income received from the third source, student fees, probably cannot be increased substantially without affecting the availability of higher educational opportunity to large numbers of young people. Public funds remain the major source of funds with which to finance future increases in the cost of providing higher education for American youth.

**III. Close coordination of the programs and activities of state institutions of higher education is urgently needed in order that available resources and facilities may be utilized most effectively.**

Institutions of higher education vary widely in terms of the programs offered and the activities carried on. Although fine distinctions are difficult to make, the nation's colleges and universities fall roughly into four general types: junior colleges, separate professional and technical schools, liberal arts colleges, and universities.

Junior colleges ordinarily are two-year institutions offering college preparatory programs covering the first two undergraduate collegiate years, and terminal programs either of a general or vocational nature. Frequently they endeavor to serve both young people and adults of a given community. Much of their enrollment is made up of part-time students. To an increasing extent in recent years, many of these institutions are earning the title "community college."

Separate professional and technical schools offer undergraduate work leading to a baccalaureate degree in one or more of the professional or technical fields, including teacher education, engineering, music, theology, and many others.

Liberal arts colleges offer undergraduate curricula in the arts and sciences leading to the baccalaureate degree. In addition, many of them offer training in various professional and technical fields, as well

as basic instruction essential to graduate-level professional and technical education at other institutions. A few also offer limited graduate programs.

The universities include all these programs; they maintain liberal arts colleges, offer professional and technical education in several areas, and provide graduate work in a number of fields. These institutions carry on the bulk of the nation's formal, organized research. In addition, they engage in broad extension, adult education and general public service programs.

Operation of a state's institutions of higher education involves a continuous flow of policy decisions. They range from determination of how much money the state government shall channel into higher education to determination of what shall be included in the introductory courses in physics at the state university. The answers to these innumerable questions affect the extent and quality of a state's higher educational offering.

Some of the questions, it is clear, should be decided by agencies, such as the legislature, which are highly sensitive to the broad public will. Others, obviously, should be answered on the institutional level through processes and procedures established for that purpose. Still other questions require for their solutions a blending of special knowledge and responsiveness to the public which frequently is difficult to find.

The most desirable organizational structure is one which assures that each individual decision will be made by the agency or official best qualified to make it. It is no simple task, however, to distinguish what kinds of decisions should be made by which agencies. Meaningful distinctions cannot be drawn in terms of whether the question involves finance; most questions relating to higher education, or any other state activity, involve finance in some degree. Nor can the distinction be simply in terms of whether the decision will influence educational program; few decisions relating to higher education fail to influence program to some extent.

Meaningful distinctions can be made, however, in terms of (1) whether the decision can and should reflect the broad public will, as in the determination of how much state money should go to higher education; (2) whether the decision calls for expert knowledge or technical or professional competence, and what kind—as in determination of what facilities, personnel, materials, and curriculum should

be provided for instruction in engineering; and (3) whether the judgment required involves a viewpoint and a breadth of public responsibility which only agencies with state-wide authority possess.

Allocation of decisions to various agencies for determination will vary from state to state. There is and can be no single, simple solution. Through the years the states have established traditions and precedents which, in many instances, are as firmly established as provisions of the state constitutions. A given state's constitution and traditions form a framework within which its government carries on its activities. The fact that the frameworks vary from state to state is an important reason why individual applications of the general principle just discussed will take different forms in different states.

In most states, four kinds of agencies or authorities participate in the decision-making process in varying degrees: (1) the legislatures, (2) the Governors, (3) the central state administrative agencies and (4) the boards governing state institutions of higher education. A fifth kind of agency participates in this process in a number of the states—the central state-wide coordinating board. In addition to these five kinds of agencies or authorities, institutional faculties and administrative officials also play important roles in the determination of questions relating to higher education.

### *The Legislature*

The elected legislative assembly of the state is immediately and directly sensitive to the people's wishes. Its members are elected for relatively short terms by voters residing in limited areas and are selected for the specific purpose of reflecting the views of their constituents in the formulation of state governmental policies.

The actions of all major state officials are subject to public scrutiny in varying degrees, but the legislator, elected for a term which extends only through two or at most four years, is acutely conscious of the fact that his decisions affecting higher education, as well as other state programs, are subject to close and relatively frequent public review.

The legislature inevitably plays a significant role in the state government's efforts to provide higher educational opportunities for youth. Because of its central vantage point, it is ideally placed to make decisions relating to the major activities undertaken or supported by the state. Its total view is state-wide. Its major function is to make broad

policy decisions for state-wide programs through enactment of state law.

In terms of specialized knowledge and technical expertness, however, the legislature as an agency operates under several handicaps. As a representative of the people the individual legislator must concern himself with decisions relating to all state programs. He participates in formulation of policy on a multitude of subjects, ranging from the levying of taxes to revision of the judicial code. Nearly half of the state legislatures enact 400 or more laws in a single session; several enact more than 1,000. And this great volume of legislative work must be accomplished during relatively brief and intermittent periods. Most regular sessions last only a few months; in twenty states the constitution limits the regular session to ninety days or less. Only ten legislatures convene regularly each year; the remaining thirty-eight hold one regular session each biennium. In addition, the individual legislator ordinarily devotes much of his time to his private vocation. This tends to limit his opportunities to gain close familiarity with all the various substantive fields of state activity, such as higher education.

The state legislatures are well suited for making general policy; for the determination of the major activities of state government; for the creation of machinery to carry on those activities; for periodic, critical review of them; and for the apportionment of state funds for their support. But the same characteristics which strengthen the legislature for the performance of these functions make it difficult for the legislature to participate effectively in determinations that involve the use of highly specialized knowledge based on long experience and close contact with a technical or professional field. In recognition of this, the states increasingly are providing that such decisions be made by the governing boards and the institutions themselves, which have at their command the specialized knowledge and counsel on which these decisions should be based.

### *The Governor*

The Governor also is popularly elected and so tends to be highly responsive to the wishes of the public. Unlike the individual legislator, however, he is elected by the voters of the state at large rather than by those of a more limited geographic area. Thus he represents the entire state rather than one of many districts. Not only does the Governor participate with the legislature in determining broad public policy

but, as the state's chief executive official, he is charged with the responsibility of translating into action the broad policy determinations established by law. He provides a special kind and a special degree of continuing leadership for all operating agencies and institutions.

The Governor's central position at the apex of the state's administrative structure provides contact with all of the state government's day-to-day operations and permits a unique over-all knowledge of current state problems. Thus, the office of Governor is particularly well equipped, for example, to provide leadership in the formulation of an over-all fiscal program for the state and in the broad coordination of all state activities. Effective participation in these determinations requires a sensitivity to the public will; a central point of view of the state as a whole; and a clear recognition of the relative role played by each state program in the total activity of state government.

### *The Central State Administrative Agencies*

Most states have established a number of central agencies which perform special functions in connection with the administration of all state programs. Typical of these are the budget, pre-audit, post-audit, legal, purchasing and personnel agencies. They perform special functions and render special services to other agencies. Some of these agencies assist the Governors and legislatures in balancing higher education with other state programs; some scrutinize policy decisions with reference to legality, and some are specifically directed to establish and maintain standard administrative procedures and practices.

To perform these functions effectively these agencies are staffed with personnel who possess specific kinds of knowledge and technical skills, and are specifically organized to perform the over-all management and review functions assigned to them by law. On the other hand, active participation in substantive decisions affecting higher educational policy requires other kinds of special knowledge and competence and other patterns of agency organization. The central state administrative agencies do not possess these latter characteristics.

### *The Institutional Governing Boards*

All state institutions of higher education are governed directly by lay boards which have full powers to manage and direct the institutional affairs except for those reserved by law to other agencies.

During the early development of American higher education, as

each new state institution was created, a separate governing board was established to supervise its operation. In more recent years, the scope of responsibility of many boards has been enlarged to include two or more separate institutions.

In ten of the states each state institution is governed by a separate board. Two other states have only one state institution each, and these, of course, have separate boards. In each of twelve states, all state institutions (more than one institution in each state) are grouped under a single governing board. In nineteen states, some boards govern one institution each, others govern groups of institutions; and in two states each board governs two or more institutions.

During the last few years a new type of board—the central state coordinating board—has been established in three states, Oklahoma, New York and New Mexico. The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, established by constitutional amendment in 1941 as a state-wide coordinating agency, possesses broad authority over all state institutions of higher education; it does not, however, directly operate any of the institutions. The Trustees of the State University of New York, established by legislative enactment in 1948, perform both coordinating and operating functions with respect to the state institutions of higher education. The New Mexico Board of Educational Finance, established by statute in 1951, exercises no powers of direct supervision, but has authority to review and coordinate budget requests of the several institutions and to recommend appropriate action to the Governor and the legislature.

Generally speaking, boards established to govern state institutions of higher education appear to have two basic qualities or characteristics. First, for the most part, they are relatively independent, not directly and immediately responsive to the voters of the states or to popularly elected central state officials. By a variety of means most of the boards are screened from direct and immediate influence of the voters and the popularly elected state officials. It is apparent that the provisions establishing them and clothing them with authority to operate state institutions of higher education reflect a deliberate intent that the boards should possess a degree of autonomy.

Secondly, the boards have at their command a wealth of institutional faculty and staff personnel of technical and professional competence. Within each institution are established certain processes and procedures through which the professional competence of this per-

sonnel may be focused on the academic problems with which the institution is faced. A close examination of such intra-institutional machinery is beyond the scope of this study; nevertheless it is clear that the boards, charged by law with responsibility for operating the institutions, can bring to bear the kinds of special knowledge and counsel on which substantive educational policy decisions should be based.

Most boards govern only one or a few institutions rather than all state institutions. Their attention necessarily is directed primarily at the problems of the particular institutions under their jurisdiction. Only secondarily do they focus attention on the over-all, state-wide problems relating to higher education. The location of these boards in the state's organizational structure assumes particular importance when questions relating to state-wide coordination of higher education arise.

If funds allocated for higher education are to be used most effectively, it is essential that they be channeled into those programs and activities which are most urgently needed in the state. If this is to be achieved, the needs of the state for the various services and activities that institutions of higher education can provide should be continuously surveyed and their relative urgency carefully weighed. There should be inventories of available facilities for higher education to determine their suitability for serving the needs which exist. In this way needs and facilities may be matched in such a manner that the most urgent requirements will be met first.

Obviously, needs vary from state to state and from time to time. In one state the most urgent need at one time may be for more facilities for undergraduate education of various kinds. These may be provided by expanding the capacity of the state's junior colleges, liberal arts colleges, and the undergraduate facilities of the universities. In another state the most pressing need may be for more facilities for education in professional fields, such as medicine, dentistry or veterinary medicine. Services of these kinds may be provided by expanding existing programs, by establishing new ones or by participation in cooperative interstate arrangements, such as the southern regional program established in 1948 and the western regional program established in 1951. In other states the needs may be most urgent in research, graduate education, extension and adult education, teacher education, or in various combinations of these programs and services.

Identification of needs and determination of their relative urgency are difficult tasks that involve special kinds of judgment. These are "middle ground" decisions; they require for their determination not only a high degree of technical and professional competence in analysis and evaluation of information but, also, a state-wide view, an over-all appreciation of the state's needs for services which higher education can provide.

Widespread use of various types of coordinating mechanisms is evidence that the need for state-wide coordination has general recognition.

As noted previously, three states have established central boards charged with coordinating the programs and activities of the various state institutions of higher education and their immediate governing boards. In varying degrees these central boards have been designed to participate actively in determination of "middle ground" questions—those involving state-wide coordination of higher education.

In each of twelve states a single board supervises the operation of all state institutions. In these states the central operating board is suited for participation in "middle ground" decisions.

In two-thirds of the remaining states, some but not all of the state institutions are grouped, with two or more institutions governed by a single operating board. This practice has been used most widely in connection with institutions that emphasize the education of teachers.

In nearly all of the states that do not have central operating or coordinating boards, some type of voluntary organization has been established. The voluntary efforts usually take the form of inter-institutional councils composed of executive officials of the institutions, members of the governing boards, or both. These groups represent an effort to achieve a degree of state-wide coordination without the use of formally established central boards clothed with broad legal authority.

Thus machinery varies from state to state, as it should in order to serve individual state needs. Clearly, however, there is an important trend toward closer coordination of the programs and activities of state institutions of higher education.



## *Chapter One*

### HISTORY

**I**N 1636 the Massachusetts Colonial Assembly appropriated £400 to establish a "School or College" in Newtown, Massachusetts. A few years later the Reverend John Harvard bequeathed his estate of nearly £800 and his library of 400 volumes to the school. Thus began America's first tiny colonial college.

Three centuries later in 1950 America's 1,868 institutions of higher education enrolled 2.4 million students and expended \$2.6 billion.

The history of American higher education is a story of tremendous growth and expansion. More significantly, it is a story of the efforts of a vital social institution to fill the constantly changing, ever-increasing demands of the society in which it exists, and which it seeks to serve.

Of the nation's 1,868 institutions of higher education, only nine were founded during America's colonial period.<sup>1</sup> The first of these, Harvard College, dates from 1636. Established primarily to train Congregational ministers, it undertook also to provide a classical education for the sons of wealthy colonial landowners and merchants. William and Mary, in 1693, and Yale, in 1701, were founded with much the same purposes in mind.

Four more sectarian colleges—Princeton (1746), Brown (1765), Rutgers (1766), and Dartmouth (1769)—were founded largely as an outgrowth of an intensive religious upsurge, the "great Awakening" of the 1730's and 1740's, which breathed new life into the weakening religious forces of the time.

The programs of the other two colleges which date from this period—King's College, later Columbia (1754), and the University of Pennsylvania (1755)—were somewhat broader in scope. Although Columbia was established under sectarian control, its curricular offering was less limited than that of other church controlled schools. Early in its history (1767) it added medical training, and some years

<sup>1</sup> In 1950, 1,868 institutions of higher education reported financial data to the United States Office of Education. Nine institutions still in operation today carried on full college-level programs during pre-revolutionary times. Other institutions were started during this period as secondary-level academics, but did not become colleges until later.

later it was among the first few American colleges to establish a law professorship. The University of Pennsylvania, a non-sectarian institution, offered a similarly broad liberal arts program from the beginning. Both colleges, however, in response to the demands of the time, also trained young men for the ministry.

Domination by religious groups was a characteristic of the colonial college. Yale's ten trustees, for example, were required to be ministers, and the Rector was a trustee *ex officio*. Princeton, Brown and Rutgers were founded by religious bodies or religious leaders. For many years, King's College was controlled by a board composed of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rector of Trinity Church, New York, four ministers of non-conformist congregations, and two governmental officials.

Prior to the middle of the eighteenth century it was of little concern whether the control of an institution was "public" or "private." Small, economically weak colonial communities sought financial aid and responsible guidance wherever either could be found. Frequently, support and control of an institution were divided among interested individuals and governmental jurisdictions in a manner unique to the period. Harvard College was named for the Reverend John Harvard, who contributed money and books to the school. The Massachusetts colonial government previously had appropriated public funds for the establishment of the institution. And the original board of control, the "Overseers of Harvard College," consisted of the Governor and Deputy Governor, the Magistrates and teaching elders of the six nearest towns, and the President of the institution.

Legally, the early colleges were regarded as separate and distinct entities. In view of the dominant role played by Puritan and Congregationalist thought, it is doubtful whether the designation "public college" would have had real meaning in early colonial times. The Puritans placed supreme emphasis on the individual and regarded contracts or agreements among individuals as having a binding force apart from, and independent of, governmental edict or policy. The colonial government—itsself regarded as a mutual covenant among individuals—was considered as only one of many such voluntary associations; others were the church, the local community, and corporations having special purposes, such as colleges.

The Congregationalists emphasized the relative autonomy of small, local associations. It was believed that corporations generally, including educational corporations, were not creatures of the state in the

modern sense, but rather were independent, self-determining bodies. It is understandable, then, that the early colonial institutions emerged as community endeavors, in which governmental jurisdictions could and did participate jointly with private groups and individuals, but in which governmental authority enjoyed no superior or controlling status.

From the middle of the eighteenth century on, however, the issue of institutional control came quickly to the fore. A spirited controversy flared over the control of King's College during the early 1750's. Trinity Church sought a royal charter requiring that the school's President always be a member of the Church of England and that the college's religious services use only the liturgy of that church. William Livingston, a prominent lawyer, editor, and political leader, fought unsuccessfully for secular control. He argued that higher education should be responsive to the public will and, further, that this could best be achieved by giving the colonial assembly direct control over the institution.

A second controversy raged over the control of Yale. Beginning in 1755, the Colonial Assembly, dissatisfied with the management of the school, stopped the regular annual appropriation of public funds, and debated for nearly a decade whether to declare itself the true founder of the institution. The college, on the other hand, insisted that the ten clergymen who originally had organized the school were actually the founders. Thus their successors, the argument ran, should continue to exercise exclusive control over it. For a time, control remained unchanged. But in 1792, when Yale needed financial aid, the college agreed to a reorganization which added the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and six other state officials as members *ex officio* of the corporation.

Also, about this time, movements aimed at securing greater public control over private colleges were generated in New York, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Massachusetts. For varying periods of time, Columbia, Dartmouth and the University of Pennsylvania actually were under public control.

With the close of the colonial period came the first faint rumblings of a discontent that reached a climax in 1862 with the creation of the land-grant college program.

During the early 1800's an infusion of new thought from abroad focused attention on scientific investigation and stimulated a clamor

for the industrial adaptation of new scientific discoveries. At home, a lusty, vigorous and democratic nation flexed its new-found muscles. American pushed its frontiers steadily westward. The permeating spread of the industrial revolution created openings for greater numbers of technically trained people—openings which could not readily be filled. More people sought more training of more kinds.

Higher education, reluctant to change, attempted to meet the challenge of the time with half-measures—little more. Greek, Latin, mathematics and philosophy remained the major studies of the first three college years, but a few new courses invaded the traditional liberal arts curriculum. By 1811, chemistry was offered at the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, Dartmouth, Columbia, Yale and elsewhere. During the 1820's, Harvard, Yale and Columbia added economics. William and Mary established the first chair in history in 1822. By 1815, chairs of law had been provided at the College of Philadelphia, Columbia, William and Mary, and Harvard. Two years later, in 1817, Harvard established a law department. From the time of its founding in 1819, the University of Virginia made provision for a school of law, but its first law professor was not appointed until the following year. Yale added the teaching staff of a small, independent New Haven law school to its faculty in 1843.

A few separate professional and technical schools appeared. Medical training expanded substantially. The four medical schools active in 1800 were joined by sixty-two others by 1860. Many of these, however, were small, proprietary institutions offering instruction of dubious quality. The new national government established the nation's first engineering education at West Point in 1802 and offered it at Annapolis from 1845. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, the first private technical school, began operation in 1824 at Troy, New York. Few additional institutions for training engineers were established, however, until after the land-grant program was born.

Teacher training, meantime, had taken its first halting steps. Small, private normal schools were founded at Concord, Vermont, in 1823 and at Lancaster, Massachusetts, in 1827. The public normal school movement—providing for the training of teachers in secondary-level academics—dates from 1839, when Massachusetts founded its first State Normal School at Lexington. This movement spread slowly; but by 1860, public normal schools could be found in as many as nine States. Although teacher training was not generally introduced at

college level until much later, early experiments were undertaken at Indiana University in 1853, and at the State University of Iowa in 1855, which established the first chair of education still in existence.

Education for women had its first feeble beginnings in the same period. A number of "female seminaries" made their appearance during the first few decades of the nineteenth century. Georgia Female College—the first school intended from the outset as a college for women—was chartered in 1836. The curricular program, however, was weaker than that offered at the typical college for men. Of institutions still operating, Oberlin College was the first to admit women on an equal basis with men. It adopted this policy in 1837—just three years after the college opened. Then, with its founding in 1850, the University of Utah became the first of a long list of coeducational public institutions.

The eight decades from 1780 to 1860 witnessed the creation of a sizeable number of new institutions of higher education. With the purchase of the Louisiana Territory in 1803, vast stretches of virgin land were opened for settlement. As the settlers pushed westward in succeeding waves, they carried with them the badges of civilization: the familiar social institutions of the more firmly established East. As each new community anchored its roots in the land, characteristic institutions developed: churches, elementary schools and, later, academies. Colleges soon followed. In all, 173 new, permanent institutions were established, most of them during the latter years of the period. During the fifty years before 1830, only forty colleges were opened; more than three times as many—133 institutions—were launched during the succeeding thirty years. Of these new institutions, only twenty-one were under public control. The overwhelming majority—152 of them—were private colleges, and religious denominations controlled most of them. To some extent, the new colleges shaped their programs to fit emerging local needs. But, for the most part, they sought to emulate the older eastern schools in whose image they were created and from whose graduates they recruited their faculties. Significant educational innovations were uncommon among the little Harvards, Yales and Princetons that dotted the trans-Appalachian area.

By 1860, thirty-four states—including the original thirteen—had been admitted to the Union. The twenty-one public colleges were scattered throughout twenty states (Ohio founded two such institu-

tions). Of the thirteen *original* states, only six—fewer than half—established public institutions. In contrast, two-thirds of the newer states—fourteen of twenty-one—founded state schools.

Although the phenomenal burgeoning of public institutions still awaited inauguration of the land-grant program in 1862, indications already were clear that more and more people considered higher education to be deserving of support and encouragement by all levels of government—federal, state and local.

As early as 1787 under the Articles of Confederation, the national government enacted a series of ordinances pertaining to the Northwest Territory. These ordinances formally recognized the importance of higher education and set aside public lands for its support. Later, under the Constitution, the new federal government continued the pattern; thus it granted land for the establishment of educational institutions and for the support of educational activities.

The several states, equally cognizant of the critical role of higher education in a democracy, actively encouraged its development by constitutional or statutory enactment. States provided for the establishment and support of a variety of public institutions of higher education. In addition, they granted private educational institutions a variety of special privileges and exemptions.

On the local level, the beginnings of public support and control were more modest. Of the thirteen municipal colleges and universities in operation today, two were established prior to 1860. First in existence was the College of Charleston in Charleston, South Carolina, originally chartered in 1785 as a private college and changed to municipal public status in 1837. The second was City College, founded in 1849, the first of four units of the College of the City of New York. Locally supported junior or “community” colleges—a highly significant local contribution to the present pattern of higher education—did not appear until after the beginning of the twentieth century.

As the nineteenth century advanced, the Dartmouth College Case clarified the perplexing question of whether a state had the right to modify the charter of a private institution. The New Hampshire Legislature in 1816 enacted a statute which reorganized the college and placed it under state control. In 1819 the United States Supreme Court held the statute unconstitutional. Chief Justice John Marshall, delivering the opinion of the Court, declared the charter of the private

institution to be "a contract, the obligation of which cannot be impaired without violating the Constitution of the United States."

Breaches appeared here and there in the traditional framework of American higher education throughout the first half of the nineteenth century. Unceasing pressures forced new courses into the curriculum. A number of professional departments were established. But with each concession came demands for a dozen more, for the causes of pressures continued to mount. The nation's boundaries pushed all the way to the Pacific. Immense areas were opened for settlement. The rich agricultural lands of the Midwest were drawn closer to metropolitan markets through a network of railroads and waterways. Dramatic changes in the nation's economic fabric grew out of the industrial revolution. The demand for greater democratization of higher education, first voiced decades earlier by Thomas Jefferson and others, now reached clamorous proportions. Thus the interaction of a wide variety of powerful economic, social, and political forces led to the creation in 1862 of the land-grant college system. So began the era of modern development in American higher education.

The first Morrill Act authorized grants of land to each state "for the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

Thirty thousand acres of federal land were set aside for each congressional seat to which a state was entitled. Negotiable land scrip was issued to those states in which federal land holdings were insufficient to fill the commitment. Proceeds from sale of the land or scrip were invested, and the income was applied to the support of the land-grant institutions.

Within nine years, thirty-six states accepted the terms of the new law. Today, every state has at least one land-grant college. Massachusetts has two, one private and one public. Moreover, each of the seventeen Southern States maintains a separate land-grant college for Negroes. In addition, Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico have set up land-grant schools. Twenty-six of the states—more than half—incor-

porated the land-grant institution into the state university. The remaining states designated other institutions to receive the Morrill Act benefits. Four states (Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania) arranged for private institutions to carry out the purposes of the act.

The original Morrill Act was supplemented from time to time. The Hatch Act (1887) allocated annual sums of money for the support of agricultural experiment stations operated in conjunction with the land-grant colleges. The second Morrill Act (1890) provided additional land-grant funds to the institutions. The Adams Act (1906) and the Purnell Act (1925) increased federal support of the agricultural experiment stations. The Smith-Lever Act (1914) established a substantial grant-in-aid program for cooperative agricultural and home economics work by the colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture. The Capper-Ketcham Act (1928) further augmented support of the agricultural extension program. And the Bankhead-Jones Act (1935) authorized additional increases in the annual grants to the institutions.

The first Morrill Act, thus, provided a channel through which federal financial aid has continued to flow to a substantial number of state institutions. But the land-grant program also has played an important role in stimulating other innovations. First, it is now clearly established that higher education shall not be limited to the well-to-do and to those entering the learned professions. Secondly, education in the applied sciences—technical and vocational training generally—now has status, now is respectable. Third, the performance of general public services and participation in a multitude of activities designed to serve the immediate needs of society are generally accepted as proper and important functions of higher educational institutions.

A series of closely interrelated developments followed the introduction of the land-grant program. American higher education was jolted rudely out of the familiar paths it had trod for two centuries and entered a period of bold experimentation that has not yet ended. Curricular program offerings broadened substantially and the elective system was adopted generally. Graduate education became an important new level of collegiate work, and research and investigation were recognized as primary functions and responsibilities of higher education. Professional and technical education became integral parts of the program.



## THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM

The traditionally rigid curricular pattern of the mid-nineteenth century college could not assimilate the host of new courses which clamored for place. Under the leadership of the youthful Charles W. Eliot, named President of Harvard in 1869, a group of militant educational leaders fought for a greater degree of program flexibility. Arguing that the needs of no two students are identical, they urged that the colleges offer the student a wide selection of courses and invite him to choose those which interested him most. The movement gained impetus. By 1900, the elective system was in general use. Educators, however, were concerned lest unlimited choice of courses leave the student with little more than a hodge-podge of fragmentary knowledge. Efforts were initiated to temper breadth with depth, to devise a plan of study which would insure that every college graduate be familiar with the broad fields of knowledge—the humanities, the natural and social sciences, the fine arts. This search for a “core program,” for a means of assuring adequate “general education,” continues unabated.

## RESEARCH AND GRADUATE EDUCATION

Today's university dates from the introduction of graduate study in the program of American higher education. Many of the nation's scholars studied at leading German universities during the nineteenth century. They returned convinced that investigation and research are primary functions and responsibilities of institutions of higher education. The concept spread rapidly and it soon became a basic tenet. Johns Hopkins University, founded in 1876, was the first American institution organized along modern university lines. From the beginning its program emphasized research and investigation, as well as graduate and professional study. Clark University in 1889 and the University of Chicago in 1892 were organized with similar purposes in view.

A number of colleges offered advanced studies during the middle years of the nineteenth century. Yale granted its first Ph.D. degree in 1861. Harvard instituted a graduate program about the same time, although its graduate department was not established until 1872. From these weak beginnings, graduate education spread quickly. In 1876, forty-four Ph.D. degrees were conferred in the United States. By 1900 the number had grown to 342; by 1930 to 2,024; and by 1940

to 3,290. In 1951, 7,337 Ph.D.'s were granted in more than sixty-five different fields of study by institutions in forty states.

Both World Wars greatly stimulated research activity on the nation's campuses. During World War II, the Office of Scientific Research and Development spent \$344 million for research—most of it channelled through the universities. Today, research contracts with the armed forces, the Atomic Energy Commission and other federal agencies account for a substantial part of the budgeted research activities of higher education. Similarly, state and local government agencies call on higher education regularly for research assistance. In addition, business and industrial groups as well as private foundations provide funds for the support of an amazing catalog of research projects.

#### TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Before the middle of the nineteenth century, little attention was devoted to the development of technical education. But, after the land-grant college program was launched, technical schools sprang up in all sections of the country. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which opened in 1865, undertook the first extensive program of laboratory instruction four years later. Between 1865 and 1905, several leading private technical schools were founded—among them Lehigh University, California Institute of Technology, Armour Institute and Carnegie Institute of Technology. A number of states established separate technical schools. The first of these, the Colorado School of Mines, was founded in 1871 under private auspices and transferred to public control in 1874. In addition, many of the older, well-established institutions added programs of technical education. Columbia opened the first school of mines in 1864. Universities, both public and private, established divisions or departments which offered, among others, degrees in civil, chemical, mining, mechanical, electrical and architectural engineering.

By 1920, 150 schools offered comprehensive technical training programs. Two-thirds of these were affiliated with universities. Since then the trend has continued. Today more than 160 schools of engineering operate as integral parts of university systems.

One-third of the sixty-six medical schools active in 1860 closed or suspended operation during the Civil War. But following the war, new growth occurred. By 1904, 166 medical schools conferred degrees on more than 5,000 physicians annually. Many of these schools were

small, proprietary institutions with inadequate facilities and poorly trained instructional staffs. Consequently, the American Medical Association embarked on a campaign to improve the quality of medical education. Minimum standards were established. Schools which failed to comply came under the fire of criticism from the profession and the public alike. State licensing boards generally refused to license graduates of schools not meeting A.M.A. standards. By 1915, the number of medical schools dropped to 95; by 1927, only eighty schools were in operation. Today the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association lists seventy-two approved medical schools, which together graduate slightly more than six thousand physicians annually. With the exception of a handful, all of the approved medical schools are affiliated with major public or private universities.

Throughout the nineteenth century, America's institutions of higher education sought to develop sound programs of legal education. Toward the end of the century, the traditional lecture method of instruction was strengthened by the introduction of the "case system." Started at Harvard in 1870, the new method employed as teaching materials critical and analytical studies of the decisions of important legal cases. By 1899, more than eighty-five law schools dotted the country, and by 1910, the number had grown to 124. Of this number, only sixty-four were full-time institutions; the remainder were part-time day or night schools, many of which were not approved by the Council on Legal Education of the American Bar Association. Of the 120 law schools on the approved list today, all but a handful are integral parts of the nation's universities.

A multitude of normal schools were established during the last half of the nineteenth century. These teacher-training institutions—almost always secondary schools—were founded to supply the demand for elementary school teachers. By 1895, nearly 350 such schools were in operation—155 of them under public control by state, county and municipal governments.

The vital importance to a democracy of properly trained public school teachers rendered inevitable the elevation of teacher education to the college level. It was not until the second and third decades of the present century, however, that the bulk of the teacher-training schools changed into college-level institutions. By 1930, most of the secondary-level normal schools had been replaced by teachers colleges. In the process, most of the separate, privately controlled

teacher-training institutions disappeared. Many of them retained their private status but became liberal arts colleges. Today, almost all teachers colleges are public institutions.

During the same period, teacher education became an important part of the curricular offering of the nation's large, well-established universities and colleges. More than four hundred such institutions offered programs of teacher education by 1920. Today, nearly all universities maintain schools or colleges of education equal in status to the other major divisions of the institutions.

Education in other professional and technical fields developed along similar lines. Standards climbed steadily upward, and separate schools became integral parts of established universities.

### THE JUNIOR COLLEGE

An important recent addition to the family of higher education institutions is the junior college or "community college." These two-year institutions shape their programs to meet local educational needs of different kinds. They provide terminal vocational and sub-professional training programs for those who wish such training beyond the secondary level. They offer college preparatory work to those who intend to continue their education at a senior college elsewhere. In addition, adult education and public service programs of all types are offered to the adult population of the community.

The first permanent public junior college was established in Joliet, Illinois, in 1902, largely through the efforts of President William Rainey Harper of the University of Chicago. Following the Joliet pattern, many of the junior colleges established since that time are upward extensions of secondary school systems.

California in 1907 authorized the creation of separate, local districts for the support and control of junior colleges. The first such institution was founded at Fresno in 1910.

Two other methods have been used to establish junior colleges. In a few cases, small four-year colleges voluntarily have trimmed their programs to two years and have arranged with larger four-year institutions to accept their graduates. In a number of instances, states have established state systems of junior colleges or separate state controlled and supported junior colleges. Those methods, however, have not been widespread. The great majority of public junior colleges today are locally controlled and, largely, locally supported. State aid ordinarily

is supplied to them in much the same manner as it is granted to public elementary and secondary schools.

The junior college or community college movement gained momentum about 1920. In 1922, 207 institutions enrolled 16,031 students. By 1950, there were 634 such institutions. Of this number, the 329 public institutions enrolled 456,291 students, and the 305 privately controlled institutions enrolled 106,495.

### THE ISSUE OF CONTROL

As the states and the federal government accepted a greater degree of responsibility for the education of the citizens beyond the high school level, the question of institutional control grew more significant. With increasing frequency the courts were called on to distinguish whether particular institutions were in fact "public" or "private." A general rule has developed. If an institution is under the continuing operational direction of a state or other governmental jurisdiction, it ordinarily is declared to be "public."

Fairly typical are cases which arose in Georgia and Missouri. A Georgia statute of 1843 changed the name of the Medical Academy of Georgia (previously chartered as a private corporation) and appropriated \$10,000 to it in the form of state scholarships. In 1860, the school was declared by law to be a branch of the University of Georgia. In a dispute which arose later, a state court concluded that it remained a private corporation since it continued to be controlled by the private officers of the institution rather than by state officials. The University of Missouri, on the other hand, was founded through private subscriptions and began instruction in buildings which were privately donated. Nevertheless, the state courts regard it as a state institution since its management and control rest with the state government. Borderline cases were encountered from time to time. One series of cases involved the Pennsylvania state normal schools. They had been founded by private capital, supported by state appropriations and controlled by joint state-private boards. The state courts held that these institutions were private corporations.

With the exception of a limited number of eastern schools, private institutions receive no state financial aid. Many state constitutions prohibit the granting of public funds to private institutions. Moreover, in at least two states—Kansas and Wisconsin—state courts have struck down state assistance to private colleges without relying upon

specific constitutional prohibitions. The states, however, do generally regard private educational institutions legally as public charities, and they grant substantial indirect assistance in the form of tax exemptions as well as special privileges and immunities.

The courts now generally recognize the authority of the state to regulate the granting of degrees by a private institution as a matter of public welfare, regardless of the terms of the school's original charter.

Thus, in contrast with early colonial times when government participated but did not control, government now has the authority and the obligation to represent and safeguard the public interest.

### INTERSTATE COOPERATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Since the close of World War II interstate cooperation in higher education has developed rapidly. Expanding programs and soaring costs ordinarily mean that only heavily populated, relatively wealthy states can hope to provide complete selections of undergraduate, graduate and professional programs. Most individual states in less heavily populated regions, such as the South and the West have neither adequate resources nor sufficient student demand to justify the maintenance of a full catalog of programs on all academic levels.

Recognizing the seriousness of the problem in the South, the Southern Governors' Conference in 1948 officially endorsed a plan for regional cooperation in higher education. Under the plan the South seeks to pool the established facilities of fourteen Southern States in order that the institutions within each state might better serve the entire region.

First applied in the fields of medicine, dentistry, and veterinary medicine—all of them high-cost fields—the plan provides that a state without educational facilities in these fields may pay the cost of educating its students at established public and private schools in other states of the region. For example, a state with no medical school within its borders may choose to avoid the costly and difficult task of creating new medical training facilities. Rather, the state legislature may appropriate money for the education of a group of its medical students at colleges elsewhere in the region. Through the operation of the plan, established institutions—both public and private—are significantly strengthened, and the needs of the states within the region for greater numbers of physicians are met. Training in other high-cost professional and graduate fields is provided in a similar manner.

Machinery for the plan was established by interstate compact. The *Southern Regional Education Board*, consisting of members from each of the participating states, administers the program. This Board functions as a clearing house through which funds are channeled from "sending states" to "participating institutions." In addition, the Board, advised and assisted by broadly representative committees, assesses the needs of the region and cooperates with institutions in planning for future development.

More recently the West under the leadership of the Western Governors' Conference undertook a similar program of regional cooperation in higher education. In 1951 five states—Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah—established by interstate compact the *Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education*. A sixth state, Arizona, ratified the compact in 1952. Here, as in the South, the plan envisions more effective utilization of established institutions in meeting the needs of the entire region.

Through the interstate compact approach, the individual cooperating state provides its students with a broader selection of programs from which to choose. By program specialization, the participating institution, on the other hand, may improve the excellence of its educational offering.

## *Chapter Two*

### PROGRAM

A CENTURY ago a scattering of small colleges offered a traditional education in the classics to a select few. Today, through a multitude of instructional programs, institutions of higher education seek to prepare America's youth for enlightened participation in the nation's economic, social and political life. Through vitally important programs of research, institutions endeavor to broaden man's understanding of man, to extend his mastery over his physical environment, to improve the tools with which he builds for the future. Through numerous extension, adult education and public service programs, institutions strive to erase the wasteful time lag between the discovery of new knowledge, tools and methods and the application of them in finding solutions to the world's complex problems.

This chapter traces briefly the phenomenal growth of enrollment in institutions of higher education. It sketches the differing types of colleges and universities available to the student. It outlines in broad terms the scope of undergraduate and graduate instructional offerings, the kind and extent of programs of research, and the range and variety of extension, adult education and general public service activities through which the nation's institutions attempt to meet the demands of society. In addition, it discusses the ways in which institutions of higher education are accredited and recent trends and developments in inter-institutional and interstate cooperation.

#### RESIDENT ENROLLMENT<sup>1</sup>

Although America's total population nearly doubled during the half-century just ended, college-age population—age groups 18 through 21—increased no more than 45 per cent. In sharp contrast, enrollment in the nation's colleges and universities increased nearly 925 per cent during the same fifty years.

Growth in total population since the turn of the century has been

<sup>1</sup> Resident enrollment includes only full-time students engaged in study during the academic year September through June. Data on resident enrollment exclude (a) summer session enrollment, (b) preparatory students, (c) special students, and (d) students engaged in correspondence or extension work.



irregular but unceasing. The rates of increase for the five decades range from a high of 21 per cent for 1910 population compared with that of 1900 to a low of 7.2 per cent for 1940 compared with 1930.

College-age population follows another pattern. Rates of change are strikingly different. The relative sizes of its several age groups are shifting. In 1900, 5.9 million of the nation's youth fell into age groups 18, 19, 20 and 21. In 1910 the number had grown to 7.3 million, an increase of 23.7 per cent. During the next ten years the size of the

TABLE A  
TOTAL POPULATION AND COLLEGE-AGE POPULATION\*

YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION		COLLEGE-AGE POPULATION		
	Number	Percent-age Change	Number	Percent-age Change	Percentage College-Age of Total Population
1900 .	75,994,575		5,930,765		7 8
1910	91,972,266	21 0	7,335,444	23 7	8 0
1920	105,710,620	14 9	7,343,792	0 1	6 9
1930	122,775,046	16 1	9,026,741	22 9	7 4
1940	131,669,275	7 2	9,753,537	8 1	7 4
1950	150,697,361	14 5	8,603,000	-11 8	5 7

\* Based on Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix

college-age group remained essentially unchanged. In the 20's, however, college-age population grew to 9 million, an increase of 22.9 per cent; during the 30's the increase was more modest, 8.1 per cent. In 1950, however, the size of the college-age group actually dropped to 8.6 million from a high of 9.8 million in 1940, a decrease of 11.8 per cent. Young people 18 through 21 years old comprised a high of 8 per cent of total population in 1910; by 1950 the group represented 5.7 per cent.

Despite fluctuations in college-age population—the age group from which institutions of higher education draw the bulk of their students—resident enrollment at colleges and universities grew spectacularly from 1900 to 1950. The rate of increase during the first decade was 42.5 per cent, during the second decade, 56.5 per cent. In the 20's the number of full-time students more than doubled—551,104 more students were enrolled in 1930 than in 1920—an increase of 103.7 per cent. Although the rate of increase for the next decade declined to 38.5 per cent, the number of additional students totaled 416,666. And

in 1950 nearly a million more students were enrolled in colleges and universities than in 1940, an increase of 62.8 per cent.

Resident enrollment in 1900 represented 4 per cent of college-age population. Thus of every one thousand youths of college age at the turn of the century, 40 were enrolled in institutions of higher education. In 1910 the number enrolled per thousand of college age was 46. In 1920 the figure grew to 72; in 1930 it reached 119; in 1940 it climbed to 154; and in 1950 it soared to 284. A large veteran-student group distorted the 1950 per-thousand figure; even if veteran students

TABLE B  
COLLEGE-AGE POPULATION AND RESIDENT ENROLLMENT \*

YEAR	COLLEGE-AGE POPULATION	RESIDENT ENROLLMENT		
		Number	Percent- age Change	Percent- age of College- Age Popu- lation
1900	5,930,765	238,210		4 0
1910	7,335,444	339,578	42 5	4 6
1920	7,343,794	531,339	56 5	7 2
1930	9,026,741	1,082,443	103 7	11 9
1940	9,753,537	1,499,109	38 5	15 4
1950	8,603,000	2,439,910	62 8	28 4

\* Based on Tables 2 and 3A in the Appendix

are eliminated entirely from the calculation, the 1950 number is 184, substantially greater than that of 1940.

The all-time high in college and university resident enrollment was reached in the school year 1947-48, when the student body totaled 2.6 million. Of this number, 1,122,000 were veterans attending under provision of the "G.I. Bill of Rights." In the academic year 1949-50 the number of veterans had dropped to 856,300, in 1950-51 it had decreased to 572,307, and in the fall of 1951 veteran students totaled 388,747.

In three of the six selected years reported here (1920, 1940 and 1950), enrollment in publicly controlled institutions exceeded that of private institutions. For the most part heavy enrollment in public teachers colleges and public junior colleges accounted for the difference. In 1900 nearly two-thirds of all college and university students were enrolled in privately controlled institutions. In 1950 students

were almost equally divided between the two—50.9 per cent in public institutions, 49.1 per cent in private. Public institutions enjoyed their greatest relative growth during the first two decades of this century and during the 30's. Of the "new" students enrolled in 1910 (the excess of 1910 enrollment over 1900 enrollment), two-thirds were in public institutions; in 1920 three-fourths of the "new" students were in public institutions; and in 1940 publicly controlled colleges and universities received 62 per cent of the "new" students. Private institutions enrolled 57 per cent of the "new" students in 1930 and 53 per cent in 1950.

Forecasting the size of the total resident enrollment in the years

TABLE C  
RESIDENT ENROLLMENT \*

YEAR	TOTAL ENROLLMENT	PUBLIC		PRIVATE	
		Enrollment	Percent- age of Total	Enrollment	Percent- age of Total
1900 .	238,210	90,968	38 2	147,242	61 8
1910	339,578	159,126	46 9	180,452	53 1
1920	531,339	301,062	56 7	230,277	43 3
1930	1,082,443	539,990	49 9	542,453	50 1
1940	1,499,109	798,241	53 2	700,868	46 8
1950	2,439,910	1,242,988	50 9	1,196,922	49 1

\* Based on Tables 3A, 3B, and 3C in the Appendix

to come is difficult at best. The general economic situation, national selective service policies, the demands of industry for more workers—these and other potent forces affect in varying degrees the size of the collegiate student body. At present enrollment is declining. Resident enrollment in the fall of 1950 was 160,000 less than in the previous year. Another loss of 180,000 occurred in 1951. Institutions expect an additional drop, of perhaps 165,000, in 1952, and a further decrease of 100,000 in the fall of 1953. If these forecasts are accurate, resident enrollment in the school year 1953-54 will total 1,835,000.

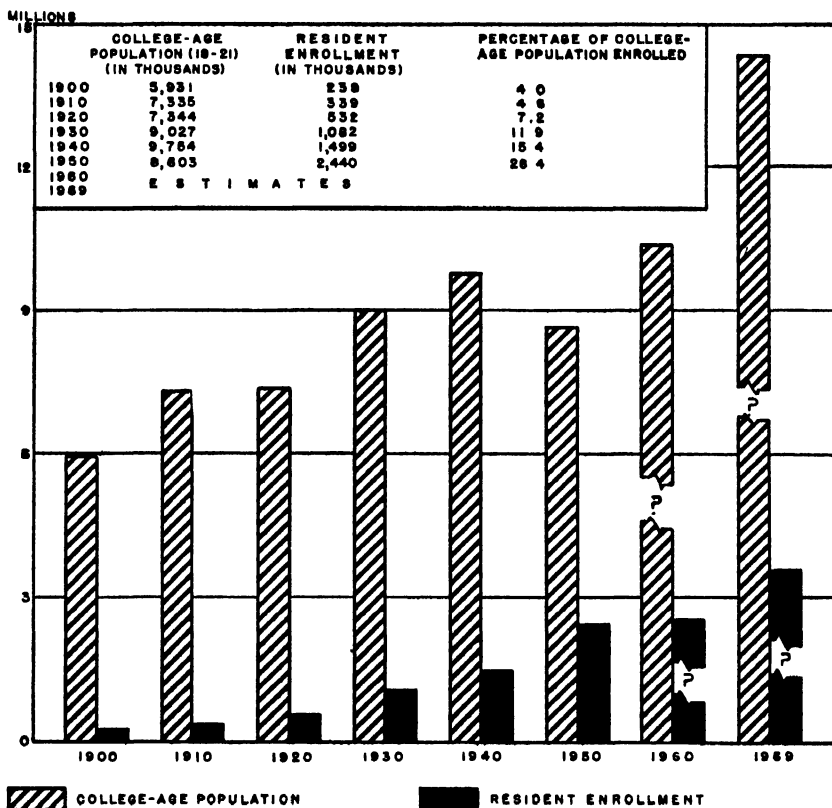
It seems highly probable that by 1955 enrollments again will start climbing. The nation's college-age population in 1960 probably will exceed 10 million. This rough estimate is based on the total number of actual births in the late 30's and early 40's, adjusted to reflect today's mortality rates for the age groups involved. If the percentage of college-

age population attending institutions of higher education is no more than 25 per cent in 1960, resident enrollment in that year will approximate 2.5 million.

Similarly, total births for 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951, adjusted to

CHART I

COLLEGE-AGE POPULATION AND RESIDENT ENROLLMENT IN ALL INSTITUTIONS  
AT TEN-YEAR INTERVALS 1900-1950\* AND ESTIMATES FOR 1960 AND 1969



\* Based on Tables 2 and 3A in the Appendix.

reflect appropriate mortality rates, indicate that college-age population in 1969 will reach 14 million. If the proportion of college-age youth enrolling in colleges and universities remains at 25 per cent, resident enrollment in 1969 will approximate 3.5 million. Thus, although enrollment is declining today, it seems clear that the present lull will be relatively short-lived; in their long-range plans the states

and the nation should provide for the continuing expansion of facilities for higher education.

### TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS

Institutions of higher education vary widely in terms of the programs they offer and the activities they carry on. Disregarding fine distinctions, they are of four general types: Junior colleges, separate professional and technical schools, liberal arts colleges and universities.

#### *Junior Colleges<sup>2</sup>*

Junior colleges ordinarily are two-year institutions that offer college preparatory programs covering the first two undergraduate collegiate

TABLE D  
NUMBER OF JUNIOR COLLEGES AND ENROLLMENT\*  
All, Public and Private Institutions

YEAR	ALL JUNIOR COLLEGES		PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES		PRIVATE JUNIOR COLLEGES	
	Enrollment	No. of Inst.	Enrollment	No. of Inst.	Enrollment	No. of Inst.
1915	2,363	74	592	19	1,771	55
1922	16,031	207	8,349	70	7,682	137
1927	35,630	325	20,145	136	15,485	189
1930	74,088	436	45,021	178	29,067	258
1935	122,311	518	82,701	213	39,610	305
1940	236,162	610	168,228	261	67,934	349
1945	251,290	591	192,374	269	58,916	322
1950	562,786	634	456,291	329	106,495	305

\* Adapted from various publications of the American Association of Junior Colleges

years and terminal programs of either general or vocational nature. They do not ordinarily grant baccalaureate or advanced degrees. Frequently they endeavor to serve both the youth and the adults of the community. Much of their enrollment is made up of part-time students. To an increasing extent in recent years, many of these institutions are earning the title "community college."

The junior college almost exclusively is a development of the twentieth century. In 1900 there was a mere handful of junior colleges, none of which enrolled more than a few students. The American Association

<sup>2</sup> The statistical data presented in the text are based on publications of the American Association of Junior Colleges and include special and adult students as well as resident or full-time students. The tabular material on junior colleges in the Appendix is based on Office of Education data and includes only resident or full-time students.

of Junior Colleges reports that 634 institutions in 1950 served a total of 562,786 full-time and part-time students.

Although the number of public junior colleges did not exceed that of the private until 1950, their enrollment has been greater than in private junior colleges for the last three decades. In 1915 public institutions enrolled one-fourth of the total number of full-time and part-time students attending all junior colleges; in 1950 public junior colleges accounted for four-fifths.

YEAR	PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL JUNIOR COLLEGE ENROLLMENT	
	In Public Junior Colleges	In Private Junior Colleges
1915	25	75
1922	52	48
1927	57	43
1930	61	39
1935	68	32
1940	71	29
1945	77	23
1950	81	19

Junior colleges vary widely in size from the small schools with twenty-five or fewer students to the large metropolitan institutions serving 9,000 or more full-time and part-time students. An analysis of total enrollment in the school year 1948-49 indicates that nearly 70 per cent of the junior colleges enrolled fewer than 500 students each, while less than 4 per cent of the institutions enrolled 3,000 or more students each.

The smaller junior colleges, those enrolling fewer than 500 students of all kinds, accounted for about one-fifth of total junior college enrollment; four-fifths of the students were served by larger institutions.

Of the 634 junior colleges listed in the Junior College Directory covering the academic year 1949-50, six were one-year schools, 585 were two-year institutions, five offered three years, and thirty-three offered four years of work. Most of these three- and four-year institutions include secondary level work in their curricular offerings. Programs vary widely. Junior colleges which provide a college preparatory program offer academic work paralleling the first two undergraduate collegiate years. The emphasis is on general education courses in the social sciences, the natural sciences and the humanities. Students who complete the preparatory program may transfer to liberal arts colleges, universities or separate professional or technical schools for the remainder of their undergraduate work.

The junior college "terminal" program may be either general or vocational in nature. The Commission on Junior College Terminal Education of the American Association of Junior Colleges describes the program in these terms:

Terminal curricula are designed for students who wish in one or two years to gain an understanding of their intellectual, social and civic environments, to explore several fields of work as an aid in making occupational choices, or to acquire vocational training which will lead to employment in semi-professional fields.<sup>3</sup>

Terminal general education programs introduce the students to broad fields of knowledge—the social sciences, the natural sciences and

TABLE E  
JUNIOR COLLEGE ENROLLMENT RANGES, 1948-1949

Enrollment Range Full-Time and Part- Time Students	Percent- age of All Junior Colleges	Percent- age Public	Percent- age Private
1- 499	69 9	28 7	41 2
500- 999	13 3	9 6	3 7
1,000-1,999	9 2	6 8	2 4
2,000-2,999	3 9	3 3	0 6
3,000 and larger	3 7	3 6	0 1
Totals	100 0	52 0	48 0

Source: Jesse P. Bogue and Shirley S. Hill, "Analysis of Junior College Growth," *Junior College Journal* (February, 1950), p. 321

the humanities. The courses are intended to provide a well-rounded foundation rather than to prepare the student for any particular field of academic specialization.

Terminal vocational programs endeavor to give the student preparation for immediate employment. They are not pre-academic or pre-professional; the students anticipate little or no further academic work. Programs of this nature are offered in more than 200 occupational fields, such as aviation, mechanics, radio construction, nursing, electronics, refrigeration, woodworking and sheet metal working.

In recent years, extensive programs of adult education, geared to the specific needs and desires of the local community, have gained prominence. The "community college," which has been defined as

<sup>3</sup> American Association of Junior Colleges, Commission on Junior College Terminal Education, *Journal of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars*, XVI (October, 1940), pp. 63-64.

"a junior college with a comprehensive community program of adult education,"<sup>4</sup> is dedicated to the major purpose of providing educational services of a variety of kinds for the entire community. Vocational training and courses designed to encourage appreciation of art, music and literature, and to foster an understanding of social, economic and political problems are offered to the adults of the community. The importance of these activities is indicated by the fact that in 1950 nearly half of the total enrollment in junior colleges was made up of special and adult students.

TABLE F  
SPECIAL AND ADULT STUDENTS IN JUNIOR COLLEGES

Year	Special and Adult Students	Percentage of Total Enrollment
1937-38	33,204	21 3
1939-40	73,371	31 1
1944-45	156,174	62 1
1948-49	181,540	38 9
1949-50	258,438	45 9

Sources: Jesse P. Rague and Shirley S. Hill, "Analysis of Junior College Growth," *Junior College Journal* (February, 1950), p. 323, and *Junior College Directory* (1951), p. 174

The phenomenal growth of the junior college movement marks it as one of the most significant developments in higher education in recent years. These institutions—located close to the people they serve and offering programs designed to fill a variety of community needs—play an increasingly important role in American higher education.

#### *Separate Professional and Technical Schools<sup>5</sup>*

Separate professional and technical schools offer undergraduate instruction leading to a baccalaureate or first professional degree in one or more professional or technical fields. These fields include teacher education, engineering, theology, music and many others. Approximately four-fifths of the publicly controlled institutions of this type are teachers colleges. And about two-thirds of the private institutions are theological schools.

<sup>4</sup> Homer Kempfer, "Adult Education in the Community College," *Junior College Journal* (September 1950), p. 18.

<sup>5</sup> Data relating to numbers of institutions and enrollment adapted from Richard H. Osheimer, *A Statistical Analysis of the Organization of Higher Education in the United States, 1948-1949*, published for the Commission on Financing Higher Education, Columbia University Press (1951).



Sources differ as to the number of institutions of higher education which properly may be classified as separate professional and technical institutions. A recent statistical analysis of 1,532 institutions covering the academic year 1948-49 lists 484 schools of this type, nearly one-third of the total. Of this number, 200 were public institutions, the remaining 284 private. Of the 200 public professional schools, 162 were teachers colleges, seventeen were technical schools, eighteen were general professional training schools, one was a pharmacy school, and two were medical schools. Of the 284 private professional schools, 193 were theological schools, twenty-five were music schools, thirteen were technical schools, ten were pharmacy schools, nine were medical schools, eight were teachers colleges, and eight were law schools. The remaining eighteen were scattered among six other professional and technical fields.

The 1,532 institutions covered in the Ostheimer survey enrolled a total of 2,236,571 resident students in 1948. Of this total, 323,307 were in professional schools. Nearly three-fourths of these students were enrolled in public professional schools; and of this group, more than two-thirds attended public teachers colleges.

The Ostheimer report grouped teachers colleges according to number of resident students enrolled. More than one-third of the public teachers colleges enrolled between 400 and 800 resident students each; and nearly three-fourths enrolled between 400 and 1,600 resident students each. Slightly more than one-tenth of the public teachers colleges enrolled fewer than 400 resident students each; and approximately one-seventh enrolled more than 1,600 each.

Reports of the United States Office of Education reveal that in 1900 a total of 69,593 resident students were enrolled in separate teacher-education institutions, public and private. Of this total, 68.1 per cent attended public institutions. Of 208,421 resident students enrolled in all separate teacher-education institutions in 1950, 94.2 per cent were in public institutions.

### *Separate Liberal Arts Colleges<sup>6</sup>*

Liberal arts colleges offer undergraduate programs in the arts and sciences leading to a baccalaureate degree. Many of them also offer training in various professional and technical fields, as well as basic instruction essential to graduate-level professional and technical train-

<sup>6</sup> Data relating to number of institutions and enrollment adapted from Richard H. Ostheimer, *op. cit.*

ing at other institutions. In addition a number offer limited graduate programs.

Institutions of this type vary widely in numbers of students enrolled and in breadth of program offered; a number of them approach university status. The Ostheimer survey lists a total of 453 liberal arts colleges enrolling a total of 510,412 resident students in 1948. Although fewer than one-twelfth of these institutions were publicly controlled, they enrolled nearly one-fourth of the total number of resident students in all separate liberal arts colleges public and private. Most of the 416 private liberal arts colleges are relatively small; nearly 70 per cent of them enroll fewer than 1,000 students each, and less than 8 per cent enroll more than 2,000 each. Nearly 85 per cent of all private liberal arts colleges are controlled by religious groups; more than two-thirds of these are under Protestant control, and the remainder are under Roman Catholic control.

Enrollment in public liberal arts colleges represents slightly more than 10 per cent of total resident enrollment in all public institutions. But enrollment in private liberal arts colleges represents nearly 37 per cent of total resident enrollment in all private institutions.

### *Universities<sup>7</sup>*

The nation's universities carry on a variety of educational programs on several levels. They offer undergraduate programs leading to a baccalaureate degree in the arts and sciences; they provide technical and professional education in a number of fields; they offer a wide range of programs of graduate education; they carry on most of the research which is conducted on American campuses; and they engage in a variety of extension, adult education and general public service programs.

The Ostheimer report lists a total of 121 universities—sixty-four public and fifty-seven private. Fifty-eight of the sixty-four public universities are state controlled. Most of these are "state universities," of which about half include the land-grant colleges as integral parts of their structure. A number of separate land-grant institutions, however, carry on programs of sufficient depth and breadth to classify them as universities in fact if not in name.

According to the Ostheimer survey, more than half of the nation's resident students at the higher educational level (53.6 per cent) enroll

<sup>7</sup> Data relating to number of institutions and enrollment adapted from Richard H. Ostheimer, *op. cit.*

in universities, both public and private. Public universities enroll 55.9 per cent of all university students, private universities 44.1 per cent.

Of the total number of students attending public higher educational institutions of all types, 57.1 per cent attend public universities. Of the total at all private institutions, 49.8 per cent attend private universities.

Most universities, both public and private, are relatively large; average university enrollment in 1948 was 9,909. Public universities are slightly larger than private universities. Of all public universities in 1948, 7.8 per cent enrolled fewer than 3,000 students each, 25 per cent enrolled between 3,000 and 6,000 each, 20.3 per cent enrolled between 6,000 and 9,000 each, 18.8 per cent enrolled between 9,000 and 12,000 each, and the remaining 28.1 per cent enrolled more than 12,000 each.

Of all private universities in 1948, 7 per cent enrolled fewer than 3,000 students each, 38.6 per cent between 3,000 and 6,000 each, 19.3 per cent between 6,000 and 9,000 each, 14 per cent between 9,000 and 12,000 each, and the remaining 21.1 per cent more than 12,000 each.

## INSTRUCTION

### *Undergraduate Enrollment*

Enrollment in junior colleges and in teachers colleges was discussed earlier in this chapter. In both types of institutions, publicly controlled schools enroll the overwhelming majority of students. In 1900 undergraduate enrollment in all other types of higher educational institutions totaled 162,786; in 1950 it had grown to 1,780,818, an increase of nearly 1,000 per cent during the fifty-year period.

TABLE G  
UNDERGRADUATE RESIDENT ENROLLMENT\*  
Excluding Junior Colleges and Teachers Colleges

YEAR	TOTAL ENROLLMENT	PUBLIC		PRIVATE	
		Enrollment	Percent- age of Total	Enrollment	Percent- age of Total
1900	162,786	41,999	25 8	120,787	74 2
1910	241,646	76,669	31 7	164,977	68 3
1920	372,683	161,573	43 4	211,110	56 6
1930	790,217	307,678	38 9	482,539	61 1
1940	1,067,172	478,206	44 8	588,966	55.2
1950	1,780,818	773,426	43 4	1,007,392	56 6

\* Based on Tables 4A, 4B, and 4C in the Appendix.

In each of the years reported here, undergraduate enrollment in private institutions other than teachers colleges and junior colleges exceeded that of comparable public institutions. In 1900 nearly three-fourths of the total number of undergraduate students enrolled in institutions of these types attended private schools. In 1950 the difference in numbers between public and private institutions was substantially less; 43.4 per cent of the students were enrolled in public institutions, 56.6 per cent in private. Public institutions of these types enjoyed their greatest growth in undergraduate resident enrollment during the second and fourth decades of the century. Of the "new" students enrolled in 1920 (the excess of 1920 enrollment over 1910) 65 per cent were in public institutions, and in 1940 public institutions received 62 per cent of the "new" students. During the first, third and fifth decades of this century, private institutions received most of the "new" undergraduate students. For the entire fifty-year period, undergraduate resident enrollment in public institutions of the types in question increased more than 1,700 per cent; during the same years, private undergraduate enrollment increased 734 per cent.

#### *Earned Degrees Granted—Baccalaureate and First Professional*

A substantive analysis of the undergraduate educational programs offered by institutions of higher education lies beyond the scope of this study. Educators generally are giving constant critical attention to this matter—particularly those who are charged with responsibility for formulating curricular programs. The undergraduate student today may choose among a wide range of academic fields. Generally speaking, during the first two years the student is provided with an educational foundation which includes an introduction to broad fields of knowledge such as the natural sciences, the social sciences and the humanities. During the last two undergraduate years he ordinarily is permitted to concentrate in a field of his choice. The wide range of academic areas from which he may choose is reflected in the fact that in 1951 the nation's institutions of higher education granted baccalaureate degrees in more than seventy subject fields.

Examination of United States Office of Education data indicates that in 1951 bachelor's degrees in more than forty subject fields were granted in all or most of the states. Educational institutions in all forty-eight states conferred degrees in agriculture, education, engineering (civil, electrical and mechanical), French, English, history, home eco-

**TABLE H**  
**BACHELOR'S DEGREES GRANTED IN 1951**

	Number of Subject Fields	Total Bache- lor's Degrees Granted	Percent- age of All Bachelor's Degrees Granted
Alabama . . . . .	47	6,656	1 7
Arizona . . . . .	40	2,002	5
Arkansas . . . . .	45	3,354	9
California . . . . .	61	25,566	6 7
Colorado . . . . .	49	6,209	1 6
Connecticut . . . . .	45	4,971	1 3
Delaware . . . . .	18	625	2
Florida . . . . .	47	7,128	1 9
Georgia . . . . .	44	6,718	1 7
Idaho . . . . .	39	1,255	3
Illinois . . . . .	58	21,208	5 5
Indiana . . . . .	56	12,060	3 2
Iowa . . . . .	51	7,421	2 0
Kansas . . . . .	49	6,140	1 6
Kentucky . . . . .	48	5,071	1 3
Louisiana . . . . .	45	6,042	1 6
Maine . . . . .	35	1,842	5
Maryland . . . . .	50	5,847	1 5
Massachusetts . . . . .	57	15,834	4 1
Michigan . . . . .	55	15,969	4 2
Minnesota . . . . .	53	9,088	2 4
Mississippi . . . . .	43	3,677	1 0
Missouri . . . . .	50	9,570	2 5
Montana . . . . .	37	1,522	4
Nebraska . . . . .	50	3,973	1 0
Nevada . . . . .	23	324	1
New Hampshire . . . . .	39	1,640	4
New Jersey . . . . .	42	7,508	2 0
New Mexico . . . . .	35	1,742	4
New York . . . . .	59	41,841	11 0
North Carolina . . . . .	49	8,129	2 1
North Dakota . . . . .	39	1,351	4
Ohio . . . . .	56	20,196	5 3
Oklahoma . . . . .	52	7,594	2 0
Oregon . . . . .	47	4,524	1 2
Pennsylvania . . . . .	56	24,280	6 3
Rhode Island . . . . .	34	2,784	7
South Carolina . . . . .	45	4,717	1 2
South Dakota . . . . .	40	1,537	4
Tennessee . . . . .	49	7,157	1 9
Texas . . . . .	58	19,988	5 2
Utah . . . . .	47	2,892	7
Vermont . . . . .	32	1,448	4
Virginia . . . . .	51	6,670	1 7
Washington . . . . .	56	8,113	2 1
West Virginia . . . . .	42	4,074	1 1
Wisconsin . . . . .	51	8,653	2 3
Wyoming . . . . .	30	649	2
D.C. . . . .	42	4,987	1 3
<b>Totals . .</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>382,546</b>	<b>100 0</b>

nomics, mathematics, physics and psychology. In forty-seven states, bachelor's degrees were granted in biology, business and commerce, economics, music, philosophy, political science and sociology. In most states degrees were awarded also in accounting, bacteriology, botany, chemical engineering, fine arts, geography, German, journalism, law, nursing, pharmacy, physical education, religious education and Bible, Spanish, speech and dramatic arts and zoology.

### CHART II

#### REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF BACHELOR'S DEGREES CONFERRED IN 1951\*



 • 5% OF BACHELOR'S DEGREES CONFERRED IN 1951

\* Based on Table II in this chapter (Bureau of the Census regional divisions).

In 1951 the institutions in only two states granted degrees in fewer than thirty subject fields; institutions in nine states conferred degrees in thirty to thirty-nine fields; those in the remaining thirty-seven states, in forty or more separate fields.

About half of all bachelor's degrees were granted by institutions located in the northeastern section of the nation; and 65 per cent were granted by institutions east of the Mississippi.

An Office of Education study of student migration for the academic year 1949-50 indicates that four out of five undergraduate students attend institutions located in their home states; and that most of the re-

maining one-fifth attend schools in states immediately adjacent to their home states. It is unlikely that range of choice in undergraduate instructional programs is a highly important factor in influencing migration of undergraduate students, though it may be decisive in individual cases. The Office of Education noted that institutional proximity seems to be a major factor. Out-migration was less from those states in which higher educational facilities are near to most of the state's residents. States with concentrations of population on their borders frequently experience relatively heavy out-migration; this is particularly true if educational institutions of a neighboring state are near at hand. Tables 8A, 8B and 8C in the Appendix present data on all student, undergraduate student and graduate student migration for 1950.

### *Graduate Enrollment*

In 1900, 5,831 students enrolled for graduate study in all institutions of higher education, both public and private; in 1950 the number was 223,786, more than thirty-eight times as great.

TABLE I  
RESIDENT GRADUATE ENROLLMENT \*

YEAR	TOTAL ENROLLMENT	PUBLIC		PRIVATE	
		Enrollment	Percent- age of Total	Enrollment	Percent- age of Total
1900	5,831	1,548	26 5	4,283	73 5
1910	9,371	2,911	31 1	6,460	68 9
1920	15,260	5,698	37 3	9,562	62 7
1930	51,064	20,198	39 6	30,866	60 4
1940	103,276	42,419	41 1	60,857	58 9
1950	223,786	96,003	42 9	127,783	57 1

\* Based on Tables 5A, 5B, and 5C in the Appendix

In each year reported here, graduate enrollment in private institutions exceeded that of public institutions. Nearly three-fourths of the students enrolled for advanced work in 1900 attended private institutions. In 1950, private institutions still enrolled a majority, but the difference was smaller. In that year they enrolled 57.1 per cent of the total; public institutions, 42.9 per cent. For the entire fifty-year period graduate enrollment in private institutions multiplied thirty times;

during the same period in public institutions it multiplied nearly sixty-three times.

### *Earned Degrees Granted—Advanced Degrees*

At the turn of the century 6.7 per cent of all earned degrees granted were advanced degrees; in 1951 advanced degrees accounted for 15.9 per cent of the total. Most of the increase occurred at the master's (and second professional) level; these degrees accounted for 5.4 per cent of the total in 1900 and 14.3 per cent in 1951. The relationship between the number of Doctor of Philosophy<sup>8</sup> degrees and the total of degrees conferred has varied less widely during the half-century; in 1900, 1.3

TABLE J  
EARNED DEGREES GRANTED

YEAR	BACHELOR'S*		MASTER'S**		DOCTOR'S		Total
	Number	Percent- age of Total	Number	Percent- age of Total	Number	Percent- age of Total	
1900 .	27,410	93 4	1,583	5 4	369	1 2	29,362
1910	37,119	89 8	3,771	9 1	429	1 1	41,319
1920	48,622	91 0	4,143	7 7	690	1 3	53,455
1930 .	122,484	87 6	14,969	10 7	2,299	1 7	139,752
1940	186,500	86 1	26,731	12 4	3,290	1 5	216,521
1951 ..	382,546	84 1	65,077	14 3	7,337	1 6	454,960

Source Federal Security Agency, Office of Education

\* Including first professional.

\*\* Including second professional

per cent of all degrees were Ph.D.'s; in 1951 Ph.D.'s accounted for 1.6 per cent of the total. Stated in different terms, during the fifty-one year period the number of *all* earned degrees awarded multiplied more than fifteen times, the number of bachelor's and first professional degrees about fourteen times, the number of doctor's about twenty times, and the number of master's and second professional degrees more than forty-one times.

Requirements for advanced degrees vary from institution to institution. At the master's level, the program prescribed ordinarily involves intensive specialization in a particular field. The student is expected to find and critically evaluate work in the field of his choice and in allied

<sup>8</sup> The term Doctor of Philosophy or Ph D is used inclusively and refers to all doctor's degrees including Ed.D, LL.D and Sc.D.



fields, to undertake some scholarly work of his own, and to develop an ability to communicate his work in the field of his choice to others. One year of graduate study usually is the minimum necessary for completing master's degree requirements; in a number of fields the minimum time required is two years.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy requires a high standard of academic performance, broad general knowledge of a specialized field and demonstrated competence in independent investigation. Most universities require three years of work at the graduate level before conferring the doctorate.

Although doctorates were conferred in a broad range of subject fields in 1951, nearly 65 per cent were in ten fields.

Subject Field	Percentage of All Ph.D.'s Granted
Chemistry	14 2
Education	12 7
Engineering	7 1
Physics	6 0
Psychology	5 8
Agriculture	4 5
History	4 4
English	3 8
Economics	3 2
Mathematics	2 5

Facilities for graduate study are not distributed geographically to the same extent as those for undergraduate work. In 1951, for example, institutions in the South Atlantic States granted 12.8 per cent of all baccalaureate degrees, 9.2 per cent of all master's degrees, and 7.0 per cent of all Ph.D.'s. On the other hand institutions in the New England, Middle Atlantic and East North Central Regions in 1951 awarded 47 per cent of the bachelor's degrees, 56 per cent of the master's degrees and 65 per cent of the Ph.D.'s.

The number of separate subject fields in which advanced degrees were granted by the institutions in each state offers a rough index of the variety of programs available. Subject fields in which master's degrees were conferred in 1951 numbered less than twenty in seven states; they ranged from twenty to twenty-nine in eleven states, from thirty to thirty-nine in thirteen states, from forty to forty-nine in eleven states, and exceeded fifty in six states. Institutions in those six states (California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania) awarded 49.9 per cent of all master's degrees granted in 1951.

At the Ph.D. level the range of choice in subject fields is substantially narrower in most states than at the less advanced levels. No institutions in eight states granted Ph.D.'s in 1951. In twelve states during the same year doctorates were conferred in from one to nine subject fields; in eleven states the number of subject fields ranged from ten to nineteen; in eight states, from twenty to twenty-nine; and in the remaining nine states Ph.D.'s were granted in thirty or more subject fields.

CHART III

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PH.D. AND MASTER'S DEGREES CONFERRED IN 1951\*



• 5% OF PH.D. DEGREES CONFERRED IN 1951



• 5% OF MASTER'S DEGREES CONFERRED IN 1951

\* Based on Table K in this chapter (Bureau of the Census regional divisions)

fields. Institutions in those nine states (California, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania) awarded 67.3 per cent of all Ph.D.'s in 1951.

Migration of graduate students is much higher than of undergraduates. For the nation as a whole, 29 per cent of all graduate students in the school year 1949-50 attended institutions in states other than their own. Nineteen per cent of the undergraduate students were out-of-state. More than half of all graduate students attending out-of-state

**TABLE K**  
**ADVANCED DEGREES GRANTED IN 1951**

STATE	MASTER'S			DOCTOR'S		
	Number of Subject Fields	Number of Degrees	Percent-age of Total Master's Degrees	Number of Subject Fields	Number of Degrees	Percent-age of Total Doctor's Degrees
Alabama	31	544	8			—
Arizona	21	271	4	2	2	
Arkansas	25	378	6			
California	57	4,295	6 6	40	727	10 0
Colorado	47	1,515	2 3	13	89	1 2
Connecticut	38	773	1 9	29	201	2 7
Delaware	14	135	2	2	17	2
Florida	42	878	1 3	8	32	4
Georgia	34	796	1 2	4	14	2
Idaho	16	134	2			
Illinois	54	4,951	7 6	46	740	10 1
Indiana	45	1,774	2 7	26	285	3 9
Iowa	42	1,231	1 9	32	273	3 7
Kansas	41	596	9	14	50	7
Kentucky	30	646	1 0	8	60	8
Louisiana	41	654	1 0	17	41	6
Maine	17	92	1			
Maryland	38	670	1 0	22	124	1 7
Massachusetts	52	4,367	6 7	40	650	8 9
Michigan	52	3,416	5 2	35	284	3 9
Minnesota	44	1,006	1 5	30	195	2 7
Mississippi	29	495	8	1	1	
Missouri	45	1,205	1 8	29	155	2 1
Montana	20	128	2			
Nebraska	35	472	7	11	36	5
Nevada	6	10	—			
New Hampshire	19	159	2			
New Jersey	29	890	1 4	23	177	2 4
New Mexico	24	263	4	6	11	2
New York	58	11,932	18 3	50	1,311	17 9
North Carolina	33	925	1 4	21	120	1 6
North Dakota	14	91	1	4	8	1
Ohio	49	2,507	3 8	38	350	4 8
Oklahoma	35	1,063	1 6	10	38	5
Oregon	36	533	8	12	55	8
Pennsylvania	55	3,640	5 6	38	406	5 5
Rhode Island	21	143	2	11	46	6
South Carolina	21	330	5	1	1	
South Dakota	22	106	2			
Tennessee	37	1,501	2 3	10	46	6
Texas	46	4,692	7 2	23	172	2 3
Utah	35	273	4	10	29	4
Vermont	15	238	4	1	2	
Virginia	33	476	7	16	57	8
Washington	36	618	1 0	17	48	6
West Virginia	28	686	1 0	4	6	1
Wisconsin	43	1,333	2 0	28	328	4 5
Wyoming	21	138	2	2	3	
D.C.	39	1,108	1 7	24	147	2 0
Totals		65,077	100 0		7,337	100 0

institutions enrolled in those located in the New England, Middle Atlantic or East North Central states.

A smaller percentage of graduate students now attends out-of-state institutions than three decades ago. A study of migration in the academic year 1922-23 showed that 35 per cent of all graduate students were enrolled in institutions outside their home states. Today, institutions in a greater number of states are offering advanced study in a wide selection of subject fields, and the proportion of out-of-state graduate students to total graduate enrollment has declined considerably.

### RESEARCH

Research in its broadest sense includes all manner of fact-finding and investigation. Institutions of higher education carry on a continuous flow of research activities of many kinds as a major part of their educational programs. Through such efforts new knowledge, methods and techniques are discovered, developed and made available to society at large.

Although exact definitions are difficult if not impossible, research may be viewed generally as being either fundamental or applied.

Fundamental research is undertaken for the purpose of extending the frontiers of knowledge; the securing of immediate, practical benefits is not a major consideration. It is essentially the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, and it supplies the foundation on which scientific and social advance must be based.

Applied research is aimed at more immediate, practical goals, whether they be the peacetime use of atomic energy, the development of new agricultural crops, or any other application of the findings of science. The value of such research is readily apparent; often it may be measured in terms of dollars or man-hours saved.

Distinctions between these types of research, however, sometimes are largely arbitrary. No hard and fast line infallibly differentiates one type from the other; and in practice they are closely interdependent.

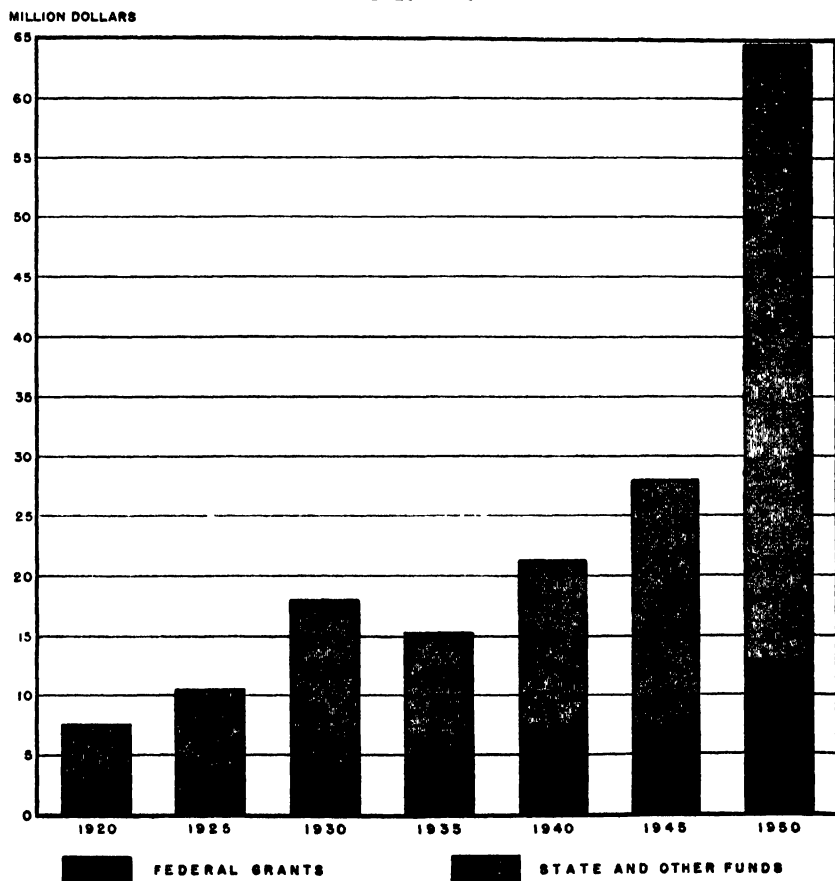
Many of the basic and applied research programs on American campuses may be classified either as continuing or non-continuing. The agricultural experiment stations and many programs of contract research are continuing projects. They involve research in a general field—such as agriculture, metals, or atomic energy; they are supported on a non-temporary basis; they are not terminated when specific projects are completed.

Non-continuing projects on the other hand are undertaken with specific goals in mind. An institution or a research agency is requested to find a solution to a particular problem. When it finds it, or when the investigation is completed, the project is terminated.

### *Agricultural Research*

The nation-wide system of agricultural experiment stations constitutes an outstanding example of continuing research activity by institutions of higher education. These stations, financed by federal and state

CHART IV  
COMPARISON OF FEDERAL AND NON-FEDERAL FUNDS FOR AGRICULTURAL  
EXPERIMENT STATIONS, AT FIVE-YEAR INTERVALS  
1920-1950



Source: United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Experiment Stations, *Reports on The Agricultural Experiment Stations* for the years shown

funds as well as by private grants, are important parts of the land-grant institutions of the several states.

The Hatch Act of 1887 initially authorized federal participation in this program. Supplementary legislation includes the Adams Act (1906), the Purnell Act (1925), the Bankhead-Jones Act (1935), and the Research and Marketing Act (1946).

During the early years of the experiment stations, federal funds supplied most of the financial support for their operation. Through the

TABLE L  
FEDERAL GRANTS AND NON-FEDERAL FUNDS FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH,  
STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, 1950

Subject	Federal-Grant	Non-Federal	Totals
Agricultural Economics and Rural Life Studies	\$ 2,173,714	\$ 1,863,301	\$ 4,037,015
Agricultural Engineering	594,043	1,613,374	2,207,417
Animal Industry	2,758,834	10,772,132	13,530,966
Field Crops	1,743,181	5,882,333	7,625,514
Farm Forestry	113,976	531,747	645,723
Horticulture	765,372	5,217,753	5,983,125
Soils and Plant Nutrition	906,587	3,001,628	3,908,215
Plant Pests	1,251,280	5,357,447	6,608,727
Human Nutrition and Home Economics	1,131,797	727,075	1,858,872
Basic Biological and Chemical Investigations	93,555	1,692,428	1,785,983
Research Planning and Techniques and Reserve	427,877	8,527,863	8,955,740
Totals	\$11,960,216	\$45,187,081	\$57,147,297

Source U S Department of Agriculture, Office of Experiment Stations

years, however, the states have assumed an increasing share of the cost. In 1950 non-federal funds for them were nearly four times as great as federal.

The Office of Experiment Stations of the Department of Agriculture is responsible for the supervision of the experiment stations. It administers the federal grants, examines and approves proposed research projects, reviews annual work programs of the experiment stations, and acts as a coordinating agency.

During the early days of the experiment stations, major emphasis was directed to problems in agricultural production. The Purnell Act of 1925 specifically recognized and authorized research in farm economics, in the distribution and marketing of agricultural commodities and in problems dealing generally with the welfare of the rural home and rural life.

The Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 emphasized research relating to the conservation, development and use of land and water resources for agricultural purposes. It also established regional research laboratories which are operated by the Department of Agriculture in close collaboration with the state agricultural experiment stations.

The Research and Marketing Act of 1946 stimulated greater emphasis on research in agricultural marketing. This act provides that at least 20 per cent of the direct grants to the states under it must be used for marketing research.

### *Contract Research for Federal Agencies*

A large number of federal departments, agencies and offices enter into contracts with institutions of higher education for a wide variety of research activities.

Today the Atomic Energy Commission spends more than any other federal agency for research conducted by institutions of higher education. Commission contracts with universities call for research aimed at finding solutions for particular problems, such as reactor design or isotope separation, as well as basic research undertaken for the sole purpose of adding to the general fund of knowledge relating to atomic energy development.

The Air Force has contracted with a number of universities for research in inter-industry economics. Research teams at these universities are examining the inter-relationships of a number of important industries, such as petroleum, metal processing and chemical.

The Department of Defense, through the Committee on Human Resources of its Research and Development Board, encourages research in personnel, training, human relations and morale by contracting with a number of educational institutions to explore various aspects of these problem areas.

During the 1950 fiscal year the Division of Housing Research of the Housing and Home Finance Agency entered into fifty-eight research contracts with universities, government laboratories and other non-profit organizations.

The Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Trade Commission and many other federal agencies support and encourage research programs in institutions of higher education.

*Contract Research for Business and Industry*

Business and industrial groups support a variety of research projects on the nation's campuses. Most of these are "spot" programs aimed at finding solutions to particular problems, investigating new methods or new products, or compiling and integrating existing information.

But some industrially-sponsored research projects have broader goals. One example is the "institute program" at the University of Chicago. The Institute for Nuclear Studies, the Institute for the Study of Metals, and the Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics are engaged in basic research; the activities of each are financed jointly by various industrial concerns.

Each of the industrial donors pledges from \$20,000 to \$50,000 a year for the support of one or more of these institutes; in 1950 a total of \$700,000 was made available in this manner. The supporting industries receive royalty-free licenses under any patents resulting from discoveries made, as well as advice and assistance with research projects in their own laboratories.

Industrial support of these programs reflects recognition of the fact that applied research today is based on fundamental research of past years in America and in Europe, and that tomorrow's industrial advance will depend in large measure on fundamental research now in progress.

*General Faculty Research*

Original study by faculty members is a major part of the research programs of institutions of higher education. Particularly at the universities, many members of the academic community are devoted to extending the scope of man's knowledge. Many faculty members are almost constantly engaged in assembling information, developing methods, and analyzing and interpreting facts in their respective fields.

The value to the institution and to society of this constant probing at the outskirts of knowledge cannot be measured in quantitative terms, but its contribution is very great. Benefits to the institutions from this type of research frequently are indirect but they are highly significant.

There are a number of learned societies, councils and other groups of professional workers in the field of research. Each major academic and professional discipline has at least one national society devoted to



the professional interests of its members. These societies cooperate directly with institutions of higher education in encouraging research and publishing results.

Organizations including the National Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies, as well as foundations such as the Rockefeller, Ford and Carnegie, actively support research studies in almost all of the academic disciplines.

## EXTENSION AND ADULT EDUCATION

### *Cooperative Agricultural Extension*

Land-grant colleges carry on the nation's most extensive project of adult education—the cooperative agricultural extension program.

Although agricultural extension education pre-dates 1914, the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in that year marked the beginning of this important activity as we know it today. The Smith-Lever Act authorized agricultural extension work to be carried on cooperatively by the state land-grant colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture. The purpose of the legislation was to provide an immediately useful educational activity oriented toward improving agriculture, rural life and the rural home. It provided for instruction and practical demonstrations for persons not enrolled in the land-grant institutions.

The program is financed jointly by federal, state and local funds. In 1950 Smith-Lever and other federal appropriations for cooperative extension amounted to \$32,520,000,<sup>9</sup> 44 per cent of all funds available in that year for cooperative extension. Matching funds contributed from within the states equaled \$40,740,000, 56 per cent of the total. Since inauguration of the program the percentage relationship of federal to state funds has remained relatively constant; total expenditures for extension have increased from \$3.5 million in 1915 to \$76 million in 1951.

The Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture administers the various federal acts, coordinates extension activities generally, acts as a clearinghouse for extension information, and assists state and county extension workers in analyzing needs and formulating programs to fill them.

The land-grant institutions maintain separate administrative divisions for extension services. In cooperation with local communities, the

<sup>9</sup> Including funds from the Flannagan-Hope, Smith-Lever, Capper-Ketcham, Bankhead-Jones, Bankhead-Flannagan and other agricultural legislation.

state extension services maintain county offices which are headquarters for county agricultural, home demonstration and 4-H Club agents. These agents are supervised by the state agricultural extension director, but their services are available to all the people within the community.

The educational activities of the extension programs involve many aspects of rural life. They deal with production and marketing, home-making skills and practices, and community cultural development. In addition, the extension services cooperate with other public and private organizations in sponsoring educational and informational programs of a wide variety for the adults and young people of the rural communities.

#### *Adult Education, General Extension and Public Service Activities*

Education is not limited to the classroom, nor does it end with the awarding of a diploma. It is a never-ending process. The extent to which it is encouraged through organized efforts may vary widely. In recent years programs of adult education and other general extension activities carried on by institutions of higher education have grown substantially. There are no accurate means of measuring the extent to which these broad service programs have expanded, but it has been estimated that one-fourth of all persons over twenty-one years of age devote part of their time to participation in some adult education program.

A broad range of off-campus activities may be grouped under the general heading of adult education or general extension activities. These are carried on by all types of institutions. As noted earlier, local institutions such as junior colleges have placed increasing emphasis, particularly in recent years, on service to the adults of the communities in which they are located. In 1950 nearly half of total junior college enrollment was made up of part-time and special students.

Institutions in every state maintain extension divisions which supervise a variety of adult education programs. These include evening classes and correspondence work for which academic credit is given. For the most part the courses parallel resident instruction programs. Through them a large number of students who cannot enroll full time in a college or university are enabled to continue or complete their work toward various academic degrees.

Refresher courses of many kinds also are offered by the nation's in-

stitutions. Business or professional people are enabled through them to keep abreast of new developments in their respective occupational fields. In addition, in-service training of many kinds is offered by higher education institutions in cooperation with public or private personnel agencies. Whether academic credit is granted for such courses depends largely on the kind and level of instruction involved.

Many institutions offer broad catalogs of vocational and general extension courses for which academic credit is not granted. The vocational courses are designed primarily to assist the students in increasing their earning ability. The general courses are offered to provide adults with opportunities to expand their knowledge and understanding in various fields.

Still further, a multitude of forums, special conferences, lectures, seminars, workshops, clinics, etc., are sponsored, in increasing numbers, by the colleges and universities. The range of subject fields is as broad as the interests of the groups served.

Many special library services are available to the public at large. These include, among others, "package libraries," audio-visual aids such as motion picture films and film strips, discussion guides and suggested bibliographies.

To an increasing extent in recent years, institutions of higher education use mass information media such as radio and television in their extension and adult education activities. A wide variety of informational and cultural programs are presented through them.

Those are a few of the ways in which institutions of higher education are endeavoring to bring the campuses closer to the society they exist to serve.

#### ACCREDITATION

The process of "accreditation" includes procedures employed by educational associations, professional groups and governmental agencies in determining the eligibility of institutions of higher education for recognition on the basis of established criteria. Recognized institutions usually are referred to as "accredited" or "approved."

Accrediting is a necessary instrument of social control. The Committee on Revision of Standards of the North Central Association has stated:

. . . a college is an organization established by society for a social purpose, and . . . no matter how much legal liberty it may enjoy in its charter, it must and should, just as in the case of all other social institutions, be subjected

constantly to the scrutiny, criticism, and even regulation of the society in which it lives and which it serves. . . . Accrediting agencies have developed . . . as the voluntary attempts of professional or scientific groups to guide and control the conditions under which the several educational efforts may be carried on.<sup>10</sup>

In the early years of the present century the need for some sort of social control over institutions of higher education was clearly apparent. There was urgent need to rid the professions of frauds, to eliminate sub-standard training facilities and to improve the quality of educational offerings in many fields. To meet these needs various types of accrediting agencies were established.

At the national level accrediting agencies were established in most professional and some other occupational fields, including business and commerce, architecture, dentistry, chemistry, engineering, education, law, journalism, library science, music, medicine, optometry, nursing, pharmacy, osteopathy, social work, veterinary medicine, and theology. These agencies formulate criteria for professional education and publish lists of institutions whose programs are judged acceptable.

At the regional level associations of colleges and secondary schools have been established for the New England, North Central, Southern, Middle and Northwestern states. Together with the Western College Association (which includes only institutions of higher education) these voluntary associations cover the entire nation.

The regional agencies admit to membership only those institutions that meet certain standard requirements; they maintain lists of "accredited" institutions of higher education. As a result of their activities, students of "approved" institutions who have maintained satisfactory records ordinarily are accepted by other member institutions without loss of academic credit.

In addition, most of the states have established agencies which perform accrediting activities. In many states the responsibility is lodged in the state department of education; in some instances the state agency accredits only programs of teacher education.

Accrediting agencies endeavor to promote and maintain high standards of education in the arts and sciences and in the professions, to

<sup>10</sup> George F. Zook and M. E. Haggerty, *Principles of Accrediting Higher Institutions*, Vol. I, Monograph Series, "The Evaluation of Higher Institutions," University of Chicago Press (1936), pp. 14-15.

guide prospective students and their parents in the selection of accredited schools, to facilitate the transfer of students among institutions, to aid institutions in securing adequate staff and facilities, to protect the integrity of the institutions against outside pressures and to protect society against educational frauds.

To accomplish these ends, voluntary accrediting agencies have established, and from time to time have revised, criteria on the basis of which institutions may be measured. In 1923 the American Council on Education recommended that the regional associations adopt certain minimum standards regarding admission of students, graduation, faculty, income, buildings and equipment, preparatory schools, educational practices, and inspection. These standards, stated in quantitative terms, were to be used in determining whether individual institutions of higher education would be approved or accredited.

Later, serious doubts were expressed concerning reliance on quantitative measures of institutional quality. Following a comprehensive survey and extensive research, the North Central Association in 1934 adopted qualitative standards for the measurement of institutional excellence. Underlying the new criteria was the basic assumption that accreditation should primarily depend on the extent to which institutions achieve their announced objectives.

Since 1934 the trend has been toward greater reliance on qualitative standards. It is argued that quantitative requirements tend to focus attention on minimum levels of acceptability rather than upon ideals of excellence and that numbers *per se* do not necessarily have any educational significance. It is urged that accreditation should be contingent, for example, upon whether an institution possesses adequate library facilities in view of its announced purposes, rather than on whether its library contains a specified number of volumes.

Valid and reliable qualitative criteria are not easy to determine; each accrediting organization has approached this important task with its own needs in view. Despite many accomplishments, progress has been slow; many quantitative criteria are still used by a substantial number of the accrediting agencies.

Procedures of accrediting organizations differ also in terms of how much of an institution's educational program is examined. Some agencies, such as regional associations, accredit an entire institution; others limit their accreditation to specific schools—such as medicine, law, social service and dentistry—and accredit the individual school as a

unit. Still others examine only a specific curricular offering, whether it constitutes a separate school or is part of a department.

Much attention has been given recently to critical evaluation of the whole accrediting process. Most educational leaders agree that some form of accreditation is necessary if educational standards and the general public welfare are to be safeguarded. Nevertheless it has been pointed out that certain practices and procedures are burdensome and expensive.

Critics cite the large number of separate accrediting agencies and the existing duplication of effort on the part of both institutions and agencies. They insist that the practice of accrediting individual departments or course of the curriculum may inhibit development of a well-rounded curricular offering. The promulgation of detailed quantitative standards is criticized on the ground that it tends to result in unwarranted control over an institution's policies, objectives and methods.

It is emphasized that staff and survey costs of the agencies constitute an excessive financial burden—one that cannot be borne indefinitely by the institutions.

In recent years support has grown for a movement to simplify accrediting procedures and to coordinate the activities of accrediting agencies. A National Committee of Regional Accrediting Agencies, including in its membership the six regional associations, was formed for the purpose of examining mutual problems relating to policies, criteria and procedures of accreditation.

More recently the National Commission on Accrediting was formed by agreement among five national organizations: the Association of American Colleges, the Association of American Universities, the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, the Association of Urban Universities, and the National Association of State Universities. This commission is intended to be a permanent national organization which will formulate a statement of accrediting principles, survey practices and procedures of accrediting agencies of all types and make recommendations concerning relationships between institutions and accrediting agencies.

These efforts toward coordination indicate the measure of concern with which many educators view accreditation as it presently operates. A searching re-examination and re-evaluation of accrediting practices and procedures continues, with the objective of finding

means for improving the manner in which this important function is performed.

#### INTER-INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION

America's institutions of higher education today are faced on the one hand with strong demands for the addition of new academic programs and new or expanded educational services of many kinds. On the other hand they are limited in funds, plant facilities and available faculty and staff personnel. In an effort to solve these and other perplexing problems, colleges and universities are turning to various kinds of inter-institutional cooperative arrangements.

These arrangements ordinarily are directed at more effective utilization of available faculty and other institutional resources. Scores of examples may be cited; only a few are included here.

In Nashville, Tennessee, Vanderbilt University and George Peabody College for Teachers have cooperated closely in eliminating overlapping curricular offerings. Since 1936 Peabody College has offered no courses in the humanities, the social sciences or the natural sciences. Vanderbilt, on the other hand, offers no courses in educational psychology, educational administration or fine arts. There has been a free exchange of students between the schools; each institution is compensated at a predetermined rate for the credit hours of instruction provided for students enrolled in the other school.

An unusual cooperative arrangement is found among the Associated Colleges of Claremont, California. Three liberal arts colleges are located in this relatively small community. Each institution retains its separate status but cooperates with the other schools in maintaining a fourth institution, Claremont College—a graduate school which draws much of its faculty from the three participating colleges but which also maintains faculty personnel of its own. In addition to acting as a joint graduate school, Claremont College operates a joint auditorium, a joint library, a joint public relations program and a joint business management service.

In Pennsylvania, Bryn Mawr, Swarthmore and Haverford have established cooperative arrangements through which they loan and exchange faculty members and make joint faculty appointments. In addition, they have cooperated in developing a five-year program of Russian studies and have shared a number of student activities.

For two decades, through a cooperative arrangement, the University of Chicago has staffed and operated an observatory that was built

and is owned by the University of Texas. Somewhat similar arrangements for joint operation of observatories exist between Harvard and the University of Colorado and between Yale and the University of Denver.

Valparaiso University in Indiana and Wagner College in New York entered into an agreement in 1950 which provides that engineering students from Wagner may complete their work in the College of Engineering of Valparaiso, and that students in nursing at Valparaiso may transfer to Wagner to complete their studies.

In Atlanta, Georgia, four private and two public institutions (Agnes Scott College, Atlanta Art Association, Columbia Theological Seminary, Emory University, Georgia Institute of Technology and the University of Georgia) jointly maintain the University Center of Georgia. The center is established to promote "cooperative and coordinated educational and research programs." Its activities cut across institutional lines. Grants to faculty personnel and improvement of library facilities have stimulated research activities greatly. In addition, the center arranges for noted scholars and outstanding authorities to lecture on the campuses of member institutions. Moreover, through the center, the institutions work closely with the Atlanta elementary and secondary schools in identifying school problems and finding solutions to them.

Other joint programs in a variety of fields have been developed. The Southern Training Program in Public Administration, for example, involves the faculties, courses and plant facilities of the Universities of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee; it has been in operation since 1944. Cooperation between the University of Wisconsin and the University of Minnesota has resulted in a program of Scandinavian studies. The Universities of North Carolina, Texas, Tulane and Vanderbilt jointly have developed a program of Latin American studies. Fourteen liberal arts colleges and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology participate in an arrangement which provides that students of high standing in any one of the fourteen liberal arts schools may pursue a five-year program leading to a bachelor's degree from both M.I.T. and the cooperating college. The student spends the first three academic years at the college and the remaining two at M.I.T.

The Brookhaven National Laboratory reflects a somewhat different type of arrangement. The laboratory is operated by the Associated



Universities, Inc., a separate corporation formed by nine universities<sup>11</sup> under the laws of New York. The major purpose of the corporation is to conduct research in the natural sciences, particularly in nuclear physics. This kind of research calls for facilities so highly specialized and expensive and professional research personnel so highly trained that they would sorely tax the resources of a single institution. All of the projects undertaken by the laboratory thus far have been contracted for by the federal government. The participating institutions have provided most of the personnel.

Along somewhat similar lines, the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies makes available laboratories at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to twenty-four southern universities. The Argonne National Laboratory near Chicago is operated officially by the University of Chicago but is available through cooperative agreement to thirty-nine other universities and research institutes.

Many institutions participate in joint library arrangements of various kinds. The Midwest Inter-Library Center in Chicago is one example. In 1948 ten midwestern universities agreed to establish an agency that would provide more adequate research materials at less cost to the institutions. The Midwest Inter-Library Corporation was formed in 1949, and in 1951 the library began active operation with a capacity for three million books and ten thousand volumes of newspapers.

For a number of years, university presses have cooperated in a variety of ways. As early as 1916 Harvard and Yale experimented for a time with a joint sales agency. In 1928 thirteen university presses issued a joint catalog describing sixty-five of their recent publications. Today, through the Association of American University Presses a number of joint activities are carried on. These include maintenance of a mailing list made up largely of people engaged in academic pursuits; the Joint Exhibit Program, through which the university presses display books at meetings of academic groups; the publishing and distribution of joint catalogs; and reciprocal arrangements which allow a signatory press to quote from books published by other parties to the agreement without requesting specific permission in each instance.

<sup>11</sup> Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Princeton and Yale Universities, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Rochester.

One further type of inter-institutional cooperation is appearing with greater frequency. Private colleges and universities are banding together in joint fund-raising activities. For many years colleges of various religious affiliations carried on joint financial campaigns. More recently, agencies such as the United Negro College Fund and the National Fund for Medical Education have used this approach. And during the last few years groups of private institutions in Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio and other states have been undertaking to raise funds through joint efforts.

#### COOPERATION BY INTERSTATE AGREEMENT

During the last decade an important new kind of cooperative movement has gained momentum in the field of higher education—cooperation through interstate agreements. These agreements have grown out of attempts by the states to discover means through which a greater degree of educational opportunity could be provided for their young people.

Traditionally, the states have recognized their responsibility for providing educational opportunity for their youth. Within the limitations of the resources at their command, the states have fashioned systems of higher education designed to fit individual needs and requirements. Realistically, the less populous states have concentrated on providing special training in those fields for which heavy student demand existed and for which materials and resources were at hand. Educators and public officials alike have realized that *all* states could not hope to provide outstanding educational programs in *all* subject matter fields.

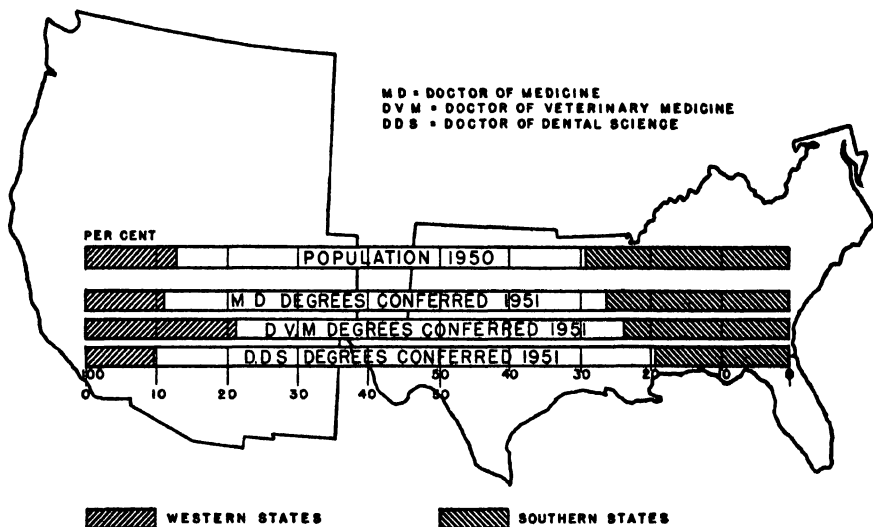
Prior to World War II, a qualified student ordinarily could gain admission to an out-of-state school if the field of study he sought was not offered by an educational institution in his home state. Today the picture is changing, particularly in the health service fields. Many of the nation's schools of medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine are filled to the brim. State-supported schools across the nation are finding it necessary to reserve an ever-increasing percentage of their student openings for home-state residents. In terms of percentages, publicly supported medical schools, for example, are accepting far fewer than half as many out-of-state students now (6.9 per cent) as they did before the war (17.4 per cent). In increasing numbers, residents of states

without health service educational facilities have turned to their home state governments for an answer to the perplexing problem.

Many of the states, particularly the less populous ones, found themselves in a dilemma. They were aware of the need for additional professionally trained health service personnel. They realized the desirability of assuring qualified home-state students an opportunity to re-

### CHART V

COMPARISON OF 1950 POPULATION\* AND NUMBERS OF SELECTED PROFESSIONAL DEGREES CONFERRED IN 1951† IN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN STATES



\* Based on Table 1 in the Appendix

† Based on unpublished data of the U.S. Office of Education on degrees granted in 1951

ceive training. But to provide duplicate training facilities within every state was out of the question.

The picture in graduate education is somewhat comparable. The cost of maintaining outstanding programs of education in a wide selection of subject fields is enormous. Yet a need exists for these programs.

Considerations such as these underlay the efforts of educators and public officials to find an acceptable way out of the dilemma. In 1944 West Virginia authorized its state university to enter into contractual arrangements with the Medical College of Virginia which would provide for a specified number of students who had completed the work offered at West Virginia's two-year medical school to be admitted at

the Medical College of Virginia for the remainder of their medical education. An agreement was reached that called for West Virginia to pay a specified portion of the cost of educating each student involved in the program.

More recently, in 1950, the Wyoming Legislature, meeting in special session, authorized the state university to contract with out-of-state schools for the education of Wyoming students in certain health service fields—medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and nursing. Following passage of the enabling legislation, the University of Wyoming negotiated a contract with the University of Colorado School of Medicine. Under the terms of the contract, Colorado agreed to accept a specified number of qualified medical students who are Wyoming residents, and Wyoming agreed to pay Colorado the full cost of their education. Wyoming, in turn, can require each student to assume a portion of the cost as “tuition.”

It was recognized, however, that bi-lateral arrangements of the kind employed in West Virginia and Wyoming could result in a maze of criss-cross agreements that might be inflexible and difficult to administer.

A number of years ago southern educators and public officials began a series of discussions which, in 1948, culminated in establishment of a regional program in higher education. The Southern Regional Education Board was created by interstate compact. The compact created a board which includes in its membership representatives of each of the fourteen participating states.<sup>12</sup> In its by-laws the board points out that its major purpose is to aid “states and institutions and agencies concerned with higher education in their efforts to advance knowledge and to improve the social and economic level of the southern region. In aiding such states, institutions, and agencies the Board explores fully, recommends, where desirable, and develops, where needed, interstate collaboration in the support, expansion or establishment of regional services or schools for graduate, professional, and technical education.”<sup>13</sup>

The board acts as a central clearinghouse which assists in channeling students to the institutions throughout the region in which they enroll. A state without facilities for medical education, for example, en-

<sup>12</sup> Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

<sup>13</sup> *By-Laws*, Board of Control for Southern Regional Education, Article I, Section 1.

ters into a contractual arrangement with the board. The state agrees to pay a specified amount for the medical education of each of its students who are placed through the program. Medical schools located elsewhere in the region also enter into agreements with the board. They agree to provide openings for specified numbers of students, in return for which they receive a stipulated amount each year for the education of each student. The student pays resident tuition at the institution he attends. The institution retains full authority over the final acceptance of students and over the educational content of the program. Thus each participating state maintains a "medical school away from home."

At present more than forty contracts are in effect between the board and individual participating states, and between the board and individual participating institutions, both public and private. During the academic year 1951-52 openings were provided for 850 students. The various contracts establish quotas of students and specify the amount of money which the "sending state" shall make available for payment to the "receiving institution." In addition, in view of the fact that a basic purpose of the board is to encourage expansion of facilities in the region—contracts between the board and the institutions stipulate that funds received through the program be used for improving and expanding educational services. In the 1951-52 academic year the states provided more than a million dollars through this program for the professional education of students in medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine and for graduate education of students in social work.

The board, as one of its important activities, carries on a continuous program of evaluation of the higher educational needs of the region. Broadly representative commissions or committees are established from time to time to survey particular professional or graduate fields and determine whether the contract program should be expanded into other subject areas. Exploratory surveys have been undertaken in aeronautics, oceanography, chemistry, forestry and other subjects.

More recently, a program to strengthen the research activities of southern institutions of higher education has been launched. The institutions have undertaken a careful evaluation of research facilities available in the region. The board has established an office in Washington which assists them in contacting federal agencies interested in contracting for research services available at southern institutions.

The Western States, under the leadership of the Western Governors'

Conference, have adopted a similar approach to the problem of effective utilization of the higher educational resources of the region. Following a series of exploratory conferences, the Western Governors' Conference<sup>14</sup> in 1949 unanimously adopted a resolution strongly endorsing close interstate cooperation in higher education. It appointed a committee of Governors to study the problem and present recommendations to the 1950 session of the Conference. A plan and program was formulated, approved by the Governors and presented to the legislatures for their consideration in 1951. In that year the legislatures of five states—Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon and Utah—ratified the compact, and the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education was established. In 1952 the Arizona legislature ratified the compact and that state was added to the group. In the West as in the South, the central agency will act as a clearinghouse for the contract program and as a survey and fact-finding agency to explore long-term needs of the West in higher education and to assess the resources which the West has at its command to fill those needs.

For a number of years the New England States have been giving careful consideration to proposals for establishment of similar cooperative interstate machinery. A number of preliminary steps have been taken, and in at least three of the states consideration has been given to cooperation through interstate compact in hospitalization, correction and welfare programs as well as in programs of higher education.

Regional cooperation in higher education through interstate compact is still in an experimental stage. John E. Ivey, Jr., director of the Southern Regional Board, lists five major assumptions underlying the southern program of regional cooperation:

1. That a university can build a research and instructional program of genuine excellence in a given field without at the same time building in programs of *equal* strength in all other fields, or even in all associated fields at the same time.
2. That in a given academic specialty a strong research and educational experience can be provided advanced students by integrating the complementary strengths of two or more institutions.
3. That the technical competence of an institution can be shared by the faculties and students of other institutions not possessing it and thereby contributing to the general strengthening of other institutions and to the further improvement of the institution so sharing its facilities.
4. That the personnel and facilities of industry and government can be system-

<sup>14</sup> Membership includes the Governors of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii.

atically utilized as educational resources at the advanced graduate levels by universities, thereby allowing for enrichment of existing university programs and the offering of a greater variety of training than would otherwise be possible.

5. That the personnel and facilities of universities can be more systematically utilized by government and industry, thereby providing a greater flexibility for meeting the research and personnel training needs of industry and government and concurrently strengthening and expanding the scientific and training competence of universities.

Experience will soon begin to substantiate or invalidate these hypotheses. New developments can be guided accordingly.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>18</sup> John E. Ivey, Jr., "An Emerging Regional Program in Higher Education," *The Educational Record*, Vol. XXXIII, No. 2 (April, 1952), pp. 156-157.

### Chapter Three

## FINANCE: EXPENDITURES<sup>1</sup>

SINCE 1930 expenditures of higher education in America have increased fourfold. This increase, however, must be viewed against a backdrop of declining dollar value, burgeoning demands for the services of higher education, and expanding national capacity to support it.

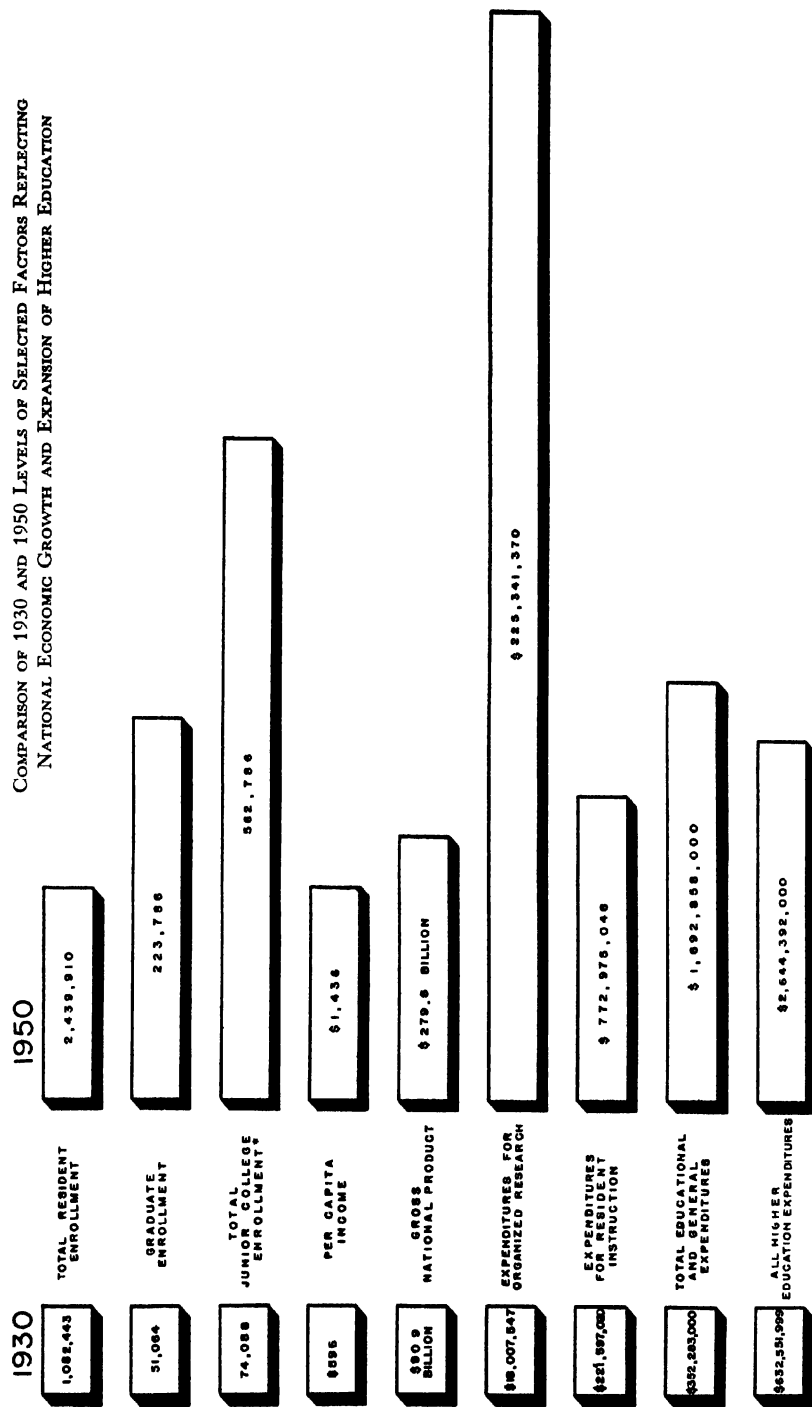
During the 30's and 40's American higher education responded to a general public insistence that colleges and universities perform more services of more kinds for more people. This response is reflected partially in increases in resident enrollment. From slightly more than one million in 1930, total resident enrollment at all institutions—both public and private—grew to more than 2.4 million in 1950. The response is reflected further in several significant shifts in program emphasis which gained impetus throughout these years. First, the junior college or “community college” movement matured rapidly. The 436 two-year institutions of this type in 1930 reported a total student body (including part-time as well as *resident* students) of 74,088. By 1950, the number of institutions was 634, and the number of students enrolled totaled 562,786. In other words, seven and one-half times more students attended 45 per cent more institutions.

Secondly, graduate education made tremendous advances during these years. A total of 51,064 graduate students attended the nation's colleges and universities in 1930. Graduate enrollment in 1950 reached 223,786, greater by four and one-third times than the earlier total. Providing graduate education costs far more per student than providing undergraduate training. Small classes, intensive personal supervision, expensive library and laboratory facilities—all these spell

<sup>1</sup> The expenditure data presented in this study are adapted from both published and unpublished reports of the United States Office of Education, which has collected and tabulated information relating to expenditures of the nation's institutions of higher education for every second fiscal year from 1930 through 1950. Expenditure data for annual fiscal periods ending in odd-numbered years have not been collected. Unless otherwise designated, the reports to the Office of Education from individual institutions cover the single academic fiscal year ending in June of the year indicated. Reports covering the fiscal year ending in June, 1952, will not become available in tabular form until 1953 or later.



CHART VI  
COMPARISON OF 1930 AND 1950 LEVELS OF SELECTED FACTORS REFLECTING  
NATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EXPANSION OF HIGHER EDUCATION



\* Includes special and adult students as well as resident or full-time students

high costs for the graduate schools. Thus, with expanding enrollment in graduate programs, expenditures inevitably increased. Training for the professions, similarly, is expensive. Medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and public health are a few of the fields in which annual per-student costs are very high.

Substantial increases in extension activities, adult education and general public service programs of institutions of higher education constituted a third significant program shift during the 30's and 40's. Through expanded agricultural extension programs the land-grant colleges served larger and larger portions of the farm population. Similarly, bureaus of business research, governmental research, school service, etc., provided immediate assistance to a wide variety of private and public groups and organizations. Today, programs of general extension and adult education offer thousands of people beyond college age an opportunity to participate directly in the nation's higher educational activity. Comprehensive data are not available to establish the number of people served by these programs, or the costs thereof, but it is clear that services and activities such as these have mushroomed during the last two decades.

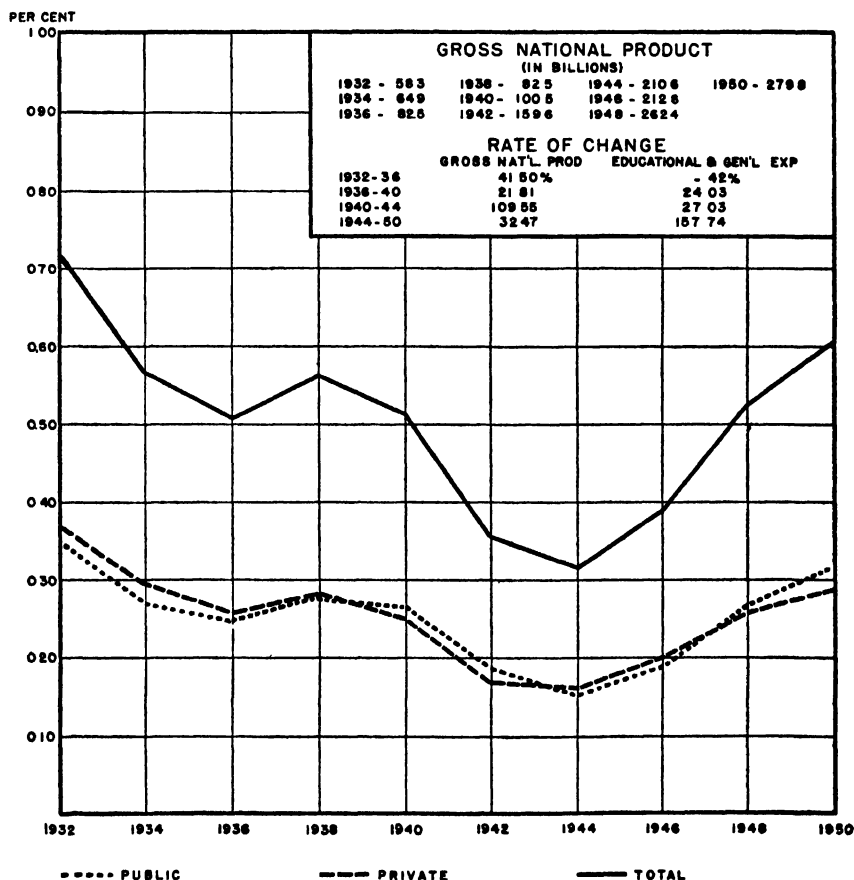
Enormous expansion of the research activities of higher education merits separate attention as a fourth significant shift during the last twenty years. Here, again, statistical data are incomplete at best. For the most part, only those research projects which are budgeted separately are reported by the Office of Education under the expenditure classification "research." Even so, the research expenditures it reports multiplied 12.5 times, from \$18 million in 1930 to \$225 million in 1950. There is no way accurately to measure in terms of dollars the value of the research activities of individual faculty members. Their contributions supply in large part the foundation on which tomorrow's scientific, economic, social and political advance will be built.

One further factor has contributed to the increase in cost of providing higher education. Advances of knowledge and improvement both of teaching materials and teaching methods have marked the last two decades. Incorporating these advances and improvements into the instructional program frequently raises costs. As a consequence, even at 1930 prices, it costs more to provide a 1950 education. Unfortunately, few services or commodities today carry a 1930 price tag. Higher education is no exception.

Spiraling prices seriously impair the financial well-being of the colleges and universities—particularly the private institutions, which in the past depended heavily on endowment earnings for their support. Measuring the impact of inflation on institutional expenditures in terms of dollars is highly difficult. The commonly quoted wholesale and consumer price indexes are imperfect tools; they are not designed to reflect in proper weight the items for which colleges and universities spend their funds.

CHART VII

PERCENTAGES OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT\* REPRESENTED BY EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES OF PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND ALL INSTITUTIONS,† CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1932-1950



\* Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789-1945* (1949), p. 12, and *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1951* (1951), p. 260. Washington.

† Based on Table 10 in Appendix.

"Gross national product" offers a somewhat more promising yardstick. Defined by the United States Bureau of the Census as "the market value of the output of goods and services produced by the Nation's economy . . . which comprises the purchases of goods and services by consumers and government . . .,"<sup>2</sup> gross national product is a reasonably accurate index of America's capacity to produce, and thus of its ability to support higher education. A comparison of the expenditures of higher educational institutions for educational and general purposes<sup>3</sup> with gross national product is highly revealing. The gross national product in 1932<sup>4</sup> was \$58.3 billion. In 1950 it was \$279.8 billion—nearly five times greater. At no time during the eighteen-year period did educational and general expenditures of higher educational institutions constitute as much as one per cent of gross national product. In 1936 the percentage dropped to nearly 0.5 per cent. Expenditures in dollars actually were lower in 1936 than in 1932. A similar percentage drop occurred in the period 1940–44. During this period, in contrast to the previous percentage drop (1932–36), dollar expenditures increased; gross national product, however, increased at a more rapid rate. By 1950 expenditures had risen to 0.6 per cent of gross national product. This still was a lower percentage than that in 1932, even though expenditures were four times greater in actual dollar amounts. (See Chart VII, p. 71.)

Thus, although higher education in 1950 served far more people in many more ways, expenditures for it were a smaller proportion of the gross national product than in 1932.

Predicting future growth of higher education is extremely difficult. It seems clear that the community college will continue to increase in importance in the years ahead. Similarly, graduate and professional education likely will continue to expand. The demands of industry and government for highly trained research and professional personnel show little sign of slackening. In addition, the graduate

<sup>2</sup> United States Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789–1945*, Washington (1949), p. 6.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 74 for a description of the expenditure items included in the classification, "educational and general expenditures."

<sup>4</sup> Gross national product in 1930 was \$90.0 billion. Expenditures for educational and general purposes for that year reported by the United States Office of Education totaled \$352,283,000 or 0.38 per cent of gross national product. However, since items of expenditure included in the classification "educational and general expenditure" were changed beginning in 1932, data for 1930 are not included in Chart VII.

schools must supply the faculty for the nation's growing system of higher education. Without doubt, the extension, adult education and general public service activities of higher education will continue to develop. America's colleges and universities will continue to respond to public demands for these services. Further expansion of research activity on the nation's campuses will depend on the extent to which funds for this purpose are made available. Both the immediate and long-range values of research are so great, however, that it would be unwise to restrict additional growth of this important contribution of higher education.

Resident enrollment is influenced by many factors such as availability of facilities, tuition rates, governmental policies relating to youth of draft age, and the size of the college-age population group (ages 18 through 21). None of these factors lends itself readily to exact measurement, but college-age population presents fewer difficulties than the others.

In 1950 there were 8 6 million youths in the age groups 18, 19, 20 and 21. On the basis of the total number of births for appropriate years, adjusted to compensate for the probable number of deaths, it seems likely the nation will have roughly 10 million youths of college age in 1960 and 14 million in 1969.

If 25 per cent of the college-age group attends the nation's institutions of higher education in 1969, resident enrollment in that year will approximate 3.5 million, greater than 1950 resident enrollment by 1 million. The percentage of college-age youths actually enrolled has risen rapidly from 4.0 per cent in 1900, to 4.6 per cent in 1910, 7.2 per cent in 1920, 11.9 per cent in 1930, 15.4 per cent in 1940, and finally to 28.4 per cent in 1950. To some extent the relatively large veteran enrollment distorted the 1950 percentage figure. The exact degree of distortion cannot be determined; data reflecting the number of veteran students beyond normal college age is not available. But even if all veterans are excluded from the calculation, the 1950 percentage figure, 18.4 per cent, is one-fifth greater than the 1940 figure.

#### EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES

The United States Office of Education classifies expenditures of institutions of higher education under four broad headings: expenditures for *Educational and General* purposes, expenditures in connection

with *Auxiliary Enterprises* carried on by higher education institutions, *Other Noneducational* expenditures, and funds for plant expansion (*Capital Outlay*).<sup>5</sup>

The largest and most important broad class, naturally, is *Educational and General* expenditures. They include items reported by the institutions under *seven* sub-headings. Under *Administration and General* are reported the aggregate salaries of administrative officials and other administrative expenditures, as well as sums for certain general functions, such as student activities and alumni relations. Under *Resident Instruction* are included the salaries of academic personnel, textbooks, office supplies and clerical assistance directly related to instruction. *Organized Research* includes separately budgeted projects such as agricultural or engineering experiment stations and contract research financed by agencies of the federal government, by industry and by foundations. *Extension* covers amounts for correspondence or home-study departments and a multitude of off-campus activities, including agricultural and home-economics extension programs of land-grant institutions. Under *Libraries* are reported such items as salaries of the library staff, purchase of books and supplies, and binding of periodicals. *Physical Plant Operation and Maintenance* covers expenditures for upkeep and operation of the educational plant: salaries of custodial personnel, fuel and electricity, repair of buildings and other costs; operating expenses of the physical plant used in connection with *Auxiliary Enterprises* are excluded. Finally, under *Organized Activities Related to Instruction* are lumped the expenses of maintaining farms at land-grant colleges, the operation of hospitals by medical schools, and the operation of museums, observatories, demonstration schools and similar establishments.

Expenditures for educational and general purposes increased each year reported from 1936 through 1950.<sup>6</sup> (See Chart VIII.) The lowest percentage increase of the period was 8.8 per cent in 1938-40.

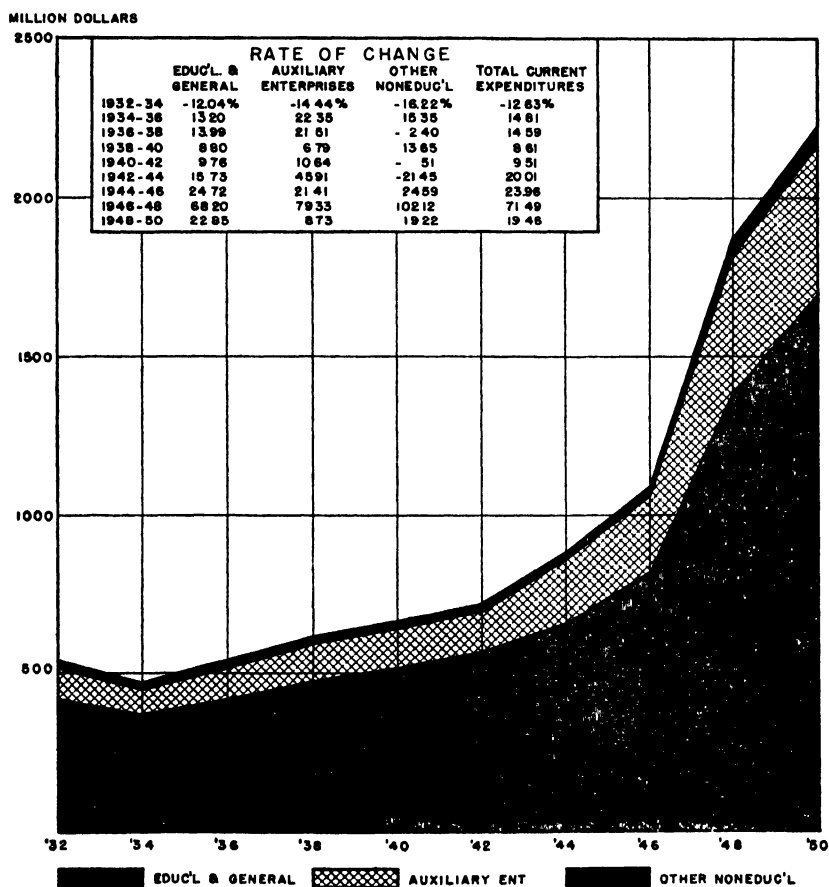
<sup>5</sup> See Chart IX, page 79 for Capital Outlay.

<sup>6</sup> Table 10 in the Appendix presents educational and general expenditures by all, by public, and by private institutions in each even-numbered year from 1932 to 1950 and the percentage increase for each two-year period. The year 1930 was the first for which the Office of Education collected expenditure data, and in that year 1,305 institutions reported educational and general expenditures of \$352 million. However, these data are not included in the table since they are not fully comparable with those for later years. For 1932 the Office of Education revised its questionnaire form, which has remained virtually unchanged since then.

From 1936 through 1944 educational and general expenditures of all institutions reporting rose at a relatively steady rate; the average rate of increase was about 12 per cent every two years. But, following the end of the war, a phenomenal change took place. In 1946 America's institutions spent \$819 million, nearly 25 per cent more than in 1944. And in 1948, 1,787 institutions spent \$1.4 billion, an unprecedented increase of 68.2 per cent over 1946. Expenditures of \$1.7 billion, reported by 1,868 institutions for 1950, represented a lesser increase,

## CHART VIII

CURRENT EXPENDITURES OF ALL INSTITUTIONS AND PERCENTAGE RATES OF CHANGE,  
BY MAJOR EXPENDITURE CLASSES, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES,  
FOR SELECTED YEARS 1932-1950\*



\* Based on Table 10 in Appendix

23 per cent. However, since enrollment was lower in 1950 than two years earlier, the two-year increase in expenditures presents a rough measure of the impact of inflation on higher education.

Private institutions accounted for more than half of total educational and general expenditures from 1932 through 1936, and again in 1944 and 1946. Throughout the twenty-year period, however, the

TABLE A  
EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES\*  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

YEAR	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL		YEAR	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL	
		Public	Private			Public	Private
1932	\$418,624	48 7	51 3	1942	\$ 567,519	52 1	47 9
1934	368,280	47 5	52 5	1944	656,802	48.7	51 3
1936	416,849	49 3	50 7	1946	819,169	47 8	52 2
1938	475,191	50 3	49 7	1948	1,377,919	50 8	49 2
1940	517,043	51 1	48 9	1950	1,692,858	52 2	47 8

\* Based on Table 10 in Appendix

spread between expenditures of public and private institutions was never greater than in 1934 when private institutions expended 52.5 per cent of the total and public institutions expended 47.5 per cent.

#### EXPENDITURES FOR AUXILIARY ENTERPRISE PURPOSES

Expenditures reported for auxiliary enterprises include those for dormitories and dining halls, student union facilities, bookstores, concert series and similar activities. A number of institutions also report in this category expenditures for faculty housing and university presses. In addition, expenditures related to collegiate athletics are reported in this category by some institutions, but not by others. Since accounting and reporting practices vary from institution to institution, it is not possible to examine expenditures for athletics separately in this report.

Following a decrease of 14 per cent from 1932 to 1934, expenditures for auxiliary enterprises<sup>7</sup> for all institutions increased each year reported through 1950. The smallest increase (6.8 per cent) was for 1940.

Unusually high rates of increase appear for two periods: 45.9 per

<sup>7</sup> See Table 10 in Appendix.



cent for 1942-44 and 79.3 per cent for 1946-48. The 1942-44 increase reflects governmental-contract course activities—Army Specialized Training Program, language schools, etc. The 1946-48 increase, on the other hand, reflects the efforts of higher education to expand auxiliary facilities to meet the influx of G.I. Bill of Rights students. In addition, the 1946-48 rise results from the inflated cost of the services in question. This continued in the 1948-50 biennium; although enrollment dropped, expenditures continued to rise (8.7 per cent).

Except for the single year 1948, private institutions spent more for auxiliary enterprises than did public institutions. The percentage spread, however, has grown steadily smaller, from a private-public

TABLE B  
AUXILIARY ENTERPRISE EXPENDITURES\*  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

YEAR	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL		YEAR	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL	
		Public	Private			Public	Private
1932	\$ 90,897	37 0	63 0	1942	\$136,617	44 7	55 3
1934	77,766	36 2	63 8	1944	199,344	47 0	53 0
1936	95,152	39 7	60 3	1946	242,028	49 3	50 7
1938	115,620	41 5	58 5	1948	434,040	50 1	49 9
1940	123,473	41 7	58 2	1950	471,973	49 0	51 0

\* Based on Table 10 in Appendix

ratio of 63-37 in 1932 to a ratio of 51-49 in 1950. Throughout the eighteen years, the average rate of increase for each two-year period of auxiliary enterprise expenditures by public institutions was 26.6 per cent, by private institutions 19.5 per cent.<sup>8</sup>

#### EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER NONEDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

The classification other noneducational includes student aid such as fellowships, scholarships and loans; also interest on the indebtedness of the institutions (but not payment of principal) and institutional contributions to employee pension and annuity funds.

Extreme fluctuations in expenditures for other noneducational purposes<sup>9</sup> are inherent in the kinds of items reported in this category. Variations in the financial reporting practices of institutions render

<sup>8</sup> See Table 10 in Appendix.

<sup>9</sup> See Table 10 in Appendix.

analysis of the fluctuations extremely difficult. The increase of 102.1 per cent during the 1946-48 period may reflect the release of scholarships and student loan funds accumulated during low-enrollment war years.

Expenditures of private institutions for these purposes greatly exceed those of public institutions, but the difference is growing less extreme. In 1932 private institutions spent 86.3 per cent of the total,

TABLE C  
OTHER NONEDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

YEAR	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL		YEAR	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL	
		Public	Private			Public	Private
1932..	\$24,993	13 7	86 3	1942	\$26,644	18 4	81 6
1934 .	20,938	14 6	85 4	1944	20,928	21 6	78 4
1936 .	24,154	19 4	80 6	1946 .	26,067	24 0	76 0
1938 .	23,574	15 0	85 0	1948	52,687	32 5	67 5
1940...	26,782	18 8	81 2	1950	62,816	31 8	68 2

\* Based on Table 10 in Appendix

and public institutions 13.7 per cent. Private institutional expenditures dropped to 68.2 per cent in 1950, and public expenditures rose to 31.8 per cent.

#### EXPENDITURES FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY

Expenditures for capital outlay in expansion of physical plant include outlays for the purchase, construction or remodeling of buildings, the purchase of new lands for educational or auxiliary purposes, and the purchase of new equipment. The sums expended vary greatly for each year reported, and since data are available only for every other year, the total picture is incomplete. Yet it is possible by examining these data to discover the general trends.

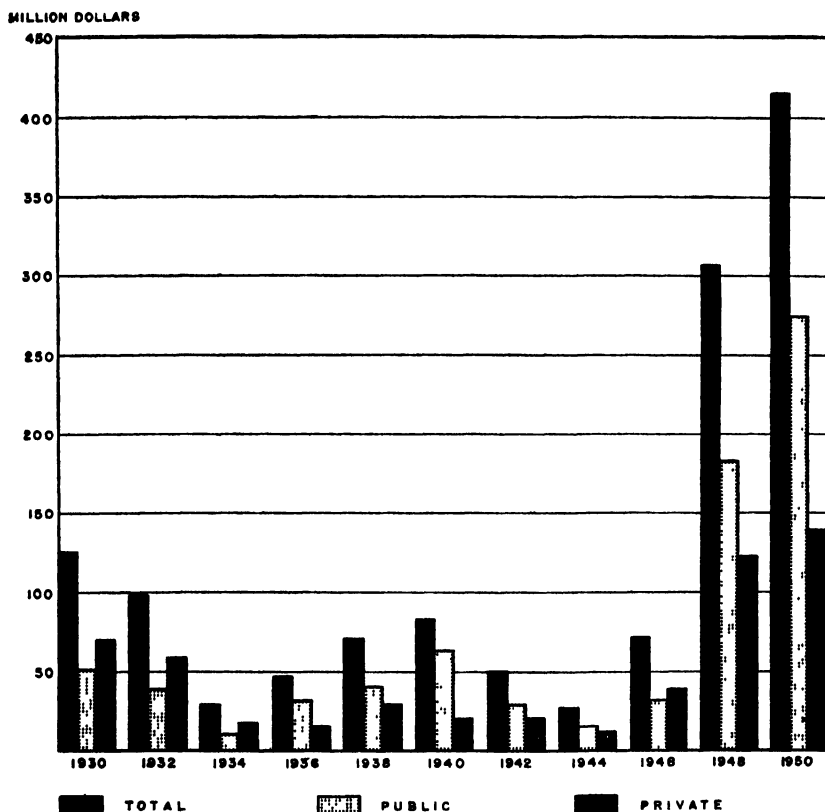
Expenditures for capital outlay<sup>10</sup> clearly reflect general economic activity throughout the period. In 1930 items were reported under capital outlay which, in later years, came under other headings. Con-

<sup>10</sup> See Table 10 in the Appendix. The year 1930 was the first for which the Office of Education reported capital outlay expenditures. However, these data, although included in Table D and in Chart IX, are omitted from Table 10 in the Appendix since they are not fully comparable with those of later years. For 1932 the Office of Education revised its questionnaire form, which has remained virtually unchanged since then.

sequently capital outlay data for 1930 must be used with caution. The full effect of the depression on capital outlay of the institutions was not felt until 1934, when expenditures reached a low of \$29,503,000—a decrease of nearly 70 per cent from 1932. The decreases which ap-

CHART IX

CAPITAL OUTLAY EXPENDITURES OF PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND ALL INSTITUTIONS,  
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930-1950\*



\* Based on Table 10 in Appendix

pear for 1942 (41.8 per cent) and 1944 (41.3 per cent) reflect the curtailment of non-essential outlay during the war. The tremendous percentage increases reported for the 1946-48 period (160 per cent) and for 1948-50 (329.6 per cent) represent in large measure the efforts of institutions to provide facilities for the postwar influx of new students. The fact that normal building activity ceased during the war

accentuated the postwar increase. By 1950 capital outlay leveled off somewhat. The percentage increase for 1948-50 was 36 per cent.

In the three earliest years reported (1930, 1932 and 1934) and in the first postwar year (1946) capital outlay expenditures of private institutions exceeded those of public institutions. In all other years reported expenditures for public institutions were greater. The lower public share of total expenditures for plant expansion in 1946 reflects the fact that state appropriations for this purpose were made in 1945, while the war was still in progress. The higher public share in 1948

TABLE D  
CAPITAL OUTLAY EXPENDITURES\*  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

YEAR	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL		YEAR	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL	
		Public	Private			Public	Private
1930 ..	\$125,408	40 7	59 3	1942	\$ 46,696	54 5	45 5
1932.. .	98,290	40 1	59 9	1944	27,427	55 4	44 6
1934..	29,503	38 8	61 2	1946	71,317	45 3	54 7
1936 .	47,369	67 8	32 2	1948	306,371	59 8	40 2
1938..	70,465	58 1	41 9	1950	416,745	66 2	33 8
1940..	80,260	74 4	25 6				

\* Based on Table 10 in Appendix

and 1950 reflects the appropriation of public funds during the post-war 1947 and 1949 legislative sessions.

#### COMPARISONS OF SELECTED FACTORS REFLECTING HIGHER EDUCATION ACTIVITY AND EFFORT IN THE STATES

Since the end of World War II American higher education has undergone closer scrutiny than perhaps at any previous time in its history. More than half the states have launched surveys aimed at finding answers to basic questions such as: What does higher education do? What should it do? Whom does it serve and in what ways? Whom should it serve? How is higher education financed? How should it be financed? How is it organized? How should it be organized in order to carry out its functions most effectively?

Almost without exception, a state's search for answers to those questions leads to comparison of its higher educational activities with those of another state or with the nation as a whole. At best the comparisons

are difficult to make; at worst they may be grossly misleading. Difficulties stem from the fact that ideal statistical "yardsticks" do not exist. There is no magic formula with which to measure the operations of a state's institutions of higher education. There is no statistical hopper into which information about a state's population, material wealth and other resources may be poured and out of which will flow simple directives as to what programs its colleges and universities should carry or how their activities should be financed.

There are, however, a number of factors which either affect or reflect higher educational activity and which may be measured statistically for each state individually and for the nation as a whole. These factors are:

(1) *Total Population*. A state's population offers a rough measure of the magnitude of the task facing higher education as well as a rough measure of the resources available for its support. Perhaps its greatest value for our present purposes, however, is as a base in terms of which other factors that affect higher educational activity—for example per capita income and per capita expenditures—gain meaning and significance.

(2) *College-Age Population*. The number of youths in a state in the age groups 18, 19, 20 and 21 offers a somewhat closer measure of the magnitude of the higher educational job to be done. A major responsibility of higher education is to provide college-level instruction for the nation's youth, and increasingly larger percentages of college-age youths are enrolling in colleges and universities. College-age population, however, remains an inexact measure of higher education's task. First, beginning a decade ago large numbers of young men have served in the armed forces, thus interrupting and postponing their college and university studies. Present international conditions indicate that this situation may continue for some time. As a consequence, the age composition of the collegiate student body has been, and will continue to be, somewhat distorted. Moreover graduate education now accounts for a sizeable portion of university and college enrollment—roughly 10 per cent—and graduate students belong to older age groups. Finally, college-age population provides no measure of the size of the group that participates in research, extension and adult education, and other general or specific public service programs associated with education which have grown increasingly important during recent years.

(3) *Resident Enrollment.* Full-time, regular-term enrollment in the nation's institutions of higher education provides a rough measure of the extent to which youth is being served by the instructional programs of higher education. But it excludes enrollment in summer sessions and home study courses. It fails to reflect the size and varied nature of other groups served by institutions of higher education. It provides no measure of the highly important contributions which research activities on the campuses make to agriculture, industry, or government. Finally, resident enrollment figures do not reflect the distortions in a given state's situation rising out of student migration.

(4) *Student Domicile.* A fifth of the nation's college and university students attend school out-of-state. For individual states, the percentage attending institutions in other states varies widely. Data on student domicile complement enrollment data in indicating effective demand in any given state for higher educational instructional opportunities.

(5) *Income Payments to Individuals.* Data on income payments to individuals are available for the nation as a whole and by states. Income payments represent a reasonably fair measure of the ability of the people of a state to support all public activities including higher education. These data, however, do not reflect differing costs of living, spending habits and other income commitments, which limit the comparability of income payments from state to state.

(6) *State Support of Higher Education.* Direct state financial support of higher education measures in large degree the extent to which state governments provide aid to institutions of higher education. But for the most part this reflects aid to public institutions only; indirect assistance to private institutions through tax exemptions and special privileges is not reflected.

(7) *Expenditures for Educational and General Purposes.* Educational and general expenditures are those which most clearly reflect the instructional, research and extension activities of institutions of higher education. Certain limitations, however, are inherent in the statistics relating to these expenditures. First, some inaccuracy is inevitable. Accounting systems and reporting practices vary from institution to institution. In addition, educational and general expenditure data will not point up the differences in program which exist. Institutions in one state may offer a wide selection of costly graduate and professional programs of study. In another state, the institutions may confine themselves primarily to undergraduate education which is considera-

bly less expensive. The colleges and universities of one state may carry on extensive contract research programs for the federal government, or they may engage in widespread extension and adult educational programs. In another they may carry on relatively limited programs in these fields. Expenditures for all these purposes are here reported under the single heading "educational and general."

(8) *Expenditures for Resident Instruction.* Resident instruction is one of the several expenditure classes included under educational and general expenditures above. It appears that data on expenditures for this purpose are more nearly comparable from state to state than data on any other expenditure class for which nation-wide information is available. Expenditures for resident instruction include the salaries of academic personnel, books, office supplies and clerical assistance directly related to the instruction of resident students at the institutions. Thus they offer a reasonably accurate measure of the size of a state's instructional program in terms of dollars spent. They do not reflect other programs or services of the institutions.

The eight factors just summarized have been combined in a variety of ways in previous surveys of higher education. *Educational and general expenditures* divided by *resident enrollment* produces a cost-per-student figure that is useful for some purposes. Because of the limitations inherent in both factors, however, caution must be exercised in drawing conclusions from state-by-state comparisons of costs per student.

*Educational and general expenditures* and *total population* may be combined to secure a per capita expenditure figure. Per capita expenditures for educational and general purposes may be combined with per capita income to point out expenditures per \$100 of per capita income. Similarly, an indication of expenditure per youth of college age can be derived by dividing *educational and general expenditures* of the institutions in a state by the *college-age population* of that state.

The other factors may be combined in different ways to show various relationships. On the basis of the figures derived, the states may be ranked or, in certain respects, deviations of individual state figures from United States averages or other norms may be measured.

"Yardsticks" presented in this manner, however, have certain weaknesses. First, some degree of inaccuracy is unavoidable in each of the factors. Differences exist in accounting practices, in interpretation and in reporting procedures. When factors are combined, errors may aug-

ment each other until they produce sizeable distortions. Secondly, factors expressed in dollar amounts in one year are difficult to compare with those of other years. The various indexes of dollar value must be used with caution since they do not measure in proper weight the items for which institutions of higher education spend their funds. Third, the figures produced by combining factors are expressed in varying dollar amounts and percentages which can give rise to confusion. For example, the United States figure for "cost per student" in 1950 was \$694. Per capita expenditure (for educational and general purposes) for that year was \$11.23. Per capita expenditure per \$100 of per capita income was \$0.78. Expenditure per youth of college age was \$197. The ratio of college-age population to total population was 5.7 per cent. And the ratio of resident enrollment to college-age population was 28.4 per cent. Since these relationships are not expressed in terms of a common denominator, a balanced picture of a state's efforts and accomplishments is difficult to perceive.

To minimize these weaknesses, the several "yardsticks" are presented in this report in terms of a common denominator: each state's share of the United States total for that factor is expressed in number of units per thousand.<sup>11</sup>

Table E for 1950 shows, for example, that of each one thousand people in the United States (Column 1), approximately 20 (20.31) lived in Alabama. Of each thousand youths of college age in the entire nation (Column 2), approximately 23 (23.36) lived in Alabama. Of every \$1,000 of income payments to all individuals in the nation (Column 3), \$11.79 was paid to Alabama people. Of every \$1,000 of state funds received by all the nation's institutions of higher education, both public and private (Column 4), Alabama colleges and universities received \$17.88. Of every one thousand students attending institutions of higher education anywhere in the United States (Column 5), approximately 14 (14.28) claimed Alabama as their legal residence. Of every thousand resident students enrolled in all the nation's colleges and universities, both public and private (Column 6), about 15 (14.65) were enrolled in Alabama's public and private institutions. Of every \$1,000 expended by all the nation's institutions—public and private—for educational and general purposes (Column 7), Alabama's public and

<sup>11</sup> Table E on pages 86–87 presents these data for 1950. Comparable data for 1930 and 1940 appear in Tables 13A and 13B in the Appendix. Column 5, "student domicile," has been omitted from each of the latter tables because this information was not available for 1930 and 1940.



private institutions spent \$12.79. Of every \$1,000 spent for instruction of resident students by America's public and private institutions (Column 8), Alabama institutions spent \$11.97.

Columns 9, 10 and 11 present enrollment and expenditure data for publicly controlled institutions of higher education. Of every thousand resident students enrolled in publicly controlled institutions throughout the nation (Column 9), about 21 (20.81) were in Alabama's public institutions. Of every \$1,000 expended by the nation's publicly controlled institutions for educational and general purposes (Column 10), \$19.41 was spent by public institutions in Alabama. Of every \$1,000 spent by America's publicly controlled institutions for resident instruction (Column 11), public colleges and universities in Alabama spent \$16.79.

The last three columns of the table present similar data for private institutions. Thus of every one thousand resident students enrolled in the nation's privately controlled institutions of higher education (Column 12), approximately 8 (8.26) were in private institutions in Alabama. Of every \$1,000 spent by America's privately controlled colleges and universities for educational and general purposes (Column 13), private institutions in Alabama spent \$5.55. And of every \$1,000 spent by the nation's privately controlled institutions for resident instruction (Column 14), Alabama's private institutions spent \$6.60.

Since the index numbers in each column reflect shares of United States totals, it is obvious that identical or nearly identical index numbers in all columns for any given state would indicate a "typical state"—typical in terms of mirroring or duplicating the national pattern on a smaller scale. Examination of the tables for 1930, 1940 and 1950 reveals that no state is "typical" in this sense; no state approximates the national "norm" for all factors.

Index numbers may be compared in a variety of ways. For example, if the index for *college-age population* in a given state (Column 2) is greater than the index for *total population* (Column 1), as it is in Alabama—23.36 as compared with 20.31, it means that the state has a greater than average share of youth of college age. Similarly, if the index for *income payments* in a state (Column 3) is higher than the index for *total population* (Column 1), as it is in Connecticut—\$16.36 as compared with 13.31, it follows that its per capita income in 1950 exceeded the national figure.

If the index number for *student domicile* in a state (Column 5) is high-

TABLE E

POPULATION, ENROLLMENT, INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, STATE SUPPORT AND EXPENDITURES OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS  
EXPRESSED AS UNITS PER THOUSAND PERSONS OR DOLLARS OF UNITED STATES TOTALS \*

By State, 1950†

STATE	POPULATION		INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS <sup>c</sup>	STATE SUPPORT OF HIGH- ER EDUCATION <sup>d</sup>	STU- DENT DOMI- NILE <sup>e</sup>	ALL INSTITUTIONS			PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS			PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS		
						Resi- dent En- roll- ment <sup>f</sup>	Expenditures		Resi- dent En- roll- ment <sup>f</sup>	Expenditures		Resi- dent En- roll- ment <sup>f</sup>	Expenditures	
	Total <sup>a</sup>	College- Age (18-21) <sup>b</sup>	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Educa- tional and Gen- erals <sup>g</sup>	Resident Instruc- tion <sup>h</sup>	(9)	Educa- tional and Gen- erals <sup>g</sup>	Resident Instruc- tion <sup>h</sup>	(12)	Educa- tional and Gen- erals <sup>g</sup>	Resident Instruc- tion <sup>h</sup>
ma	20 31	23 36	\$ 11 79	\$ 17 88	14 28	14 65	\$ 12 79	\$ 11 97	20 81	\$ 19 41	\$ 16 79	8 26	\$ 5 55	\$ 6 60
na.	4 98	5 47	4 30	6 51	5 16	5 43	3 96	4 46	10 41	7 22	8 10	0 26	0 36	0 40
uas.	12 87	13 84	7 26	13 70	9 25	8 26	7 22	6 56	12 16	11 60	9 85	4 22	2 44	2 90
rnia.	70 24	61 14	85 35	103 42	81 59	85 20	102 11	94 86	117 22	141 87	127 90	51 96	58 62	58 04
ado...	8 79	9 29	8 59	13 75	10 99	14 44	13 72	11 80	17 60	19 64	15 04	11 17	7 23	8 16
xticut	13 31	13 36	16 36	9 00	15 34	12 23	15 73	17 77	9 28	8 33	9 98	15 30	23 82	26 43
rare	2 11	1 98	2 81	1 85	1 90	1 43	1 52	1 44	2 44	2 59	2 37	0 38	0 36	0 39
ia.	18 38	16 86	15 54	30 76	15 90	15 11	13 86	14 32	16 11	18 02	17 91	14 08	9 28	10 33
ia.	22 85	26 51	15 42	10 20	16 67	18 22	13 97	14 78	23 91	16 59	15 93	12 32	11 08	13 49
...	3 90	4 18	3 51	7 85	4 88	3 66	3 61	3 44	5 80	6 18	5 66	1 45	0 81	0 97
s.	57 81	50 92	70 56	76 32	63 99	61 81	79 87	71 95	45 12	53 31	53 03	79 12	108 92	93 02
ia.	26 10	26 38	26 39	31 62	24 03	32 65	27 63	27 17	40 24	36 06	32 26	24 79	18 41	21 51
...	17 39	17 91	17 20	32 32	16 68	18 76	21 77	19 49	20 35	31 23	25 52	17 11	11 41	12 77
s...	12 64	13 13	11 82	24 40	15 20	15 42	14 89	14 90	23 91	24 43	23 23	6 63	4 45	5 61
icky	19 54	21 38	12 40	10 74	13 50	13 06	10 77	11 20	16 15	14 78	15 32	9 86	6 40	6 63
ana	17 80	18 84	12 94	24 79	14 24	14 14	14 37	14 98	17 32	18 94	18 05	10 86	9 38	11 55
...	6 06	7 20	4 99	2 35	4 01	3 87	3 64	3 87	4 50	4 15	4 22	3 21	3 08	3 47
and...	15 54	14 65	15 59	15 35	15 88	14 58	19 72	15 08	17 13	16 15	15 56	11 93	23 62	14 56
chusetts	31 12	31 03	34 62	9 57	35 91	37 89	50 62	45 25	8 20	9 04	10 16	68 72	96 11	84 35
gan	42 28	41 03	46 63	55 23	40 83	42 13	42 92	46 56	60 85	69 23	72 20	22 72	14 12	17 97



er than the index for *college-age population* (Column 2), as in Illinois—63.99 as compared with 50.92, it is apparent that a substantially greater than average number of its youths of college age actually enrolled in institutions of higher education in 1950. If the index number for *resident enrollment* (Column 6) is equal to or greater than the index for *student domicile* (Column 5) in a given state, it indicates that the student capacity of this state's institutions was large enough to accommodate all its youths enrolled in higher education institutions throughout the nation.

If the index for *educational and general expenditures* of all institutions (Column 7) is higher than the index for *state support of higher education* (Column 4), as it is in Massachusetts—\$50.62 as compared with \$9.57, it is clear that the institutions of higher education in a state receive a much greater than average portion of their total funds from sources other than state government. The presence of strong private institutions in Massachusetts makes this relationship understandable. The index number of \$9.04 for educational and general expenditures of public institutions (Column 10) for Massachusetts compared with its index of \$9.57 for state support (Column 4) displays a relationship that approximates the United States norm.

If the index number for expenditures for *resident instruction* at all institutions (Column 8) is higher than the index for *educational and general expenditures* at all institutions (Column 7), as it is in Texas—\$46.06 as compared with \$40.97, it means that expenditures in a given state for resident instruction are greater than expenditures for the other purposes that also are included in the broad classification "educational and general." If the opposite relationship exists, as it does in California—an *educational and general expenditure* index of \$102.11 as compared with a *resident instruction* index of \$94.86 (Columns 7 and 8), it may indicate a greater relative expenditure for organized research or other purposes, such as extension, than for resident instruction.

These few examples serve only to illustrate the manner in which the data in question may be used. Other important conditions and circumstances influence and shape higher education, but many of these do not lend themselves to exact measurement and tabulation. The relationships of the measurable factors presented here in tabular form gain further significance when they are evaluated and interpreted in terms of the total situation. Such evaluation and interpretation may best be undertaken by competent individuals or agencies within each state.

## Chapter Four

### FINANCE: INCOME

COLLEGES and universities receive funds from many sources to be used for many purposes. These funds include gifts to the institutions for endowment and other non-expendable purposes; funds for auxiliary enterprises such as dormitories, bookstores, concert series, and, sometimes, athletics; funds for other noneducational purposes such as student aid, contribution to employee pension programs, etc., as well as certain "agency funds" which are handled by the institutions for student organizations and other groups. Of greater significance for this study, however, are the funds which most immediately influence the scope and excellence of the institutions' educational, research and extension services. These are funds for (1) *educational and general* purposes, and (2) funds for *capital outlay* or expansion of physical plant facilities. The sources of income for these two purposes are discussed in the pages which follow.

#### INCOME FOR EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES<sup>1</sup>

America's institutions of higher education receive educational and general income from a variety of sources. For this survey, published and unpublished data of the United States Office of Education for selected years from 1918 through 1950 have been grouped under eight income headings. These are (1) state government; (2) local government; (3) federal government, excluding federal payments for veterans' fees; (4) federal payments for veterans' fees; (5) student fees; (6) endowment earnings; (7) private gifts and grants; (8) all other sources.

In the following pages educational and general income data are examined, first, in terms of the various sources. Each source is discussed in terms of the actual dollar amounts involved and in terms of relative importance as a source of income for all institutions, for public institutions, and for private institutions.

<sup>1</sup> See Table 14 in the Appendix for sources of educational and general income, by type of institution and summarized by type of control, for selected years 1918 to 1950.

The data are examined, secondly, in terms of the actual and relative contribution of each income source to various types of institutions. Using Office of Education information, institutions of higher education are classified into seven general groups based on type of control. These groups are (1) land-grant institutions; (2) state universities, colleges, and separate professional and technical schools; (3) state teachers colleges and normal schools; (4) municipal universities, colleges,

TABLE A

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES  
FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS, 1918 TO 1950

Showing Influence of Federal Payments for Veterans' Fees, 1946 to 1950

Year	Student Fees	Veterans' Fees	Other Federal Payments	State Government	Local Government	Private Gifts and Grants	Endowment Earnings	All Other
1918 . .	21 2		4 9	35 6	1 5	4 5	18 5	13 8
1922	27 8		4 4	34 4	2.1	4 6	14.3	12 4
1926	30 4		3 3	29 9	1 8	4 8	14.1	15 7
1930	30 1		3 2	29 9	1 9	5 2	14 2	15 5
1934	35 8		4 4	26 5	4 0	7 1	14 4	7 8
1938	34 3		5 6	27 0	4 2	7 1	13 5	8 3
1942	32 6		8 1	26 9	4 4	7 4	12 0	8 6
1946*	23 2	6 6	14 7	25 1	3 3	8 2	9 2	9 7
1948*	20 1	24 0	9 4	23 2	3 1	6 0	5 7	8 5
1950*	21 7	16 9	11 0	27.0	3 3	6 6	5 4	8 1
1946†	24 9		15 7	26 9	3 5	8 8	9 8	10.4
1948†	26 4		12 4	30 5	4 1	7 9	7 5	11 2
1950†	26 1		13 2	32 6	4 1	7 9	6 4	9 7

\* Federal payments for veterans' fees included

† Federal payments for veterans' fees not included

and separate professional and technical schools; (5) state junior colleges; (6) local public junior colleges; and (7) private institutions. The category "land-grant institutions" includes not only separate land-grant colleges but the state universities of which land-grant colleges are an integral part.

Private land-grant institutions, such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cornell University, Rutgers University and Pennsylvania State College, are classified as public institutions for the purposes of the income analysis. Since this report is concerned primarily with

publicly supported institutions, all private institutions (other than land-grant) are included in a single broad category. Federal service academies have been omitted from the income data presented.

In the analysis of educational and general income which follows, much of the discussion is in terms of the percentage share contributed by each source of income. For the years 1946, 1948, and 1950 the percentage relationships are distorted by the inclusion of federal payments for veterans' fees, which constituted a large but temporary source of revenue. These funds were paid to institutions of higher education pursuant to the terms of the "G.I. Bill of Rights." Income from this source totaled \$56 million in 1946, \$165 million in 1948, and \$307 million in 1950. (See Table A, p. 90.)

If federal payments for veterans' fees are excluded from total educational and general income, the patterns for the other income sources are different. For example, if veterans' fees are excluded the percentage share contributed by state government shows a rise in 1948 as well as in 1950; the percentage share received from private gifts and grants remains the same for 1948 and 1950 instead of increasing in the latter year. The significance of these pattern differences is difficult to assess accurately, but it should be kept in mind that the percentage figures discussed in the pages that follow reflect the distortions resulting from the inclusion of federal payments for veterans' fees in the totals.

#### INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENT

State governments in 1918 provided more than \$43.2 million for the support of all America's institutions of higher education, both public and private. This amount represented 35.6 per cent of the educational and general income received by all of these institutions for the United States as a whole. (In dollar amounts, except for a drop in 1934, state funds increased in each year examined over those of the previously reported year.) In terms of relative importance, however, the pattern is essentially reversed. Except for a slight percentage rise in 1938 over 1934, the importance of state funds as compared with others for educational and general income of all institutions (public and private) decreased steadily until, in 1948 state funds amounted to 23.2 per cent of the whole. By 1950 they had climbed again to 27 per cent. For the United States as a whole, state funds were the largest single source of income for American institutions as a group. State-by-state analysis,

however, reveals a somewhat different picture.<sup>3</sup> Income patterns for individual states differ from the national pattern. In 1918 all institutions (public and private together) in thirty-four of the states received more money from state government than from any other single source. By 1934 the number of states in which that was the case had dropped to twenty-nine. But again in 1950 state governments in thirty-four states were the largest single contributors to the support of higher education.

TABLE B  
INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENTS\*  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

YEAR	ALL INSTITUTIONS		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	
	Amount	Percent-age†	Amount	Percent-age†	Amount	Percent-age†
1918.	\$ 43,242	35 6	\$ 41,812	60 1	\$1,430	2.7
1922	83,405	34 4	80,357	58 8	3,048	2 9
1926	105,624	29 9	103,815	56 3	1,809	1 1
1930	143,431	29 9	140,227	56 8	3,204	1 4
1934	102,069	26 5	99,421	51 8	2,648	1 4
1938	140,959	27 0	137,899	49 6	3,060	1.3
1942	166,561	26 9	163,300	48 0	3,261	1 2
1946	212,086	25 1	207,811	44 7	4,274	1 1
1948	352,201	23 2	346,536	40 6	5,665	0 9
1950	491,958	27 0	482,963	46 8	8,995	1 1

\* Based on Table 14 in the Appendix.

† Percentage of total income for educational and general purposes

Of the \$43.2 million appropriated by state governments in 1918, the great bulk, \$41.8 million, went to publicly controlled institutions. This amount represented 60.1 per cent of all income of public colleges and universities for that year. In dollar amounts state funds appropriated for publicly controlled institutions increased rapidly to \$140.2 million in 1930, dropped almost one-third to \$99.4 million in 1934, then rose sharply to \$483 million in 1950. Despite the large increase in dollar amounts, the relative share of public institutional income supplied by all state governments declined from 60.1 per cent in 1918 to a low of 40.6 per cent in 1948. In 1950 state funds rose again, to 46.8 per cent. This reflects the fact that at public institutions state funds are being

<sup>3</sup> See Tables 17 through 65 in the Appendix for state-by-state tabulation of sources of educational and general income, by type of institution and summarized by type of control for selected years 1930 to 1950.

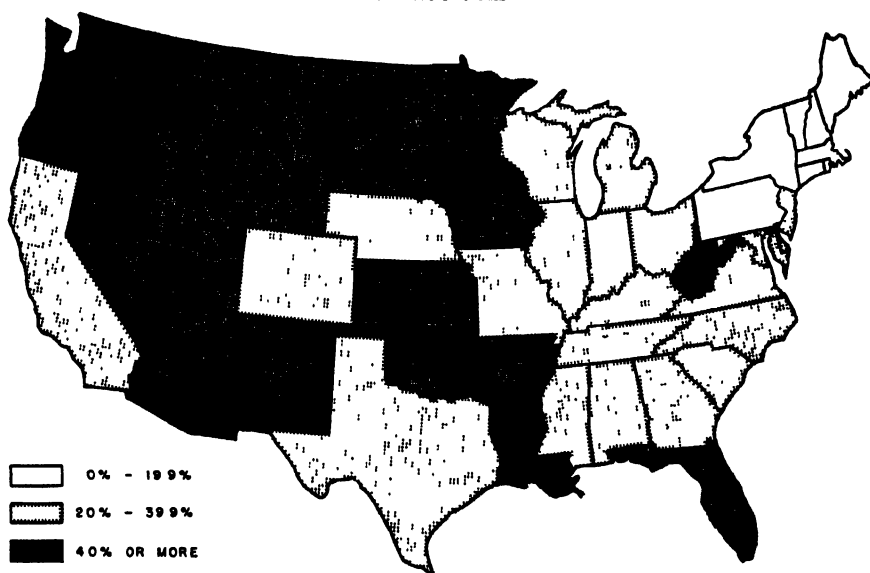


called on to fill part of the gap left by decreases in receipts of federal funds for payment of veterans' fees.

State funds have never provided a significant source of income for American private institutions viewed as a group. In 1918 private institutions received \$1.4 million from state government sources. In 1950 amounts from this source had increased to \$9 million. In 1922 state

CHART X  
PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME  
FROM STATE GOVERNMENTS BY STATE, 1950\*

All Institutions



NOTE: ACTUAL PERCENTAGES RANGE FROM 51% TO 81.6%

\* Based on Table 16 in the Appendix

funds supplied 2.9 per cent of the total educational and general income of private colleges and universities—the highest percentage in the thirty-two year period. In 1948 they represented 0.9 per cent of the total and in 1950, 1.1 per cent. )

The \$43 2 million which state governments contributed as income for educational and general purposes in 1918 represented approximately 6 per cent of state expenditures for all purposes. The \$492 million supplied in 1950 represented 4.2 per cent of total state expenditures. During the thirty-one years from 1919 to 1950, total state expenditures multiplied seventeen times—from \$678 million to \$11.6 billion. During

this same period expenditures of state funds for public welfare purposes multiplied fifty times—from \$47 million in 1919 to nearly \$2.4 billion in 1950. State expenditures for health and sanitation over the same years multiplied sixteen times—from \$10 million to \$163 million, and state support of elementary and secondary education multiplied seventeen times—from \$119 million to nearly \$2 billion. In contrast, state funds granted to institutions of higher education for educational and

TABLE C  
AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF INCOME SUPPLIED\*  
BY STATE GOVERNMENTS, 1918 TO 1950

Region†	Percent- age	Region†	Percent- age
New England . . .	17 1	West North Central .	43 2
Middle Atlantic .	17 4	West South Central .	46 6
South Atlantic	34 3	Mountain . . .	49 2
East North Central	35 6	Pacific	46 7
East South Central	28 1		

\* Based on Table 16 in the Appendix

† According to divisions used by the United States Bureau of the Census

New England—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

South Atlantic—Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia,

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East North Central—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

East South Central—Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West North Central—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

West South Central—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

Mountain—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific—Washington, Oregon, California

general purposes multiplied only eleven times—from the \$43.2 million of 1918 to \$492 million in 1950.<sup>3</sup>

The relative importance of state support of higher education varies widely from region to region.<sup>4</sup> The average regional percentage of institutional income supplied by state governments throughout the thirty-two year period ranges from 17.1 per cent in New England to 49.2 per cent in the Mountain States. The state government contribution to institutional support east of the Mississippi averaged 27.7 per cent for the entire period; west of the Mississippi, it equaled 46.5 per cent.

The thirty-two year averages fail to reflect certain trends which oc-

\* All data on total state expenditures are based on: United States Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789-1945*, Washington (1949), p. 316; and *Compendium of State Government Finances in 1950*, Washington (1951), p. 19.

<sup>4</sup> See Table 16 in the Appendix for a state-by-state tabulation of percentages of educational and general income received from state governments, for selected years 1918 to 1950.

curred over the three decades covered. Prior to 1948 the East North Central Region ranked highest percentage-wise among regions east of the Mississippi in state support of higher education. In 1948 the South Atlantic States moved ahead of that region. The East South Central States, likewise, have increased state support significantly during recent years. They now rank third among all regions east of the Mississippi.

#### INCOME FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local governments in 1918 granted \$1.8 million to all institutions of higher education, public and private, for educational and general purposes.

TABLE D

#### INCOME FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT\* (In Thousands of Dollars)†

YEAR	ALL INSTITUTIONS		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	
	Amount	Percentage‡	Amount	Percentage‡	Amount	Percentage‡
1918.....	\$ 1,780	1.5	\$ 1,776	2.6	\$ 4	—
1922 ..	5,125	2.1	5,040	3.7	86	0.1
1926 .. .	6,263	1.8	6,263	3.4	—	—
1930 ..	9,226	1.9	9,226	3.7	—	—
1934.....	15,482	4.0	15,307	8.0	175	0.1
1938 .. .	22,091	4.2	21,894	7.9	197	0.1
1942 .. .	27,057	4.4	26,854	7.9	203	0.1
1946 .. .	27,668	3.3	27,491	5.9	176	—
1948 .. .	47,600	3.1	47,319	5.5	281	—
1950.. . .	61,373	3.3	60,061	5.8	1,312	0.2

\* Based on Table 14 in the Appendix

† Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding

‡ Percentage of total income for educational and general purposes

poses. Throughout the thirty-two year period, dollar amounts received from this source have increased, and in 1950 local governments supplied \$61.4 million to all institutions. In terms of relative importance this source of income rose from 1.5 per cent of the whole in 1918 to a high of 4.4 per cent in 1942, declined to 3.1 per cent in 1948, then rose to 3.3 per cent in 1950.

Throughout the period, local funds have been granted almost entirely to public institutions. The amounts for them have increased from \$1.8 million in 1918 to \$60.1 million in 1950. Percentage-wise, the relative importance of income from this source for public institutions rose from 2.6 per cent in 1918 to highs of 8 per cent in 1934 and 7.9 per

cent in 1938 and 1942; it dropped to 5.5 per cent in 1948 and rose to 5.8 per cent in 1950.

Grants by local governments to private institutions have ranged from \$4 thousand in 1918 to \$1.3 million in 1950. Local governments, however, never have supplied more than 0.2 per cent of the total educational and general income of private institutions.

Local funds are channeled almost exclusively into municipal colleges and local public junior colleges. For most of the years reported, municipal colleges received a larger share than the latter. In 1948, however, municipal colleges received only slightly more than the local government grants to public junior colleges—\$20,689,000 as compared with \$20,650,000; and in 1950 local public junior colleges moved ahead, receiving \$30.3 million from local government sources while municipal colleges received \$22.1 million.

#### INCOME FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Excluding payments for veterans' fees, income from federal sources for educational and general purposes of all institutions, public and private, increased from \$6 million in 1918 to \$199 million in 1950. In dollar amounts, funds from federal sources increased constantly. In terms of relative importance the pattern varies. In 1918 federal funds represented 4.9 per cent of the educational and general income of all institutions. They declined to 3.2 per cent in 1930, rose to a high of 14.7 per cent in 1946, dropped to 9.4 per cent in 1948, then climbed to 11 per cent in 1950. (See Table E, p. 97.)

In 1918 federal funds represented 8.4 per cent of total educational and general income of public institutions. By 1926 they had declined to 6.1 per cent. Beginning in 1934 the relative share of federal funds climbed steadily until it reached a high of 16.8 per cent in 1946—the last war year; it dropped then to 10.9 per cent by 1948 but increased slightly to 11.6 per cent in 1950.

The highest percentage contribution by the federal government to private institutions prior to 1942 was 0.5 per cent in 1934. In 1942, however, federal funds supplied 3.1 per cent of private institutional income. They increased sharply in importance in 1946, providing 12.1 per cent of private institutional income. In 1948 the share supplied by the federal government declined to 7.5 per cent but it rose again in 1950 to 10.1 per cent.

During the depression years both private and public institutions

benefited from programs of federal aid which these data do not fully reflect. First through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration program, and later through the activities of the National Youth Administration, more than 100,000 students received financial aid. The federal government paid students for services rendered to institutions of higher education. The institutions benefited both from the services performed and from the fees and tuition which the students were then able to pay.

The increase of federal funds during the war years reflects the inauguration of federal contract courses and federal contract research projects. The contract courses were discontinued, for the most part, fol-

TABLE E  
INCOME FROM FEDERAL GOVERNMENT\*  
Excluding Federal Payments for Veterans' Fees  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

YEAR	ALL INSTITUTIONS		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	
	Amount	Percent- age†	Amount	Percent- age†	Amount	Percent- age†
1918	\$ 5,974	4 9	\$ 5,866	8 4	\$ 109	0 2
1922	10,615	4 4	10,237	7 5	378	0 4
1926	11,756	3 3	11,214	6 1	542	0 3
1930	15,478	3 2	15,097	6 1	381	0 2
1934	17,081	4 4	16,205	8 4	876	0 5
1938	29,345	5 6	28,434	10 2	911	0 4
1942	50,042	8 1	41,523	12 2	8,519	3 1
1946..	123,970	14 7	78,095	16 8	45,874	12 1
1948.	142,866	9 4	92,747	10 9	50,118	7 5
1950.	198,980	11 0	120,252	11 6	78,728	10 1

\* Based on Table 14 in the Appendix.

† Percentage of total income for educational and general purposes.

lowing the end of World War II. Continuing receipt of large amounts of federal funds by the nation's institutions of higher education reflects an intensification of federal contract research activity.

Federal payments for veterans' fees under the "G. I. Bill of Rights" totaled \$56 million in 1946. Of this amount, private institutions received \$35 million, public institutions \$21 million. In 1948 payments for veterans' fees reached \$365 million, of which private institutions received \$194 million and public institutions \$171 million. In 1950 total payments decreased to \$307 million, of which \$172 million was to private institutions and \$135 million to public. As a percentage of educational and general income of public institutions, these federal payments rep-

resented 4.5 per cent in 1946, 20 per cent in 1948 and 13.1 per cent in 1950. For private institutions, comparable percentages were 9.2 in 1946, 29.1 in 1948 and 21.9 in 1950. The recent drop in income result-

TABLE F  
INCOME FROM VETERANS' FEES\*  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

YEAR	ALL INSTITUTIONS		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	
	Amount	Percent- age†	Amount	Percent- age†	Amount	Percent- age†
1946	\$ 55,753	6 6	\$ 20,768	4 5	\$ 34,985	9 2
1948	364,725	24 0	170,970	20 0	193,755	29 1
1950	307,326	16 9	135,496	13 1	171,830	21 9

\* Based on Table 14 in the Appendix.

† Percentage of total income for educational and general purposes.

ing from decreased veteran enrollment presents serious problems for both public and private institutions.

Income from all federal sources, including payments for veterans, fees, represented 21.3 per cent of the educational and general income

TABLE G  
INCOME FROM FEDERAL FUNDS FOR ALL PURPOSES\*  
Including Federal Payments for Veterans' Fees  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

YEAR	ALL INSTITUTIONS		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	
	Amount	Percent- age†	Amount	Percent- age†	Amount	Percent- age†
1946	\$179,723	21 3	\$ 98,863	21 3	\$ 80,859	21 3
1948	507,591	33 4	263,717	30 9	243,873	36 6
1950	506,306	27 9	255,748	24 7	250,558	32 0

\* Based on Table 14 in the Appendix.

† Percentage of total income for educational and general purposes

of public institutions in 1946, 30.9 per cent in 1948 and 24.7 per cent in 1950. For private institutions, it supplied 21.3 per cent of educational and general income in 1946, 36.6 per cent in 1948 and 32 per cent in 1950.

#### INCOME FROM STUDENT FEES

Reports of the United States Office of Education indicate that the relative importance of student fees as a source of income for all institu-

tions decreased steadily from the beginning of the land-grant movement through the first two decades of the twentieth century. But during the 1920's, tremendous increases in enrollment forced college and university administrators to turn more and more to student fees.

Income from student fees constituted a major source of income for all institutions, both public and private, in all years reported throughout the period since 1918. In 1926, 1930, 1934, 1938 and 1942, student

TABLE H  
INCOME FROM STUDENT FEES\*  
Excluding Federal Payments for Veterans' Fees  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

YEAR	ALL INSTITUTIONS		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	
	Amount	Percent- age†	Amount	Percent- age†	Amount	Percent- age†
1918	\$ 25,842	21 2	\$ 6,719	9 7	\$ 19,123	36 7
1922	67,604	27 8	18,481	13 5	49,123	46 3
1926	107,458	30 4	26,303	14 3	81,155	47 9
1930	144,446	30 1	36,132	14 6	108,314	46.5
1934	138,257	35 8	36,510	19 0	101,748	52 4
1938	178,995	34 3	51,312	18 4	127,683	52 3
1942	201,382	32 6	59,698	17 6	141,684	51 0
1946	195,920	23 2	58,102	12 5	137,817	36 3
1948.	304,600	20 1	91,992	10 8	212,608	32 0
1950.	394,610	21 7	112,024	10 8	282,586	36 1

\* Based on Table 14 in the Appendix

† Percentage of total income for educational and general purposes.

fees (excluding federal payments for veterans' fees) were the largest single source of income. In the other years reported they ranked second. In 1918 they supplied \$26 million—\$19 million to private institutions and \$7 million to public. In 1950 they provided \$395 million to all institutions, of which private institutions received \$283 million and public institutions \$112 million.

As a percentage of educational and general income of public institutions, income from non-veteran student fees increased from 9.7 per cent in 1918 to 19 per cent in 1934, then declined slowly to 17.6 per cent in 1942. They dropped in 1946 to 12.5 per cent and leveled off at 10.8 per cent in 1948 and 1950.

As a percentage of private institutional income, non-veteran student fees provided 36.7 per cent in 1918, rose steadily to 52.4 per cent in 1934, stood at 52.3 per cent in 1938, then declined slightly to 51 per

cent in 1942. In 1946 this source supplied 36.3 per cent of private institutional income, 32 per cent in 1948 and 36.1 per cent in 1950.

Student fees from all sources, including federal payments for veterans' fees, provided a more substantial portion of the educational and general income of all institutions for the years 1946, 1948 and 1950. For public institutions this income source accounted for 17 per cent in 1946, 30.8 per cent in 1948 and 23.9 per cent in 1950. For private in-

TABLE I  
ALL INCOME FROM STUDENT FEES\*  
Including Federal Payments for Veterans' Fees  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

YEAR	ALL INSTITUTIONS		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	
	Amount	Percent- age†	Amount	Percent- age†	Amount	Percent- age†
1946..	\$251,673	29 8	\$ 78,870	17 0	\$172,802	45 5
1948.	669,325	44 1	262,962	30 8	406,363	61 1
1950	701,936	38 6	247,520	23 9	454,416	58 0

\* Based on Table 14 in the Appendix

† Percentage of total income for educational and general purposes.

stitutions, student fees from all sources accounted for 45.5 per cent of educational and general income in 1946, 61.1 per cent in 1948 and 58 per cent in 1950.

#### INCOME FROM ENDOWMENT EARNINGS

(Endowment earnings have decreased steadily in relative importance since 1918 as a source of educational and general income for all institutions of higher education, public and private.) In 1918 they supplied \$22.5 million. Of this amount, private institutions received \$18.8 million and public institutions \$3.7 million. Except for a drop from \$68 million in 1930 to \$55.5 million in 1934, total receipts from this source increased steadily for the years reported throughout the thirty-two year period. In 1950 endowment earnings provided \$96.3 million, of which private institutions received \$84.1 million and public institutions \$12.2 million.

(The relative share of educational and general income of all institutions supplied by endowment earnings, however, dropped from 18.5 per cent in 1918 to 5.4 per cent in 1950, and the share contributed by



endowment earnings to public institutions decreased from 5.3 per cent in 1918 to 1.2 per cent in 1950.

The pattern for private institutions has been essentially similar. In 1918 endowment earnings provided 36.1 per cent of their income. Except for relatively small percentage increases in 1930 and again in 1938, the share of income they received from this source dropped steadily until it reached a low of 10.7 per cent in 1950. This decline in relative importance of endowment earnings as a source of income for

TABLE J  
INCOME FROM ENDOWMENT EARNINGS\*  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

YEAR	ALL INSTITUTIONS		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	
	Amount	Percent- age†	Amount	Percent- age†	Amount	Percent- age†
1918	\$22,475	18.5	\$ 3,702	5.3	\$18,773	36.1
1922	34,826	14.3	5,416	3.9	29,410	27.7
1926	49,945	14.1	7,533	4.1	42,412	25.0
1930	68,196	14.2	9,434	3.8	58,762	25.2
1934	55,533	14.4	7,303	3.8	48,231	24.8
1938	70,654	13.5	8,938	3.2	61,716	25.3
1942	74,074	12.0	9,905	2.9	64,169	23.1
1946	77,497	9.2	12,049	2.6	65,448	17.2
1948	86,673	5.7	10,707	1.3	75,966	11.4
1950	96,341	5.4	12,204	1.2	84,137	10.7

\* Based on Table 14 in the Appendix

† Percentage of total income for educational and general purposes

private institutions is one of the major factors underlying the serious financial plight in which many of the nation's private colleges and universities find themselves.

#### INCOME FROM PRIVATE GIFTS AND GRANTS

In contrast to endowment earnings, private gifts and grants provided an increasingly important source of educational and general income during much of the period from 1918 to 1950. In 1918 income from this source totaled \$5.5 million. Of this amount, private institutions received \$5.2 million, and public institutions received \$327 thousand. In 1950 private gifts and grants provided nearly \$119 million—\$93 million to private institutions and \$26 million to public.

As a percentage of education and general income of all institutions, private gifts and grants increased from 4.5 per cent in 1918 to a high

of 8.2 per cent in 1946. They dropped to 6 per cent in 1948, then rose to 6.6 per cent in 1950. As a percentage for public institutions, private gifts rose from 0.5 per cent in 1918 to a high of 3.1 per cent in 1946, followed by a drop of 2.2 per cent in 1948 and a slight rise to 2.5 per cent in 1950.

The pattern for private institutions is roughly the same as for public institutions. From 9.9 per cent in 1918 the percentage of income supplied by private gifts dropped slightly to 9.6 per cent in 1922 and 9.1

TABLE K  
INCOME FROM PRIVATE GIFTS AND GRANTS\*  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

YEAR	ALL INSTITUTIONS		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	
	Amount	Percent- age†	Amount	Percent- age†	Amount	Percent- age†
1918	\$ 5,483	4 5	\$ 327	0 5	\$ 5,155	9 9
1922	11,168	4 6	988	0 7	10,180	9 6
1926	16,835	4 8	1,450	0 8	15,385	9 1
1930	24,931	5 2	2,713	1 1	22,218	9 5
1934	27,468	7 1	2,858	1 5	24,610	12 7
1938	36,908	7 1	5,432	1 9	31,476	12 9
1942	45,916	7 4	9,525	2 8	36,391	13 0
1946	69,511	8 2	14,472	3 1	55,039	14 5
1948	21,468	6 0	18,889	2 2	72,578	10 9
1950.	118,626	6 6	25,751	2 5	92,875	11 9

\* Based on Table 14 in the Appendix

† Percentage of total income for educational and general purposes

per cent in 1926. The percentage then rose steadily to 14.5 in 1946. Although dollar amounts continued to rise, the percentage from this source dropped to 10.9 in 1948, then increased slightly to 11.9 in 1950.

Research projects financed by business, industry and foundations account for much of the increase in educational and general income which institutions of higher education have received from private gifts and grants, particularly since World War II.

#### THE INCOME PATTERN OF LAND-GRANT INSTITUTIONS

Throughout the period surveyed, land-grant institutions received a greater share of total educational and general income than any other type of public institutions. In 1918 land-grant institutions received 33.6 per cent of the total for all institutions, both public and private. The relative share received by land-grant institutions declined steadily

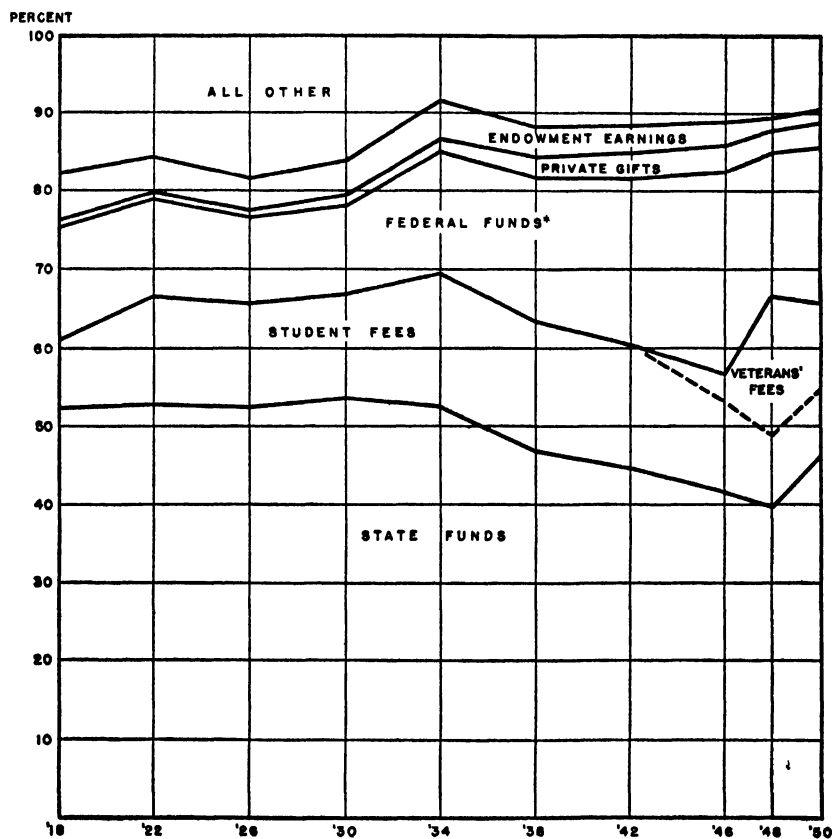
to 26.3 per cent in 1934, increased to 32.1 per cent by 1946, then dropped to 31.5 per cent in 1948 and 30.8 per cent in 1950.

For the entire thirty-two year period state government funds were the principal source of income of land-grant institutions. In 1918 they supplied 52.5 per cent of the total. The importance of this source remained relatively constant through 1934. From then it decreased until in 1948 state government supplied 39.9 per cent of land-grant college receipts for educational and general purposes. In 1950, however, the relative importance of state funds again increased to 45.5 per cent.

CHART XI

PERCENTAGES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME RECEIVED FROM MAJOR SOURCES, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1918-1950†

Land-Grant Institutions



† Based on Table 14 in Appendix

\* Excluding federal payments for veterans' fees

Receipts from the federal government, excluding veterans' tuition payments, constituted the second largest source of income for land-grant institutions. In 1918 they supplied 14.4 per cent of land-grant institutional income but contributed lesser shares in 1922, 1926 and 1930. From 1934 until 1946, the relative importance of federal funds increased steadily, reaching a high point of 25.9 per cent. In 1948 this source supplied 18.3 per cent and in 1950, 19.6 per cent. During 1946, 1948 and 1950, federal payments for veterans' fees provided a substantial additional source of income for land-grant institutions. In 1946 they accounted for 3.5 per cent of land-grant income, then rose to 18 per cent in 1948 and dropped to 11.8 per cent in 1950.

Student fees ranked third in importance as a source of income during most of the period. They increased steadily in relative importance from 8.5 per cent in 1918 to 16.9 per cent in 1934, decreased slightly to 15.1 per cent in 1942 and then dropped more sharply to a 1950 level of 8.8 per cent.

Endowment earnings did not provide a substantial portion of land-grant institutional income in any of the years reported. Their relative importance has decreased steadily. In 1918 they provided 6.3 per cent of land-grant income and in 1950 only 1.6 per cent.

Although private gifts and grants likewise play a relatively minor role in the support of land-grant institutions, their importance has increased during the past three decades. In 1918 gifts from private sources accounted for only 0.7 per cent of the income; in 1950 they provided 3.3 per cent.

#### THE INCOME PATTERN OF STATE UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SEPARATE PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS<sup>5</sup>

In 1918 state universities, colleges, and separate state professional and technical schools received 10.4 per cent of the total educational and general income of all institutions, both public and private. The relative importance of this category of institutions (in terms of the share of total educational and general income received) has grown slowly over the thirty-two year period covered by this study. In 1950 they received 23.2 per cent of all educational and general income.

For all years reported, state funds constituted the largest single source of income for these institutions. In 1918 state funds provided 68.8 per cent of total income, but their relative importance decreased

<sup>5</sup> Land-grant institutions are not included.

to 47.8 per cent in 1948. In 1950 state funds supplied 53.4 per cent of the income of the institutions in question.

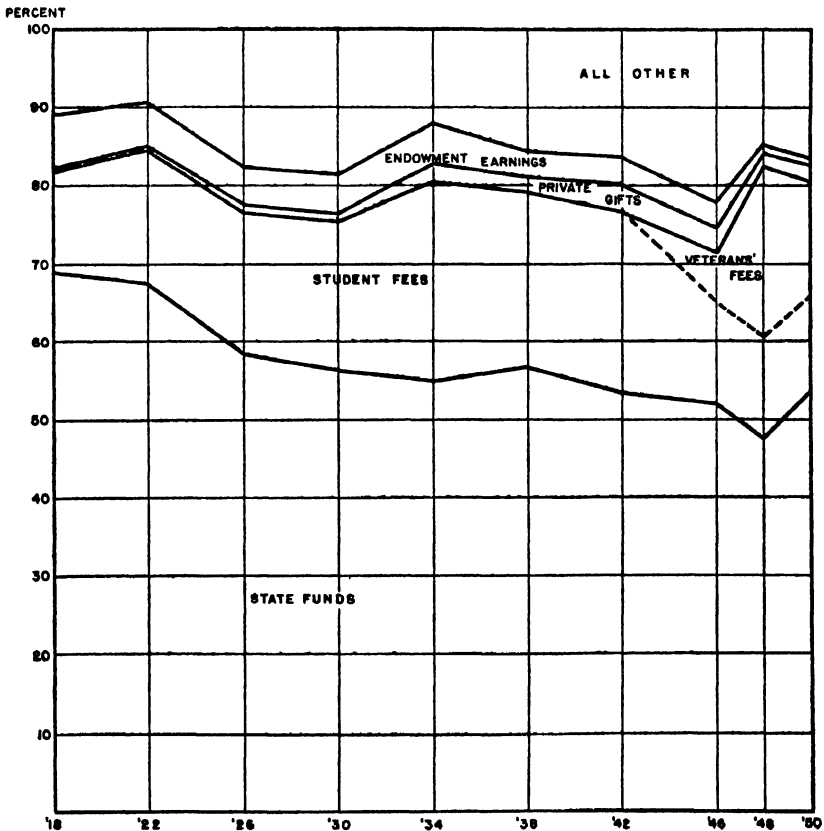
Non-veteran student fees comprised the second most important source of income for them. In 1918 these fees provided 12.8 per cent of total income. The percentage increased to 25.4 in 1934, declined slightly in 1938 and 1942, and then dropped sharply in 1946 to 13.3 per cent. In 1950 student fees provided 12.5 per cent of the income of these institutions.

Endowment earnings were an important source of income in earlier

CHART XII

PERCENTAGES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME RECEIVED FROM MAJOR SOURCES, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1918-1950\*

State Universities, Colleges, and Separate Professional and Technical Schools



\* Based on Table 14 in Appendix.

years, but percentage-wise they have declined steadily. From 7.6 per cent in 1918 the share from this source dropped to 0.9 per cent in 1950. Private gifts and grants show an opposite trend. From 0.5 per cent in 1918 their importance to state universities, colleges, professional and technical schools grew steadily until, in 1942, they supplied 3.4 per cent of educational and general income. By 1948 private gifts and grants dropped to 1.8 per cent but in 1950 rose to 2.2 per cent.

Federal payments for veterans' fees supplied 6.1 per cent of the income of these institutions in 1946, 21.7 per cent in 1948 and 14.6 per cent in 1950. Federal funds for other purposes grew from less than 1 per cent prior to 1942 to 2.5 per cent in that year, then increased sharply to 6.8 per cent in 1946. In 1948 they supplied 2.2 per cent of total income; in 1950, 3.8 per cent.

#### THE INCOME PATTERN OF STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES AND NORMAL SCHOOLS

In 1918 state teachers colleges and normal schools received 11.4 per cent of the educational and general income of all the nation's institutions of higher education, both public and private. In 1948 the share received by this type of institution dropped to 5.3 per cent and it increased slightly to 5.8 per cent in 1950.

State funds supplied the overwhelming bulk of income for state teachers colleges and normal schools throughout the three decades here reported. The share provided by this source declined slowly from 82.6 per cent in 1918 to 76.4 per cent in 1946, then dropped more abruptly to 61.4 per cent in 1948. Data for 1950, however, show an increase to 66.4 per cent.

Income from student fees is the second most important source for these institutions. From 10.6 per cent in 1918 it ranged to 12.8 in the 20's, then from 12.1 per cent in 1930, student fees jumped to a high of 19.1 per cent in 1938. After declining to a low of 12.8 in 1946, they rose again to over 15 per cent in 1948 and 1950.

Federal payments for veterans' fees supplied 3.4 per cent of income of state teachers colleges and normal schools in 1946, 18.5 per cent in 1948 and 14.2 per cent in 1950. Income from other federal sources never has been significant for these institutions.

#### THE INCOME PATTERN OF STATE JUNIOR COLLEGES

Throughout the entire thirty-two year period covered by the income survey, state junior colleges received less than 1 per cent of the educa-

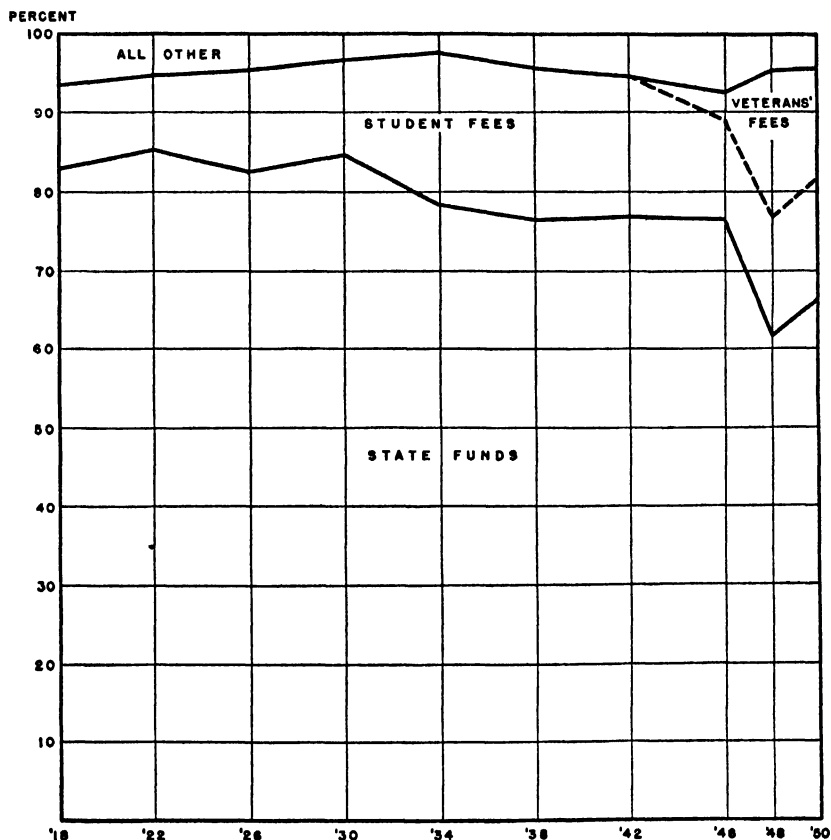
tional and general income of all public and private institutions. However, the share received by this type of institution has increased from 0.1 per cent in 1918 to 0.9 per cent in 1950.

State junior colleges have depended almost exclusively on state funds and student fees for their income. In 1934—the first year for which reasonably comprehensive data are available—state government supplies 67.8 per cent of their total income. The states' contribution increased to 75.3 per cent in 1938, then dropped to 65.2 per cent in

CHART XIII

PERCENTAGES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME RECEIVED FROM MAJOR SOURCES, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1918-1950\*

State Teachers Colleges and Normal Schools



\* Based on Table 14 in Appendix

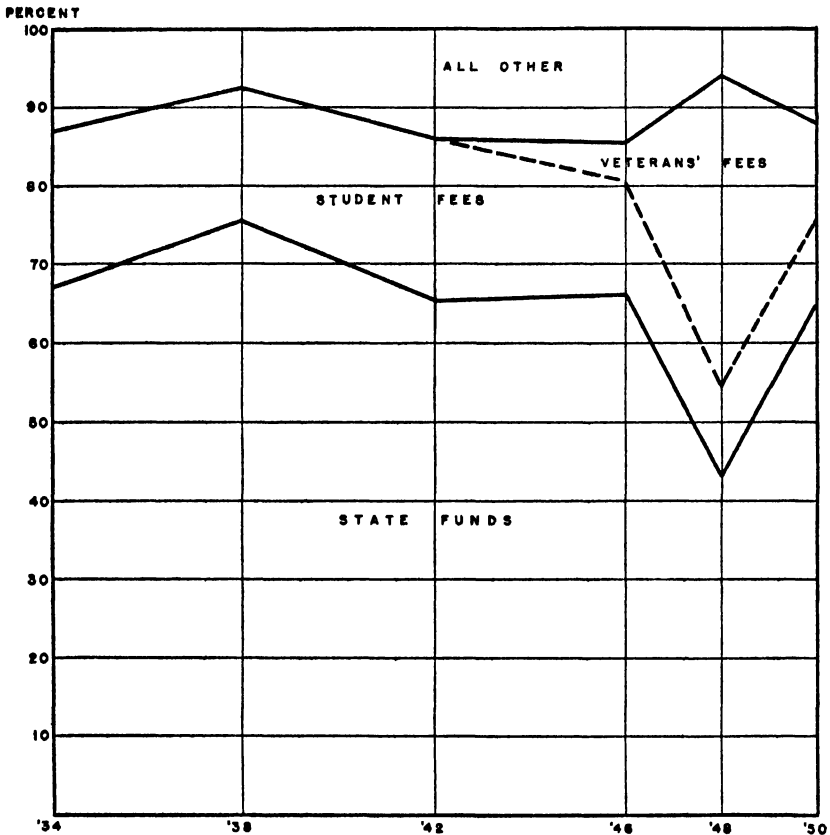
1942. Except for a distortion in 1948 stemming from high federal payments for veterans' fees, the relative importance of state funds has remained constant. In 1950 they supplied 64.7 per cent of the total income of these institutions.

Non-veteran student fees provided 18.5 per cent of the total income in 1934 and 20.6 per cent in 1942. By 1950 the share from this source had decreased to 10.7 per cent. Federal payments for veterans' fees provided 4.9 per cent in 1946 and 40.9 per cent in 1948, then dropped in 1950 to 12.4 per cent.

CHART XIV

PERCENTAGES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME RECEIVED FROM MAJOR SOURCES, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1934-1950\*

State Junior Colleges



\* Based on Table 14 in Appendix



## THE INCOME PATTERN OF MUNICIPAL UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Municipal institutions of higher education are maintained in nine states. In New York they receive more than a third of all educational and general income received by public institutions in that state. For the nation as a whole, however, their share of income is relatively minor. In 1918 municipal institutions received 1.3 per cent of the educational and general income of all institutions, public and private. Their share increased until 1938, when they received 3.3 per cent, then declined to 2.7 per cent in 1950.

CHART XV

PERCENTAGES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME RECEIVED FROM MAJOR SOURCES, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1918-1950\*

Municipal Universities and Colleges



\* Based on Table 14 in Appendix.

Local funds, student fees and, more recently, federal payments for veterans' fees have been the principal sources of income for this category of institutions. In 1918 local funds supplied 89.7 per cent of the income. With some fluctuation, local funds dropped steadily in relative importance until, in 1950, they supplied only 44.8 per cent. From 7.9 per cent in 1918, the share provided by student fees increased sharply to 20.9 per cent in 1922. It ranged as high as 25.7 per cent in 1942 before dropping to 15.4 per cent in 1948, after which it increased to 19.6 per cent in 1950.

Federal payments for veterans' fees supplied 8.7 per cent of municipal college income in 1946, 28.6 per cent in 1948 and 18.5 per cent in 1950. Other sources were relatively unimportant for the years reported. In 1950, however, municipal colleges received 9.3 per cent of their income from state government sources; in no previous year did they receive more than 2 per cent from state funds.

#### THE INCOME PATTERN OF LOCAL PUBLIC JUNIOR COLLEGES

In 1918 local public junior colleges received only 0.1 per cent of the educational and general income of all institutions, public and private. By 1950 they received 3.4 per cent of all income.

Local public junior colleges depend for their support primarily on local funds, state funds, and student fees. In 1934, the first year for which relatively complete data are available, localities supplied 84.3 per cent of the income of this category of institutions. By 1948 the importance of local funds had dropped to 41.4 per cent; in 1950 it increased to 48.8 per cent. State funds provided 22.4 per cent of income in 1938, 27.9 per cent in 1942, 15.3 per cent in 1946, then increased to 21.6 per cent in 1948 and 25.5 per cent in 1950.

Student fees supplied 13.2 per cent in 1934, rose to a high of 14.2 per cent in 1938 and dropped to a low of 8.9 per cent in 1950. Federal payments for veterans' fees supplied 7 per cent of the income in 1946, 23 per cent in 1948 and 13.5 per cent in 1950.

#### THE INCOME PATTERN OF ALL PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

Private institutions received 43.8 per cent of the total educational and general income of all institutions in 1918. In 1934 the share to them reached a high of 50.3 per cent. By 1950, however, it had fallen again to 43.1 per cent. (See Chart XVII, p. 112.)

Non-veteran student fees were the most important single source of

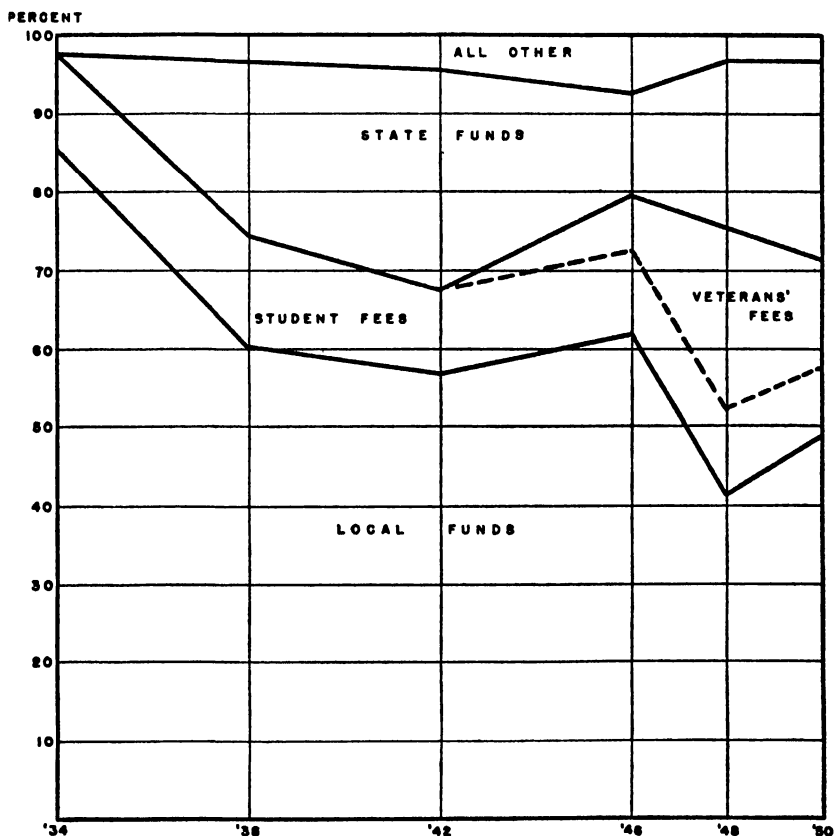
educational and general income for all private institutions over the thirty-two year period. In 1918 they provided 36.7 per cent of the total. This source grew in relative importance until it contributed 52.4 per cent in 1934 and 52.3 per cent in 1938. Its contribution declined to a low of 32 per cent in 1948 before increasing again to 36.1 per cent in 1950. Federal payments for veterans' fees supplied 9.2 per cent of the income in 1946, 29.1 per cent in 1948 and 21.9 per cent in 1950.

Endowment earnings ranked second as a source of income during earlier years. In 1918 they supplied 36.1 per cent. But the share from

CHART XVI

PERCENTAGES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME RECEIVED FROM MAJOR SOURCES, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1934-1950\*

Local Public Junior Colleges



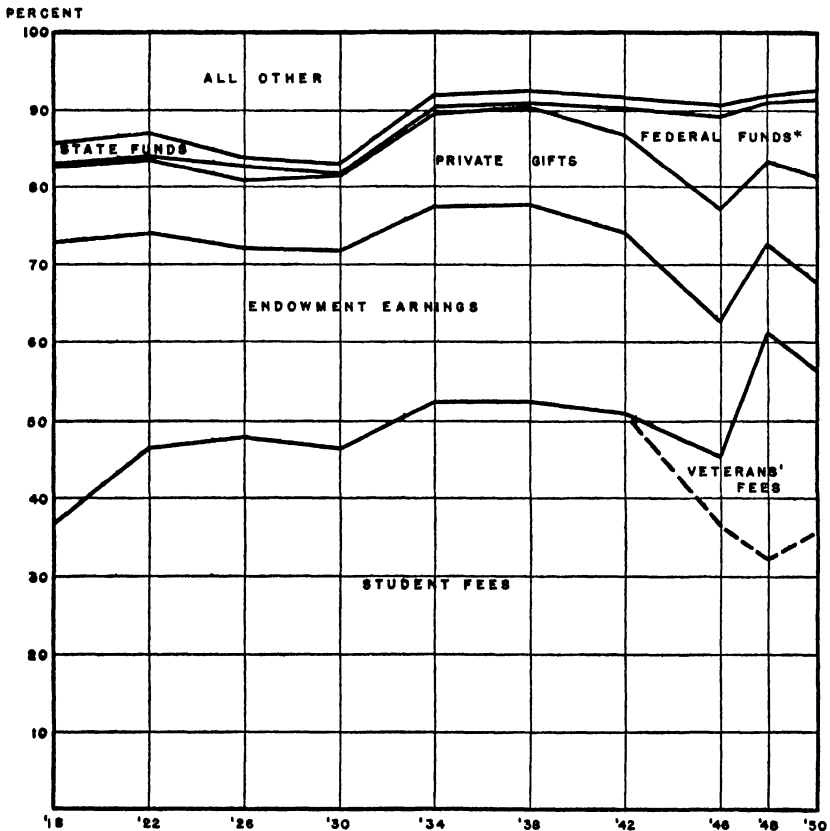
\* Based on Table 14 in Appendix

endowment earnings has declined steadily in relative importance each year until, in 1950, they provided only 10.7 per cent of private institutional income. Private gifts and grants increased in relative importance during much of the period. From a low of 9.1 per cent in 1926, the share from this source grew to 14.5 per cent in 1946. In 1948 it dropped to 10.9 per cent, then increased slightly to 11.9 per cent in 1950. Federal funds, other than payments for veterans' fees, were not significant as a source of income for private institutions prior to 1942, when they supplied 3.1 per cent of total income. In 1946 the share they provided

## CHART XVII

PERCENTAGES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME RECEIVED FROM MAJOR SOURCES, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1919-1950†

All Private Institutions



† Based on Table 14 in Appendix

\* Excluding federal payments for veterans' fees.

increased sharply to 12.1 per cent. It dropped to 7.5 per cent in 1948, then increased to 10.1 per cent in 1950.

#### INCOME FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY<sup>6</sup>

Institutions of higher education receive income for the expansion of physical plant facilities (capital outlay) from both public and private sources. For the purposes of this report income specifically designated for plant expansion is grouped into four categories according to source: (1) income from the federal government; (2) income from state governments; (3) income from local governments; and (4) income from all private (non-governmental) sources.

Income of an individual institution for capital outlay may fluctuate widely from year to year. A heavy building program for one or two years may be followed by a decade of relatively light plant expansion activity. Thus, in order to present an accurate, detailed, state-by-state analysis of income for capital outlay it would be necessary to secure comparable data for every year of the period covered. Data of this sort are not available at any central source. In this summary comparable plant expansion income data for the United States as a whole are presented for 1918, 1922, 1926, 1930, 1938, 1942, 1946 and 1950.<sup>7</sup>

#### INCOME FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY—ALL, PUBLIC, AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

In 1918 income from all sources specifically designated for capital outlay, or physical plant expansion, totaled \$16.9 million for all institutions of higher education, both public and private. Funds for this purpose increased steadily to \$83.8 million in 1930. Receipts dropped to \$57.4 million in 1938, then to a low of \$29 million in the war year, 1942. By 1946 the total had increased almost fourfold to \$110 million and then it jumped to a high of \$383 million in 1950.

In all years reported except 1930, when private institutions received 56.4 per cent of the total, public institutions received more

<sup>6</sup> See Table 15 in the Appendix for sources of capital outlay income by type of institution and summarized by type of control for selected years 1918 to 1950. For this report "capital outlay" and "plant expansion" are assumed to have identical meanings. (Only income specifically designated for capital outlay is included in the tabular presentations accompanying the text and in Table 15 in the Appendix.) Private land-grant institutions are reported as public institutions. Federal service schools are omitted. All totals are for the Continental United States.

<sup>7</sup> Data for 1934 have been omitted because it was not possible to assemble the information in a form comparable with that for other years.

funds for expansion of physical plant. Their share, 68.3 per cent in 1918, dropped to a low of 43.6 per cent in 1930, then climbed rapidly to a high of 83.5 per cent in 1950.

Except for a decrease from \$39 million in 1938 to \$17 million in 1942, public institutions received greater sums of money for capital outlay each succeeding year reported from 1918 through 1950.

The pattern for private institutions has differed appreciably, both in dollar amounts and in percentage shares. Private institutional income for capital outlay increased steadily from \$5.4 million in 1918 to \$47.2

TABLE L  
INCOME FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY\*  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

YEAR	ALL INSTI- TUTIONS TOTAL AMOUNT	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS		PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	
		Amount	Percent- age†	Amount	Percent- age†
1918	\$ 16,936	\$ 11,564	68 3	\$ 5,372	31 7
1922	33,881	20,550	60 7	13,331	39 3
1926	66,109	34,215	51 8	31,894	48 2
1930	83,788	36,565	43 6	47,223	56 4
1938	57,421	38,973	67 9	18,448	32 1
1942	29,061	16,958	58 4	12,103	41 6
1946	110,186	76,500	69 4	33,686	30 6
1950	388,271	324,035	83 5	64,237	16 5

\* Based on Table 15 in the Appendix

† Percentage of income for capital outlay of all institutions

million in 1930, then dropped to a low of \$12.1 million in 1942 before climbing again to \$33.7 million in 1946 and \$64.2 million in 1950. In terms of share, private institutions received 31.7 per cent of the total in 1918, reached a high of 56.4 per cent in 1930, then dropped, with some fluctuation, to a low of 16.5 per cent in 1950.

#### SOURCES OF INCOME FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY—ALL INSTITUTIONS

State funds provided more income than any other source for plant expansion for 1918, 1922, 1938, 1946 and 1950. For the other years reported—1926, 1930 and 1942—private sources supplied the largest share.

Although the percentage received from state governments by all institutions, public and private, declined from 65.3 per cent in 1918 to 34.6 per cent in 1930, dollar contributions by state governments dur-

ing the same period increased steadily—from \$11 million to \$29 million. In 1938 receipts from state governments decreased to \$21 million, then, in 1942, to \$12 million. During these years, however, the percentage contribution of state governments increased to 36.5 per cent in 1938 and 41 per cent in 1942. Since World War II state funds have increased substantially both in dollar amounts and in percentage of total capital outlay income. In 1946 institutions of higher education received \$66.6 million from this source and in 1950, \$284 million.

TABLE M  
SOURCES OF INCOME FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY—ALL INSTITUTIONS\*  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

YEAR	TOTAL AMOUNT	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT		STATE GOVERNMENT		LOCAL GOVERNMENT		PRIVATE SOURCES	
		Amount	Per- cent- age†	Amount	Per- cent- age†	Amount	Per- cent- age†	Amount	Per- cent- age†
1918	\$ 16,936			\$ 11,059	65 3	\$ 63	0 4	\$ 5,814	34 3
1922	33,881			18,500	54 6	723	2 1	14,657	43 3
1926	66,109			26,312	39 8	3,191	3 7	36,607	55 4
1930	83,788			29,021	34 6	3,117	3 7	51,650	61 7
1938	57,421	\$14,616	25 5	20,919	36 5	1,912	3 3	19,974	34 7
1942	29,061	1,513	5 3	11,926	41 0	1,100	3 8	14,523	49 9
1946	110,186	3,142	2 9	66,561	60 4	1,017	0 9	39,466	35 8
1950	388,271	12,358	3 2	283,920	73 1	19,373	5 0	72,620	18 7

\* Based on Table 15 in the Appendix

† Percentage of total income for capital outlay from all sources

State funds represented 60.4 per cent of total receipts in 1946 and 73.1 per cent in 1950.

In the early years reported, private funds for capital outlay of all institutions, public and private, increased rapidly—from \$5.8 million in 1918 to \$51.7 million in 1930. In the latter year private sources provided their greatest relative contribution—61.7 per cent. Income from private sources dropped in 1942 to \$14.5 million, 49.9 per cent of the total. In 1950 it totaled \$72.6 million, larger in dollar amount but smaller in percentage—18.7 per cent—than for any previous year reported.

In 1938 the federal government provided \$14.6 million through its emergency programs to institutions of higher education for plant expansion. This was 25.5 per cent of the total received by all institutions that year. In 1942 and 1946 federal government contributions were

relatively small, accounting for 5.3 per cent and 2.9 per cent, respectively, of the total. The substantially larger federal contribution in 1950, \$12.4 million, represented 3.2 per cent of total capital outlay income of all institutions.

Receipts from local governments for plant expansion have been relatively limited in all years reported through 1946. In 1926 and 1930 each they supplied more than \$3 million, but institutions of higher education received only \$1 million from local governments in 1946. In 1950 contributions from this source jumped to \$19.4 million, 5 per cent of total capital outlay income from all sources.

#### SOURCES OF INCOME FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

State governments confined their contributions for capital outlay almost entirely to public institutions, and in each year reported they provided more capital outlay funds for them than any other source. The \$11 million which they appropriated in 1918 represented 95.5 per cent of the total received from all sources. State contributions increased each year reported to \$29 million in 1930, dropped to a low of \$12 million in 1942, then rose rapidly to \$66 million in 1946 and \$284 million in 1950. The share of capital outlay funds provided by state governments reached a low of 53.5 per cent in 1938, then climbed to 87.7 per cent in 1950.

TABLE N

#### SOURCES OF INCOME FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS\*

(In Thousands of Dollars)

YEAR	TOTAL INCOME	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT		STATE GOVERNMENT		LOCAL GOVERNMENT		PRIVATE SOURCES	
		Amount	Per- cent- age†	Amount	Per- cent- age†	Amount	Per- cent- age†	Amount	Per- cent- age†
1918	\$ 11,564			\$ 11,036	95.5	\$ 63	0.5	\$ 464	4.0
1922	20,550			18,163	88.4	723	3.5	1,663	8.1
1926	34,215			26,312	76.9	3,191	9.3	4,712	13.8
1930	36,565			29,021	79.4	3,117	8.5	4,427	12.1
1938	38,973	\$13,825	35.5	20,853	53.5	1,904	4.9	2,392	6.1
1942	16,958	1,394	8.2	11,924	70.4	964	5.7	2,677	15.7
1946	76,500	1,192	1.5	65,854	86.1	997	1.3	8,454	11.1
1950	324,035	5,919	1.9	283,915	87.7	19,373	5.9	14,827	4.5

\* Based on Table 15 in the Appendix.

† Percentage of total income for capital outlay from all sources.



Federal government grants totaled \$14 million in 1938 and accounted for 35.5 per cent of all capital outlay income received by public institutions. In all other years reported, federal funds played a relatively minor role. The \$6 million received by public institutions in 1950 from the United States Government represented 1.9 per cent of the capital outlay total.

In four of the eight years reported—1926, 1930, 1942 and 1946—private sources provided more than 10 per cent of the total capital outlay receipts of public institutions. In dollar amounts, much the largest contribution, \$14.8 million, was received in 1950; but this represented

TABLE O  
SOURCES OF INCOME FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS\*  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

YEAR	TOTAL INCOME	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT		STATE GOVERNMENT		LOCAL GOVERNMENT		PRIVATE SOURCES	
		Amount	Per- cent- age†	Amount	Per- cent- age†	Amount	Per- cent- age†	Amount	Per- cent- age†
1918	\$ 5,372			\$ 23	0 4			\$ 5,349	99 6
1922	13,331			337	2 5			12,994	97 5
1926	31,894							31,894	100 0
1930	47,223							47,223	100 0
1938	18,448	\$ 791	4 3	66	0 4	\$ 8	—	17,583	95 3
1942	12,103	119	0 9	1	—	137	1 2	11,846	97 9
1946	33,686	1,950	5 8	706	2 1	21	—	31,008	92 1
1950	64,237	6,440	10 1	4	—			57,793	89 9

\* Based on Table 15 in the Appendix, dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding

† Percentage of total income for capital outlay from all sources

a smaller share, 4.5 per cent, than in any previous year reported except 1918, when private gifts of \$464 thousand provided only 4 per cent.

Receipts from local government for capital outlay by public institutions have varied widely for the years reported. From a low of \$63 thousand in 1918 they rose to more than \$3 million in 1926 and 1930, dropped to less than \$1 million in 1942 and 1946, then jumped to \$19.4 million in 1950. Nearly two-thirds of the 1950 appropriations went to local public junior colleges, one-third to municipal colleges and universities, and the remainder, less than \$800 thousand, to other types of public institutions.

## SOURCES OF INCOME FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

For the years reported, private sources supplied almost all capital outlay income received by private colleges and universities. The federal government contributed 4.3 per cent of the total in 1938, 5.8 per cent in 1946 and 10.1 per cent in 1950. (Table O, p. 117.)

State appropriations of \$337 thousand in 1922 and \$706 thousand in 1946 and local government grants of \$137 thousand in 1942 represent distinct exceptions to the usual pattern. For the most part, state and local government contributions to private institutions for capital outlay have been negligible.

## *Chapter Five*

### ORGANIZATION

**D**EMOCRACY rests on faith in the ability of an informed people to govern themselves. The American people recognize the vital importance of education in building a nation of free men. The states and the national government are firmly committed to the active encouragement of education on all levels, of all types. Today, every state maintains institutions of higher education. Today, every state is faced with the question of how best to insure effective operation of these institutions.

Operation of a state system of higher education involves a continuous flow of policy decisions. They range from the determination of how much money the state government shall channel into higher education to the determination of what shall be included in the introductory courses in physics at the state university. These innumerable decisions affect in varying degrees the quality and extent of higher education at state institutions.

The basic question—whether the state should support higher education—was answered affirmatively years ago in all states. Once that basic determination was made, however, a host of related questions demanded attention: What kinds of programs should be offered? What proportion of the resources of the state institutions should be channeled into instructional programs? What portion into research? Into extension? Into adult education? Into other public service programs?

How many separate colleges and universities are needed to carry on these programs and activities? What specialized types of institutions are required? What are the relative needs of each type? What courses should be taught? What should the educational content of those courses be?

What qualifications should faculty personnel possess? How should employees of the institutions be selected? Of what does academic freedom consist? How shall it be protected?

How shall higher education be financed? How much money should

be provided by state government? How much by the students? How much by other sources?

How should the operations of the institutions be supervised? How responsive should they be to the legislature? To central state executive officials? To the public at large? How may the programs and activities of the various institutions best be coordinated?

Some of these questions, it is clear, should be decided by agencies or officials that represent, to the greatest extent possible, the broad public will. Others, obviously, should be answered on the institutional level through processes and procedures established within the institutions for that purpose. Still other questions require for their determination the participation of agencies and officials of various kinds on several levels.

Determination of the share of available state funds to be allotted to higher education, as one of several major state activities, clearly is a matter for legislative action. Since decisions of this nature should closely reflect the broad public will, they should be made by those agencies and officials most immediately and directly responsive to the public.

On the other hand, determination of the courses to be offered in physics, and their content requires a high degree of competence in the profession of education. These decisions should be based on thorough knowledge of the subject matter, experience in the selection of effective instructional methods and familiarity with recent, significant developments in the field. These academic questions should be answered on the institutional level.

The most desirable organizational structure is one which assures that each individual decision will be made by the agency or official best qualified to make it. It is no simple task, however, to distinguish what kinds of decisions should be made by which agencies. Meaningful distinctions cannot be made in terms of whether the question involves finance; most questions relating to higher education, or any other state activity, involve finance in some degree. Nor can the distinction be made simply in terms of whether the decision will influence educational program; few decisions relating to higher education fail to influence program to some extent.

But meaningful distinctions can be made in terms of (1) whether the decision can and should reflect the broad public will, as in the determination of how much state money should go to higher education; (2) whether and what kind of expert knowledge or technical or pro-

fessional competence the decision calls for, as in determination of the subject matter to be covered in a course in physics; and (3) whether the judgment required involves a viewpoint and a breadth of public responsibility which only agencies with state-wide authority possess.

Allocation of decisions to various agencies for determination will vary from state to state. There is and can be no single, simple solution. Through the years the states have established traditions and precedents which, in many instances, are as firmly established as provisions of the state constitutions. A given state's constitution and traditions form a framework within which its government carries on its activities. The fact that the frameworks vary from state to state is an important reason why individual applications of the general principle just discussed will take different forms in different states.

This survey of how the states are organized for the support and operation of higher education is directed, first, to an examination of the types of agencies that participate in making the decisions which affect higher education; secondly, to a discussion of current practices in the several states as to which agencies participate in which decisions; and third, to a consideration of special problems involved in the coordination of programs and activities of institutions of higher education.

#### PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Four kinds of agencies or authorities participate in the decision-making process in varying degrees: (1) the legislatures, (2) the Governors, (3) the central state administrative agencies, and (4) the boards governing state institutions of higher education. A fifth kind of agency participates in this process in an increasing number of the states—the central state-wide coordinating board or agency; it will receive separate discussion in the section on coordination. In addition to these five kinds of agencies institutional faculties and administrative officials also play important roles in the determination of questions relating to higher education. Examination of the internal operation of the institution—involving relationships between faculty and administration, faculty and board, and administration and board—lies beyond the scope of this study.

#### THE LEGISLATURE

The elected legislative assembly of the state is immediately and directly sensitive to the people's wishes. Its members are elected for relatively short terms by voters residing in limited areas and are selected for the specific purpose of reflecting the views of their constituents in

the formulation of state governmental policies. State legislatures for the most part are large. They range in total size from forty-three to 423 members. The average state Senate numbers thirty-eight; the average lower house, 118.

Members of the forty-seven lower houses are elected for two-year terms in forty-three states and for four-year terms in the remaining four. The senatorial term is two years in sixteen states, including Nebraska with its unicameral legislature and four years in thirty-two states. The individual legislator tends to analyze every question in terms of the effect of various alternative decisions on his district and in terms of the probable reaction of his constituents to these alternatives. The actions of all major state officials are subject to public scrutiny in varying degrees, but the legislator, elected for a term which extends only through one or at most two biennial periods, is acutely conscious of the fact that his decisions affecting higher education, as well as other state programs, are subject to close and relatively frequent public review.

The legislature inevitably plays a significant role in the state government's efforts to provide higher educational opportunities for youth. Because of its central vantage point, it is ideally placed to make decisions relating to the major activities undertaken or supported by the state. Its point of view is state-wide. Its major function is to make broad policy decisions for state-wide programs through enactment of state law.

American political tradition requires that the decisions involving large public expenditures, such as those for higher education, should be subject to final determination by elected bodies which are directly and immediately responsive to the people. The legislature is the appropriate agency for establishing state higher education policy in broad outline.

In terms of specialized knowledge and technical expertness, however, the legislature as an agency operates under several handicaps. A legislator who serves several terms may develop close familiarity with one or more fields of major state activity. But as a representative of the people he must concern himself with decisions relating to all state programs. He participates in formulation of policy on a multitude of subjects, ranging from the levying of taxes to revision of the judicial code. Nearly half of the state legislatures enact 400 or more laws in a single session; several enact more than 1,000.

A further limitation stems from the fact that the great volume of legislative work must be accomplished during relatively brief and intermittent periods. Most regular sessions last only a few months, and in twenty states the constitution limits the regular session to ninety days or less. Only ten legislatures convene regularly each year; the remaining thirty-eight hold one regular session each biennium. The individual legislator ordinarily devotes much of his time to his private vocation. This tends to limit his opportunities to gain close familiarity with all the various substantive fields of state activity, such as higher education.

The state legislatures are well suited for making general policy; for the determination of the major activities of state government; for the creation of machinery to carry on those activities; for periodic, critical review of them; and for the apportionment of state funds for their support. But the same characteristics which strengthen the legislature for the performance of these functions make it difficult for the legislature to participate effectively in determinations that involve the use of highly specialized knowledge based on long experience and close contact with a technical or professional field. In recognition of this, the states increasingly are providing that these decisions be made by the boards and institutions, which have at their command the specialized knowledge and counsel on which such decisions should be based. Through lump-sum rather than line-item appropriations and through general rather than detailed authorizations the states are providing the flexibility which is necessary if the institutions are to meet effectively the constantly shifting public demands for higher educational services.

#### THE GOVERNOR

The Governor also is popularly elected and so tends to be highly responsive to the wishes of the public. Unlike the individual legislator, however, he is elected by the voters of the state at large rather than by those of a more limited geographic area. Thus he represents the entire state rather than one of many districts. Not only does the Governor participate with the legislature in determining broad public policy but, as the state's chief executive official, he is charged with the responsibility of translating into action the broad policy determinations established by law. He provides a special kind and a special degree of continuing supervision over all operating agencies and institutions. Ordinarily he appoints the principal officers of many of the depart-

ments which carry out substantive programs. In three-fourths or more of the states the Governor appoints the administrative officials of the state tax, labor, health, welfare, highway and conservation agencies. In more than half of the states he appoints the administrative officials of the budget, agriculture and insurance agencies.

The Governor's central position at the apex of the state's administrative structure provides contact with all of the state government's day-to-day operations and assures a unique over-all knowledge of current state problems. Thus, the office of Governor is particularly well equipped, for example, to provide effective leadership in the formulation of an over-all fiscal program for the state and in the broad coordination of all state activities. Participation in these determinations requires a sensitivity to the broad public will; a central, state-wide point of view; and a clear recognition of the relative role played by each state program in the total activity of state government.

#### THE CENTRAL STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

Most states have established a number of central agencies which perform special functions in connection with the administration of all state programs. Typical of these are the budget, pre-audit, post-audit, legal, purchasing and personnel agencies. These agencies are organized for the purpose of rendering special services to other agencies rather than for direct administration of substantive state programs as such. A central finance agency may be expected to possess special competence in the examination of specific expenditures, by any state program or agency, for the purpose of determining legality and the availability of funds. It is not presumed to have special competence in any particular state program area, such as public welfare, highways or higher education. The personnel agency may be expected to possess special competence in the classification of non-academic positions, for instance, but its special ability does not extend to the selection of faculty personnel. The central purchasing agency is well suited to buy all kinds of equipment and supplies at lowest prices, but the determination of which type of microscope is best for specific research or instructional uses, for example, requires a special kind of "educational" judgment.

The central position of these agencies in the state organizational structure is highly important. The central location of the state pre-audit agency permits uniform interpretation in the performance of its function. That of a state purchasing agency permits mass purchasing,



which can result in large savings. The central location of the state budget agency enables it to assist the Governor and the legislature in securing a balanced, over-all view of needs and resources.

These agencies then are organized to perform highly complex and specialized management functions. But they are not ordinarily well suited to determine substantive policy questions relating to higher education.

#### THE INSTITUTIONAL GOVERNING BOARDS

Every state institution of higher education is governed by a lay board which has full powers to manage and direct its affairs except for those powers reserved by law to other agencies.

During the early development of American higher education, as each new state institution was created, a separate governing board was established to supervise its operation. In more recent years, the scope of responsibility of many boards has been enlarged to include two or more separate institutions. Of the 367 separate state institutions of higher education in America today, 127 (35 per cent of the total number) are governed by separate, individual boards. The remaining 240 institutions (65 per cent) are grouped under the jurisdiction of forty-one governing boards.

In ten states each state institution is governed by a separate board. Two other states have only one institution each. In each of twelve states, all institutions (more than one in each state) are grouped under a single governing board. In nineteen states, some boards govern one institution each, others govern groups of institutions; and in two states each board governs two or more institutions.

During the last few years a new type of board—the central state coordinating board—has been established in three states, Oklahoma, New York and New Mexico. The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, established by constitutional amendment in 1941 as a state-wide coordinating agency, possesses broad authority over all state institutions of higher education; it does not, however, directly operate any of the institutions. The Trustees of the State University of New York, established by legislative enactment in 1948, performs both coordinating and operating functions with respect to the state institutions of higher education. The New Mexico Board of Educational Finance, established by statute in 1951, exercises no powers of direct supervision, but has authority to review and coordinate budget re-

quests of the several institutions and to recommend appropriate action to the Governor and the legislature.

Despite variations in primary function and scope of responsibility, the boards governing state institutions of higher education may be examined in terms of a number of common features which serve to reflect their basic characteristics. These features include: (1) method of selection of board members; (2) length of members' terms; (3) overlapping of terms; (4) removal of members; (5) qualifications of members specified by law; and (6) legal status of boards.

### *Selection of Board Members*

Approximately 73 per cent of all board members of state institutional governing boards throughout the nation are appointed by the Governors, either at their discretion or with the advice and consent of legislative bodies. About 17 per cent of the total number of board members are elected, either by the states' voters at large or by special electing groups. And about 10 per cent are ex officio, serving by reason of the fact that they occupy other official positions.<sup>1</sup>

Method of Selection	Number of Members	Percentage of Total Number of Members
Elected	284	17
Appointed	1,247	73
Ex officio	165	10
Total	1,696	100

More than one method may be used in the selection of a single board's members, and combinations of two or more appear for each of 105 boards. All members of each of the remaining boards are selected in the same manner.

Methods of Selection	Number of Boards	Percentage of Total Number of Boards
All members appointed	55	33
Some appointed, some ex officio	85	52
Some appointed, some ex officio, some elected . . .	4	2
Some appointed, some elected	3	2
Some ex officio, some elected	13	8
All members elected	3	2
All ex officio	1	1
Total	164	100

<sup>1</sup> These data reflect the method of selection for all members of 164 of the nation's 170 boards which coordinate or directly govern the operation of state institutions of higher education. Data for the remaining six boards were not available at the time these tabulations were made.

Of the 164 boards reporting for this survey, fifty-five are composed entirely of appointed members, and eighty-five are composed of both appointed and ex-officio members. The ex-officio members of these eighty-five boards, however, invariably are few in number, seldom representing more than one-fifth of a board's total membership. Thus the Governors participate widely in selection of the members of 140 of the boards (85 per cent of the total number of boards).

Twenty-three of the 164 boards are composed partially or entirely of elected members. Of these twenty-three boards, only nine include members who are directly elected by the voters. The elected members of the remaining fourteen boards are selected by the legislatures, the alumni associations, the boards themselves, or by combinations of two or more of these.

Elected members chosen by alumni groups	5 boards
Elected members chosen by legislature	4 boards
Elected members chosen by the board itself	1 board
Both legislature and alumni groups participate	2 boards
Both legislature and board participate	2 boards

Among the relatively few boards which are composed partly or entirely of elected members, the tendency is for a large majority of the membership to be elective.

0- 19 per cent of membership is elected	2 boards
20- 39 per cent of membership is elected	3 boards
40- 59 per cent of membership is elected	0 boards
60- 79 per cent of membership is elected	6 boards
80- 99 per cent of membership is elected	9 boards
100 per cent of membership is elected	3 boards

Total boards having some elected membership	23 boards
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### *Length of Board Members' Terms*

The influence of the appointing authority over board action through appointment of new members usually is limited substantially, in practice, by the prevalence of relatively long terms. Lengths of individual members' terms may vary within a single board. There are a few boards with one or two members—usually ex-officio—who serve for indefinite periods. By excluding the few who serve for indefinite terms from the calculations, an average term was determined for each of the 164 boards reporting.

The average terms of eighty-one of the boards (38 per cent) are between 5.5 and 7.4 years; and average terms of 101 boards (62 per cent) are longer than 5.5 years. These terms may be compared with the average term for all state Senates (3.5 years), the average term for all

lower houses of state legislatures (2.2 years), and the average term for all Governors (3.2 years), which emphasizes that the boards governing state institutions of higher education are so constituted that they have a relatively high degree of continuity of office.

Average Length of Term in Years	Number of Boards
0 to 1.4.	0
1.5 to 2.4.	1
2.5 to 3.4.	8
3.5 to 4.4.	32
4.5 to 5.4.	22
5.5 to 6.4.	65
6.5 to 7.4.	16
7.5 to 8.4.	3
8.5 to 9.4.	8
9.5 to 10.4.	2
10.5 to 11.4.	4
11.5 to 12.4.	0
12.5 to 13.4.	2
13.5 to 14.4.	1
Total .	164

### *Board Members' Overlapping of Terms*

Overlapping of members' terms also serves to limit, in practice, the influence of the appointing authority over board action. The number of new members who may be added to a single board by gubernatorial appointment may vary from year to year, but in most instances the pattern of turnover resulting from appointment is surprisingly regular. The following table shows the percentage of new membership added in the "maximum" year (the year in which the Governor appoints the greatest number of new members) and the percentage of new membership added in the "minimum" year (the year in which the Governor appoints the least number of members, *excluding years in which none are appointed*).

Percentage of Total Board Membership Subject to Appointment by Governor	"Maximum" Year	"Minimum" Year
0 to 9	19 Boards	25 Boards
10 to 19.	30	46
20 to 29.	31	23
30 to 39	59	51
40 to 49.	12	10
50 to 59	5	3
60 to 69.	0	0
70 to 79.	0	0
80 to 89.	1	0
90 to 100.	7	6
Total.....	164 Boards	164 Boards

Significantly, the patterns for both the "maximum" year and the "minimum" year show a heavy concentration of boards in the lower percentage ranges. In 85 per cent of the boards no more than 39 per cent of total board membership may be changed by gubernatorial appointment even in the "maximum" year. And in nearly half the boards no more than 29 per cent of total membership may be changed by the Governor in the "maximum" year.

Similarly, in nearly nine-tenths of the boards no more than 39 per cent of total board membership may be changed by gubernatorial appointment in the "minimum" year. And in 57 per cent of the boards no more than 29 per cent of total membership may be changed by the Governor in the "minimum" year.

The percentage of new board membership appointed by the Governor during the "average" year was calculated for each of the boards reporting. In contrast to the "maximum" and "minimum" year percentage figures, the "average" year percentage figure includes the years in which no appointments are made by the Governor, thus providing a somewhat more accurate picture.

Percentage of Total Board Membership Subject to Appointment by Governor during "Average" Year	Number of Boards
0 to 9	26
10 to 19	96
20 to 29	34
30 to 39	6
40 to 49	1
50 to 59.	1
Total	164

Nearly three-fourths of the boards are constituted in such a manner that no more than 19 per cent of total board membership may be changed by gubernatorial appointment in the "average" year. And 95 per cent of the boards are so constituted that no more than 29 per cent of total membership may be changed by the Governor in the "average" year. Although the membership of most boards is subject to change through the appointment of new members, the change is relatively slow for most boards. Three "average" years must elapse before newly appointed members constitute a majority in 75 per cent of the boards.

Thus it is clear that the framers of the constitutional and statutory provisions relating to board members' terms endeavored in the great majority of cases to endow the boards with a measure of stability and

a degree of insulation from direct influence by the appointing authority.

### *Removal of Board Members*

The power to remove board members, under some circumstances, may be a significant corollary of the power to appoint. If the appointing authority has broad powers to remove board members at will, a degree of influence over board action may be implicit. Of the 164 boards for which data are available, ninety-nine (60 per cent of them) reported that members are subject to removal; the remaining sixty-five boards (40 per cent) reported no machinery for removal.

Agencies or Processes For Removal of Board Members	Number of Boards Whose Members Are Subject to Removal by Each Agency or Process
The board itself	.. 5
Governor	. 63
Legislature	6
Courts	6
Popular recall	. 2
Automatic for special causes	2
Combined action by two or more of the above agencies or processes . . .	15
No machinery for removal provided	. 65
Total	. 164

Of the ninety-nine boards whose members are subject to removal, seventy-two (44 per cent of all boards) reported that members may be removed for "cause" only. ("Cause" may or may not be prescribed in detail in the law.) The remaining twenty-eight boards (16 per cent of the total) reported that members may be removed at will by the removing authority.

### *Qualifications of Board Members*

The boards reported seven general types of qualifications of board members prescribed by law: (1) residence within a specified district; (2) political party affiliation; (3) alumni status; (4) minimum or maximum age; (5) sex; (6) profession or occupation; (7) educational qualification (other than that implied by alumni status).

Qualifications most frequently specified in law are those relating to residence of members in specified districts (one-fourth of the boards) and those relating to political party affiliation (almost one-fifth of the boards).

A number of boards reported that the Governors customarily ap-

point board members in such a way that geographic representation and a balance in terms of political party affiliation are provided even though these specific provisions are not required by law.

Type of Qualification	Number of Boards
Residence within a specified district	44
Political party affiliation . . . . .	31
Alumni status . . . . .	18
Minimum or maximum age . . . . .	10
Sex . . . . .	9
Profession or occupation . . . . .	8
Educational qualification . . . . .	2

### *Legal Status of Boards*

Legal status is a significant factor in the insulation of boards. If some or all provisions for a board's creation, organization and powers are found in the state constitution rather than in the statutes, the board is likely to have a relatively higher degree of insulation from the legislature. It is difficult to gauge objectively the practical effect of constitutional status. But if the constitution creates the board, the legislature cannot abolish it. If the constitution specifies in detail the size and composition of the board, the legislature cannot enlarge the membership in order to influence policy. If the constitution gives the board corporate powers, the legislature cannot assume direct control of the institution's physical property. These obviously are extreme examples, but they indicate the possible significance of constitutional status.

Information relating to nine types of provisions was reported by 163 boards. These are provisions which: (1) create the board; (2) specify the method of selecting board members; (3) specify the size and composition of the board; (4) specify the length of term of board members; (5) grant the board general authority to manage the institution or institutions; (6) confer corporate status on the board; (7) specify the procedure for removal of board members; (8) specify the qualifications of board members; and (9) limit the eligibility of board members to succeed themselves.

	Number of Boards
Subject to none of the provisions	111
Subject to one provision (any one) . . . . .	10
Subject to two provisions (any two) . . . . .	4
Subject to three provisions (any three) . . . . .	3
Subject to four provisions (any four) . . . . .	6
Subject to five provisions (any five) . . . . .	7
Subject to six provisions (any six) . . . . .	16
Subject to seven provisions (any seven) . . . . .	4
Subject to eight provisions (any eight) . . . . .	2
Subject to all nine provisions . . . . .	0
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>163</b>

Thus of the 163 boards for which data were tabulated, 111 boards (68 per cent) reported that none of the nine types of provisions is found in their state constitutions. The remaining fifty-two boards reported constitutional provisions of one or more of these types.

Type of Constitutional Provision	Number of Boards
Creating the board . . . . .	46
Specifying method of selection of members . . . . .	39
Specifying size and composition . . . . .	35
Specifying length of term of members . . . . .	32
Granting authority to manage institutions . . . . .	31
Conferring corporate status . . . . .	17
Specifying procedure for removal of members . . . . .	15
Specifying qualifications of members . . . . .	11
Limiting eligibility of members to succeed themselves . . . . .	0

The types of constitutional provisions most frequently reported are those creating the board (28 per cent of all boards reporting); those specifying method of selection of board members (24 per cent of all boards reporting); those specifying size and composition of the board (21 per cent of all boards reporting); those specifying length of term of members (20 per cent of all boards reporting); and those granting to the board general authority to manage the institution or institutions under its jurisdiction (19 per cent of all boards reporting).

Generally speaking, boards established to govern state institutions of higher education appear to have two basic qualities or characteristics. First, for the most part, boards are relatively independent, not directly and immediately responsive to the voters of the states or to popularly elected central state officials. By a variety of means most of the boards are screened from the direct and immediate influence of the voters and the popularly elected state officials. It is apparent that the provisions establishing them and clothing them with authority to operate state institutions of higher education deliberately intended that the boards should possess a degree of autonomy.

Secondly, the boards have at their command a wealth of institutional faculty and staff personnel of high technical and professional competence. Within each institution certain processes and procedures are established through which the professional competence of institutional personnel may be focused on the academic problems with which the institution is faced. A close examination of such intra-institutional machinery is beyond the scope of this study; nevertheless it is clear that the boards—charged by law with responsibility for operating the institutions—can bring to bear the kinds of special knowledge and coun-



sel on which substantive educational policy decisions should be based.

Most boards govern only one or a few institutions rather than all state institutions. Their attention necessarily is directed primarily at the problems of the particular institutions under their jurisdiction. Only secondarily do they focus attention on the over-all, state-wide problems relating to higher education. The location of these boards in the state's organizational structure assumes particular importance when questions relating to state-wide coordination of higher education arise.

### KEY PROCESSES

A major aim of this study is to examine the extent to which various agencies of state government participate in the making of decisions which affect state programs of higher education. Four key processes were chosen for investigation: (1) the determination of educational programs and activities; (2) the formulation and presentation of budget requests and the appropriation of funds for the support of state institutions; (3) fiscal management; and (4) personnel management.

The first two processes are utilized in developing the basic, substantive, educational policy of a state's system of higher education. The latter two are primarily management tools and techniques, used in translating policy into action.

No one of these four processes is the exclusive responsibility of any single agency; two or more agencies may, and ordinarily do, participate in making the decisions involved. The legislature may participate in the determination of what educational programs will be undertaken, for example, by creating institutions of specific types, such as teachers colleges, to carry on specific programs. A central state board charged with coordinating all state higher educational activities may approve or disapprove proposals by individual institutions for the addition of new content programs such as engineering, law or medicine. And within broad limitations the direct governing board and the institutional officials make final determinations concerning the educational programs undertaken.

In the budget-appropriation process the institutional officials and the governing board initially formulate the budget request. It is transmitted to the central state budget authority, who ordinarily reviews and revises the request, consolidates it with budget requests from other state agencies and institutions and submits the over-all state budget to

the legislature. The legislature subjects the requests to further review and revision before public funds finally are appropriated.

In the fiscal management process, the central state fiscal authority may release appropriated funds in accordance with a schedule of periodic allotments, and may review specific expenditures to determine whether authorized spending procedures are followed and whether sufficient funds are available. The governing board and the institution's officials channel funds into the appropriate operating departments or divisions of the institution and maintain such fiscal management machinery as may be required for proper direction of its internal operations.

In the personnel management process the legislature sometimes participates, for example, by establishing an employee pension and retirement program and by creating a central state administrative agency to administer it. The state personnel agency may participate in the classification of non-academic positions. The appropriate institutional officials, under the general supervision of the board, participate in the final selection of personnel of all types and in the maintenance of employee-relations programs of a variety of kinds.

The summary of current state practices in the following pages clearly indicates that the states have not endeavored to assign full responsibility for decision making in terms of the key process involved but rather in terms of the kinds of decisions to be made. Decisions which should reflect most directly and immediately the public will ordinarily are made by those agencies or authorities most responsive to the public. Decisions which require special knowledge or professional competence usually are delegated to agencies with such knowledge and competence at their command. And decisions which call for elements of both these characteristics frequently are delegated to agencies that possess a blend of these characteristics.

#### THE PROGRAM DETERMINATION PROCESS

Of fundamental importance in the operation of any state institution of higher education obviously are the educational programs and activities it undertakes and the standards maintained with regard to each. Institutional governing boards, traditionally, exercise full authority for determination of questions relating to educational program except in instances in which the legislatures make specific determinations by statute, or grant to some central state administrative agency

authority either to decide upon program questions directly or to review action taken on them. Various key processes have a pronounced but indirect effect. They are examined separately. The emphasis here is on direct program determination.

In the survey on which this report is based, all boards which directly govern state institutions of higher education were asked whether they possess full and final authority over each of five matters of educational policy or whether, on the other hand, such determinations are made or reviewed by a central state agency or are fixed by state law. These policy matters are: (1) determination of academic programs or courses to be offered; (2) determination of degrees to be offered; (3) determination of graduation requirements; (4) determination of admission requirements; and (5) determination of extension, adult education and other general public service programs to be offered.

Replies from 162 boards (governing 361 institutions in forty-eight states) are summarized below:

Policy Matter over Which Board Exercises Full and Final Authority	Number of Boards
Admission requirements	134 boards (governing 321 institutions in 43 states)
Extension, adult education programs, etc., to be maintained	133 boards (governing 305 institutions in 39 states)
Graduation requirements	130 boards (governing 317 institutions in 42 states)
Degrees to be offered	125 boards (governing 302 institutions in 38 states)
Programs or courses to be offered	120 boards (governing 303 institutions in 38 states)

The survey revealed that in a large majority of the cases the direct governing boards exercise full and final authority in determination of those policy matters:

Number of Policy Matters over Which Board Has Full and Final Authority	Number of Boards
All five policy matters . . . . .	108 boards (governing 265 institutions in 45 states)
Any four policy matters	20 boards (governing 49 institutions in 11 states)
Any three policy matters	3 boards (governing 4 institutions in 3 states)
Any two policy matters	6 boards (governing 6 institutions in 2 states)
Only one policy matter	1 board (governing 1 institution in 1 state)
None . . . . .	24 boards (governing 36 institutions in 4 states)

Two-thirds of the boards, governing 74 per cent of the institutions, exercise full discretion in the determination of all five policy matters in question; and 15 per cent of the boards, governing 10 per cent of the institutions, exercise final authority over none of these matters. The

remaining 18 per cent of the boards, governing 16 per cent of the institutions, exercise final discretion with regard to some but not all five.

In a total of fifty-four instances some central limitation is imposed on board authority to determine questions involved in the five policy matters which were examined. Limitations are imposed in one or more of three ways: (1) a central state administrative agency is authorized to make the decisions; (2) a central state administrative agency is authorized to review board decisions before they may become effective; and (3) the legislature decides the questions through statutory enactments. The extent to which each of these three methods is used is indicated below:

*(1) A central state administrative agency makes the decision.*

Program Policy Matter Centrally Determined	Number of Boards Affected
Programs or courses to be offered	16 boards (governing 16 institutions in 3 states)
Degrees to be offered	21 boards (governing 33 institutions in 3 states)
Graduation requirements	16 boards (governing 16 institutions in 3 states)
Admission requirements	15 boards (governing 15 institutions in 2 states)
Extension, adult education programs, etc., to be maintained	15 boards (governing 24 institutions in 2 states)

*(2) A central state administrative agency reviews board decisions.*

Program Policy Matter Centrally Reviewed	Number of Boards Affected
Programs or courses to be offered	23 boards (governing 36 institutions in 7 states)
Degrees to be offered	8 boards (governing 9 institutions in 4 states)
Graduation requirements	16 boards (governing 28 institutions in 5 states)
Admission requirements	10 boards (governing 22 institutions in 3 states)
Extension, adult education programs, etc., to be maintained	12 boards (governing 25 institutions in 5 states)

*(3) The legislature makes the decisions through statutory enactment.*

Program Policy Matter Determined by Statute	Number of Boards Affected
Programs or courses to be offered	3 boards (governing 6 institutions in 3 states)
Degrees to be offered	8 boards (governing 17 institutions in 5 states)
Graduation requirements	None
Admission requirements	3 boards (governing 3 institutions in 1 state)
Extension, adult education programs, etc., to be maintained	2 boards (governing 7 institutions in 2 states)

Legislative determination is found in six states; one or both kinds of participation by central administrative agencies are found in a total of nine states. It is significant that in every instance in which the state provides for central administrative determination or review of board determinations, this authority is vested in a central educational

agency, usually the state board of education. No instance was reported in which a central management agency (such as pre-audit, post-audit, personnel or purchasing agency) was authorized to participate directly in program determinations.

#### THE BUDGET-APPROPRIATION PROCESS

In most states it is through the budget-appropriation process that the greatest degree of central executive and legislative direction is exercised over the operation of state institutions of higher education. In most instances the institutional officials, under the general supervision of the direct governing boards of each, initially formulate the budget requests of the institutions. The general format and the degree of itemization of the budget request document ordinarily are prescribed by central budget authority. Usually the document includes a relatively comprehensive statement of estimated institutional income from all sources. In most cases the budget request first is submitted to the central state budget agency, which reviews and revises it and consolidates it with requests from other state agencies and institutions into an over-all state budget for submission to the legislature. The legislature reviews the institution's request, as well as the requests of other agencies and institutions, giving opportunity to representatives of the institution to explain and defend its request. The legislature then appropriates funds for the support of the institution's educational programs and activities for the ensuing fiscal period.

For this study, the governing boards of state institutions of higher education were asked a series of questions about each aspect of the budget-appropriation process. The replies received from 162 of the nation's 168 direct governing boards are summarized in the following pages.

#### *Budget Format*

Each board was asked: (1) whether, in its own discretion, it determines the form, scope and degree of itemization of its own budget request document; (2) whether the board uses forms prescribed in detail by central state authorities or devises its own forms subject to requirements promulgated by central state officials; or (3) whether the budget request document is subject only to general statutory requirements relating to form, scope and degree of itemization.

Six boards (governing six institutions in six states) are in the first group. They are free to follow any format they choose.

Two boards (governing two institutions in two states) are in the third group. The format of their budget request documents is subject only to general statutory requirements.

The remaining 154 boards (governing 353 institutions in forty-seven states) are in the second group. They submit their budget requests in the form, scope and degree of itemization prescribed by central state administrative authorities.

Of these boards, twenty-nine (governing fifty institutions in four states) prepare their budget requests in a format prescribed by a central state higher educational coordinating board or the state department of education rather than by the central state budget authority. Budget format in these instances is prescribed by educational agencies which probably are in constant contact with the institutions and are likely to be familiar with their problems.

The fact that central prescription of budget format is so widely practiced indicates an endeavor on the part of the states to insure that the legislature receives an over-all state budget in which the requests of the individual agencies and institutions are presented in reasonably comparable form.

### *Inclusiveness of Budget Request*

If the legislature is to gain an accurate sense of the financial needs of the institution, it follows that it should be supplied with a reasonably complete picture of the institution's financial status. A rough measure of whether the legislature obtains a complete picture can be determined by examining the inclusiveness of the budget request.

Kinds of income received by institutions of higher education were classified for this survey under ten headings (adapted from Office of Education classifications): (1) earmarked state taxes; (2) other, or appropriated, state funds; (3) federal payments for veterans' fees; (4) other federal funds; (5) funds from local government; (6) student fees and tuition (non-veteran); (7) endowment earnings; (8) private gifts and grants; (9) auxiliary enterprise earnings; and (10) all other current income.

Each governing board was asked first, which of these kinds of income are received by institutions under its jurisdiction; secondly, which are reported in the budget request document. Some institutions do not receive income from all ten sources; consequently, for purposes of analysis, an index number reflecting approximate inclusiveness of budget requests has been determined for each board. The index num-

ber indicates the relationship between the number of kinds of funds received by the institution and the number of kinds of funds reported in the budget request document. For example, an institution which receives funds from seven of the ten sources listed, and which reports all seven kinds of funds in its budget document, has an index number of 1.0; on the other hand, an institution which receives funds from all ten sources listed, but reports only seven of them in its budget request document, has an index number of 0.7. Thus, the higher the index number, the greater is the relative inclusiveness of the budget request document. Replies from 162 direct governing boards indicate a distribution by index number as follows:

Index Number	Number of Boards
1 0	63 boards (governing 180 institutions in 29 states)
0 9	21 boards (governing 54 institutions in 20 states)
0 8	25 boards (governing 45 institutions in 16 states)
0 7	16 boards (governing 37 institutions in 12 states)
0 6	16 boards (governing 21 institutions in 10 states)
0 5	4 boards (governing 4 institutions in 4 states)
0 4	3 boards (governing 4 institutions in 3 states)
0 3	5 boards (governing 5 institutions in 3 states)
0 2	6 boards (governing 8 institutions in 5 states)
0 1	3 boards (governing 3 institutions in 3 states)
0 0	None

Nearly 39 per cent of the boards report all kinds of funds which they receive in their budget request documents (index number of 1.0); and two-thirds of the boards have an index number of 0.8 or above, indicating a relatively high degree of budget inclusiveness.

Certain kinds of funds are much more commonly included in the budget than others. Listed below are ten types of income that may be received by institutions of higher education. Opposite each is the percentage of all institutions receiving this kind of fund that report it in their budget documents.

Kind of Fund	Percentage of Boards Receiving Kind of Fund Which Report It in the Budget Request Document
Appropriated state funds . . .	100
Student fees (non-veteran) .	93
Federal payments for veterans' fees	89
Funds from local government .	86
All other current income . . . . .	84
Earmarked state taxes . . . . .	78
Federal funds (other than payments for veterans' fees)	75
Endowment earnings . . . . .	65
Auxiliary enterprise income . . . . .	64
Private gifts and grants . . . . .	40

Two boards (governing two institutions in two states) are in the third group. The format of their budget request documents is subject only to general statutory requirements.

The remaining 154 boards (governing 353 institutions in forty-seven states) are in the second group. They submit their budget requests in the form, scope and degree of itemization prescribed by central state administrative authorities.

Of these boards, twenty-nine (governing fifty institutions in four states) prepare their budget requests in a format prescribed by a central state higher educational coordinating board or the state department of education rather than by the central state budget authority. Budget format in these instances is prescribed by educational agencies which probably are in constant contact with the institutions and are likely to be familiar with their problems.

The fact that central prescription of budget format is so widely practiced indicates an endeavor on the part of the states to insure that the legislature receives an over-all state budget in which the requests of the individual agencies and institutions are presented in reasonably comparable form.

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Each governing board was asked first, which of these kinds of income are received by institutions under its jurisdiction; secondly, which are reported in the budget request document. Some institutions do not receive income from all ten sources; consequently, for purposes of analysis, an index number reflecting approximate inclusiveness of budget requests has been determined for each board. The index num-



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0 6	16 boards (governing 21 institutions in 10 states)
0 5	4 boards (governing 4 institutions in 4 states)
0 4	3 boards (governing 4 institutions in 3 states)
0 3	5 boards (governing 5 institutions in 3 states)
0 2	6 boards (governing 8 institutions in 5 states)
0 1	3 boards (governing 3 institutions in 3 states)
0 0	None

Nearly 39 per cent of the boards report all kinds of funds which they receive in their budget request documents (index number of 1.0); and two-thirds of the boards have an index number of 0.8 or above, indicating a relatively high degree of budget inclusiveness.

Certain kinds of funds are much more commonly included in the budget than others. Listed below are ten types of income that may be received by institutions of higher education. Opposite each is the percentage of all institutions receiving this kind of fund that report it in their budget documents.

Kind of Fund	Percentage of Boards Receiving Kind of Fund Which Report It in the Budget Request Document
Appropriated state funds . . . . .	100
Student fees (non-veteran) . . . . .	93
Federal payments for veterans' fees . . . . .	89
Funds from local government . . . . .	86
All other current income . . . . .	84
Earmarked state taxes . . . . .	78
Federal funds (other than payments for veterans' fees) . . . . .	75
Endowment earnings . . . . .	65
Auxiliary enterprise income . . . . .	64
Private gifts and grants . . . . .	40

*Budget Submission and Revision*

Because of its size and intermittent work schedule, the legislature, as a body, almost never undertakes the detailed preparation of an over-all state budget. Almost invariably it delegates this long, arduous task to a central state administrative authority, to a legislative committee or agency, or to a combination of these. The legislature, of course, retains the right to accept, reject or modify the over-all budget finally submitted to it. Practice varies from state to state, but generally speaking, the recommendations of central budget authorities are carefully considered by the legislatures and frequently are followed by them in enactment of appropriations. Thus the extent to which the central budget authority may revise an institution's budget request before its submission to the legislature is important; it is through such revisions and recommendations to the legislature that central administrative budget agencies may significantly influence a state's substantive policies for higher education.

The governing boards were asked: (1) whether they submit their budget requests directly to the legislature, rather than channel them through a central budget authority; (2) whether their budget requests are submitted to a central budget authority which, without revision, consolidates them with requests from other state agencies and institutions into an over-all state budget for submission to the legislature; or (3) whether they submit their requests to a central budget authority which is empowered to review and revise them before they are consolidated with other requests and submitted to the legislature.

Of the 162 boards reporting, three boards (governing three institutions in three states) submit their budget requests directly to the legislature. Nineteen boards (governing thirty-one institutions in eleven states) are in the second group; their budget requests are channeled through a central budget authority, but the requests are not revised before they are submitted to the legislature.

A great majority—140 boards (governing 327 institutions in forty-three states)—report that their budget requests are subject to revision by a central budget authority before consolidation and submission to the legislature.

Such revision is one of the points in the budget-appropriation process at which the Governors play important roles in guiding state policy with regard to higher education. Ordinarily the Governor either is solely responsible for formulating the state budget or participates

actively in its formulation. Through use of authority to revise budget requests, a state's program of higher education can be balanced with its other activities.

Another problem may appear at this point. In addition to the need for balancing higher education as one important state program with all other state programs and activities, there is need to balance the programs and activities of the several state institutions of higher education. In one-fourth of the states, a single board governs all state institutions; it is in a position to balance the requests of the several institutions and thus facilitate development of a coherent, state-wide program of higher education. In three additional states central coordinating boards have been established with varying degrees of authority to review and revise institutional budget requests before they are submitted to the central budget authorities and the legislatures. In most other states, voluntary coordinating councils have been organized; a number of these endeavor to coordinate the budget requests of individual institutions before they are submitted to central state authorities. These developments are described in greater detail in a later section of this chapter.

### *Budget Hearings*

Budget hearings are a means by which central state administrative and legislative officials may gain a fuller understanding of an institution's budget request. The governing boards were asked through which of the following kinds of budget hearings their budgets passed: (1) hearings held by state administrative budget authorities; (2) hearings held by legislative committees or agencies; and (3) hearings held by joint legislative-administrative budget agencies or joint hearings held by legislative and administrative budget officials.

Replies from 162 boards indicate that hearings held by legislative committees or agencies are most widely used. A total of 140 boards (governing 296 institutions in thirty-six states) report that hearings of this type are held regarding their budget requests.

One hundred and four boards (governing 254 institutions in twenty-four states) report that their budgets are reviewed at hearings conducted by state administrative budget authorities.

Thirty-five boards (governing ninety-three institutions in sixteen states) report examination of their budget requests at hearings by joint

legislative-administrative budget authorities or at joint hearings by legislative and administrative officials.

Two-thirds of the boards report that their budget requests pass through two or more hearings before funds are appropriated by the legislatures:

Number of Kinds of Hearings at Which Institution's Budget Request Is Reviewed		Number of Boards	
No hearing	2 boards (governing	2 institutions in	1 state)
One kind of hearing	50 boards (governing	92 institutions in	23 states)
Two kinds of hearings	101 boards (governing	250 institutions in	40 states)
Three kinds of hearings	9 boards (governing	17 institutions in	7 states)

The governing boards also were asked whether the institutions were represented at these hearings by institutional officials, board members, or both.

A total of 100 boards (governing 222 institutions in 41 states) reported that both board members and institutional officials attend hearings.

Fifty-six boards (governing 97 institutions in 22 states) reported that institutional officials participate in the hearings but that board members do not.

Five boards (governing 41 institutions in 4 states) reported that board members participate but institutional officials do not.

One board (governing 1 institution in 1 state) reported that neither board members nor institutional officials attend hearings.

### *Appropriation of Institutional Income from Non-Governmental Sources*

The legislature, through the appropriation statutes which it enacts, affects state policy relating to higher education in a number of ways. The legislature and the Governor finally determine the share of total state funds which are to be made available to an institution for the support of its programs and activities. In addition, the legislatures in some states regularly appropriate institutional income from certain non-governmental sources.

{The governing boards were asked whether the legislatures appropriate—at regular, succeeding sessions—institutional income from four sources: (1) student fees and tuition (non-veteran); (2) endowment earnings; (3) private gifts and grants; and (4) auxiliary enterprise income. Replies of 162 boards may be summarized as follows}

Forty-eight boards (governing 92 institutions in 19 states) reported

that institutional funds from all four sources are appropriated, or their expenditure otherwise authorized, by the legislature at each succeeding regular session.

Fifty-seven boards (governing 119 institutions in 22 states) reported that some kinds but not all four kinds of funds are appropriated, or their expenditure authorized, at each succeeding regular session.

Fifty-seven boards (governing 150 institutions in 27 states) reported that all four kinds of funds may be expended by the institution without specific appropriation or other authorization by the legislature at each succeeding regular session.

Of all boards whose institutions receive income from student fees (non-veteran), 64 per cent report that income from this source is regularly appropriated by the legislature.

Similarly, 43 per cent of the boards whose institutions receive auxiliary enterprise income report that funds from this source are subject to regular appropriation.

Of the boards whose institutions receive endowment earnings, 37 per cent report regular appropriation by the legislature.

And 25 per cent of the boards whose institutions receive private gifts and grants report these funds regularly appropriated.

### *Itemization of Appropriation Acts*

An important indication of the extent of detailed direction exercised by the legislature over the operation of state institutions of higher education is the degree of itemization in the appropriation acts. A full investigation of state legislative practices with regard to this question could not be undertaken in this survey. Information was gathered, however, concerning the extent to which legislatures specify, through line-item appropriations, salaries of individual positions at state higher educational institutions. Reports from 162 boards indicate that this practice is rare:

Category of Personnel for Which Legislature Specifies Salaries of Individual Positions	Number of Boards
Custodial, maintenance and service personnel . . . . .	2 boards (governing 2 institutions in 2 states)
Clerical, stenographic and office	2 boards (governing 2 institutions in 2 states)
General administrative and fiscal	5 boards (governing 5 institutions in 3 states)
Instructional and research . . . .	2 boards (governing 2 institutions in 2 states)
Academic administrative. . . . .	2 boards (governing 2 institutions in 2 states)
All other professional and technical personnel . . . . .	2 boards (governing 2 institutions in 2 states)

*Administrative Revision of Appropriation Enactments*

In a number of states administrative officials have authority, in effect, to alter under certain circumstances the amount of appropriated funds which an institution actually receives, either by withholding a portion of the amount appropriated or by transferring funds from one appropriation item to another. If granted in broad terms, these powers might significantly affect the operation of state institutions of higher education.

The direct governing boards were asked whether appropriation items relating to the institutions under their jurisdiction could be reduced after the appropriation act became law and, if so, under what circumstances.

Fifty-seven boards (governing 123 institutions in 28 states) reported that appropriation items may not be reduced by any state administrative official, for any reason, after enactment of the appropriation law.

Fifty-eight boards (governing 120 institutions in 22 states) reported that appropriation items may be reduced by state executive or administrative officials, but only for the purpose of averting an expected deficit.

Thirty-three boards (governing 55 institutions in 9 states) reported that appropriation items may be reduced by state administrative officials either to avert an expected deficit or for other legally specified reasons.

And fourteen other boards (governing 63 institutions in 8 states) reported that appropriation items may be reduced by state administrative officials for legally specified reasons other than averting a deficit.

Thus, almost two-thirds of the boards report that appropriations may be reduced by administrative action after the appropriation law is enacted. Ordinarily, the Governor is authorized to make the reduction or to review the decision of another official who is authorized to reduce the appropriation item. Of the 105 boards which reported that funds may be reduced, 85 reported that action or approval by the Governor is required; twenty-five reported that some central state administrative official other than the Governor is authorized to make the reduction; five reported that both the Governor and another central official are authorized to reduce appropriation items.

Transfer of funds from one appropriation item to another is per-

mitted in about half of the cases. Of the 162 boards, eighty-two (governing 165 institutions in 33 states) reported that inter-item transfers are not permitted under any circumstances. The eighty boards (governing 196 institutions in 28 states) whose appropriation items are transferable reported that approval by central state officials ordinarily is required. In most cases the reviewing officer is the state comptroller or other chief state finance officer. A number of boards reported that transfers may not be made to a pay roll account or a pay roll item.

*Board Authority to Issue Bonds*

The governing boards were asked a series of questions relating to their authority to issue institutional bonds to finance capital expansion or improvements. Reports from 160 operating boards indicate that this method of financing has been rather widely used since 1945, particularly for construction of noneducational buildings such as dormitories, apartments and cafeterias.

A total of sixty-eight boards (governing 147 institutions in 31 states) reported that they have issued bonds since 1945 for the construction or improvement of noneducational buildings. Of this number forty boards reported that more than half of the noneducational construction at institutions under their jurisdiction was financed by institutional bond issues; nineteen reported that all construction of this type was financed by bond issues. Institutional bond issues are not so widely used, however, for financing the construction of instructional or research facilities. Since 1945 only twenty boards (governing 63 institutions in 12 states) have issued bonds for this purpose.

Eighty-two boards (governing 147 institutions in 29 states) may issue bonds without first securing specific legislative authorization for each issue. Of these, fifty-two boards (governing 99 institutions in 19 states) reported that the bonds must be retired entirely by income from the facilities financed by the bonds.

Thirty-three of the eighty-two boards reported that proposed bond issues must be approved by some central state agency or official. In several instances two or more central agencies or officials participate. The following tabulation shows the kind of central state agency or official whose approval is required and the number of boards reporting approval required by each kind of central agency or official.

Central State Approving Agency	Number of Boards Affected
Governor . . . . .	4
Secretary of State . . . . .	1
Attorney General . . . . .	16
State fiscal officer . . . . .	16
State planning agency . . . . .	2
State engineer or public works agency . . . . .	8
State education agency or coordinating board . . . . .	8
State board or commission for fiscal affairs . . . . .	3

The fact that the Attorneys General and the state fiscal authorities are the officials most frequently named to exercise central review authority indicates that the financial and legal aspects of the bond issues are the ones most likely to be subject to review.

### *Board Authority to Fix Fees and Tuition Rates*

Student fees and tuition constitute an important source of income for state institutions of higher education. The scale of fees and rates of tuition affect the total institutional income and are, in turn, a factor in the determination of how much state money should be requested.

The governing boards were asked: (1) whether the boards have full authority to determine non-veteran fees and tuition rates; (2) whether fees and tuition rates are determined by a central state administrative authority; (3) whether the rates are determined by the boards subject to central state administrative review; or (4) whether the rates are fixed by legislative enactment. The following tabulation shows the relative extent to which each of these methods is used:

Determination of Fees and Tuition Rates	Number of Boards
Governing board has full authority to fix rates	112 boards (governing 276 institutions in 36 states)
Central state administrative authority fixes rates . .	27 boards (governing 48 institutions in 4 states)
Rates fixed by legislative enactment	17 boards (governing 31 institutions in 7 states)
Central state administrative authority reviews and approves rates recommended by boards	6 boards (governing 6 institutions in 3 states)

Thus more than two-thirds of the boards (governing 76 per cent of the institutions) report that they exercise full discretion over the fixing of fees and tuition rates.

## THE FISCAL MANAGEMENT PROCESS

### *Auditing*

Central state review of institutional expenditures may be (1) through pre-audit, which involves central examination of institutional expend-



itures (before payment is made or on a current basis) in terms of legality and availability of funds; and (2) through post-audit, which involves periodic examination of institutional expenditures to determine whether the accounts are accurate and accounting methods suitable, and whether funds were expended for legally authorized purposes.

Pre-audit authority can be exercised in such a manner that substantive policy determinations are affected. In a number of states the law establishing central state pre-audit may not be clear in distinguishing between the exercise of pre-audit authority for substantive policy purposes and the exercise of this authority for managerial purposes.

The direct governing boards were asked whether the funds of institutions under their jurisdictions are subject to central state pre-audit and post-audit. However, some kinds of funds of an individual institution may be subject to central state audit while others are not. Accordingly, as in the examination of budget inclusiveness the boards were asked which of the ten kinds of income received by the institutions are subject to pre-audit, which to post-audit.

To secure an approximate measure of the extent of each type of audit practice, each board has been given an index number in this report reflecting the ratio between the number of kinds of funds subject to audit and the total number of kinds of funds received by the institution or institutions under the board's jurisdiction. Thus, if an institution receives income from six of the various kinds of funds, and if expenditures from three of these kinds are subject to audit by a central state agency, the index number of the board is 0.5. If all kinds of funds received by the institution are audited, the index number is 1.0. In other words, a high index number indicates a greater degree of central audit inclusiveness than does a low number.

With respect to pre-audit, the replies from 162 boards may be summarized as follows:

Index Number	Number of Boards
1 0 . .	55 boards (governing 161 institutions in 23 states)
0 9	6 boards (governing 18 institutions in 5 states)
0 8	10 boards (governing 33 institutions in 9 states)
0 7 . . .	15 boards (governing 33 institutions in 10 states)
0 6 . . .	17 boards (governing 28 institutions in 9 states)
0 5 . .	7 boards (governing 12 institutions in 5 states)
0 4 . .	2 boards (governing 2 institutions in 1 state)
0 3 . . .	7 boards (governing 7 institutions in 3 states)
0 2 . .	4 boards (governing 4 institutions in 3 states)
0 1 . .	4 boards (governing 4 institutions in 4 states)
0 0 . .	35 boards (governing 59 institutions in 18 states)

Thus one-third of the boards (governing 45 per cent of all institutions) report that expenditures from all kinds of funds received are subject to central state pre-audit before actual payment may be made. At the other extreme more than one-fifth of the boards (governing 16 per cent of all institutions) report that expenditures from none of their funds are subject to such review and approval before payment. Ranged between the extremes are seventy-two boards which report that expenditures from some but not all kinds of funds are subject to central state pre-audit. Thus central pre-audit of individual institutional expenditures is widespread but is by no means universally applied.

The survey also reveals that some categories of funds are much more widely pre-audited by the central state government than others.

Kinds of Funds	Percentage of Boards (Having Funds of Each Category) Whose Funds of Each Type Are Subject to Central State Pre-audit
Appropriated state funds	77
Earmarked state taxes	75
Student fees; tuition	72
Federal funds for veterans' education	65
Other federal funds	47
Endowment earnings	47
Local government sources	45
Auxiliary enterprise earnings	44
Private gifts and grants	26
All other current income	59

Central state post-audit of institutional accounts presents a different picture. The distribution of the same operating boards in terms of the index number indicating the extent to which the various kinds of funds received are subject to post-audit is as follows:

Index Number	Number of Boards
1 0	135 boards (governing 315 institutions in 43 states)
0 9	2 boards (governing 5 institutions in 2 states)
0 8	6 boards (governing 18 institutions in 6 states)
0 7	2 boards (governing 3 institutions in 2 states)
0 6	3 boards (governing 6 institutions in 2 states)
0 5	1 board (governing 1 institution in 1 state)
0 4	None
0 3	None
0 2	None
0 1	None
0 0	13 boards (governing 13 institutions in 6 states)

Thus central state post-audit is much more widely used than pre-audit. At one extreme five-sixths of the boards (governing 87 per cent

of all institutions) report that funds of all kinds are subject to central state post-audit. At the other extreme one-twelfth of the boards (governing 4 per cent of all institutions) report that none of their funds are post-audited by a central state agency; the accounts in these institutions are post-audited by private auditing firms, and their audit reports are made available to the central state auditing agencies. Only fourteen boards fall between the two extremes; in these instances some kinds of funds are subject to central state post-audit, some are not.

There also is variation in the relative extent to which various kinds of funds are subject to central state post-audit. The variation here, however, is not nearly so great as in the case of pre-audit.

Kinds of Funds	Percentage of Boards (Having Funds of Each Category) Whose Funds of Each Type Are Subject to Central State Post-audit
Earmarked state taxes	93
Local government sources	93
Other state funds	92
Federal funds for veterans' education	90
Student fees, tuition	90
Auxiliary enterprise earnings	88
Other federal funds	84
Endowment earnings	82
Private gifts and grants	80
All other current income	88

Criticism by institutional officials of central state pre-audit of institutional expenditures ordinarily is on the grounds that pre-audit decisions may affect the determination of substantive policy matters and, further, that the time required by the process may result in loss of discounts which frequently are granted when payment is prompt. Post-audit of institutional funds is not subject to these criticisms.

### *Periodic Allotment of Appropriated Funds*

Most states maintain some type of allotment system for the periodic release of funds appropriated to institutions of higher education. These systems were established primarily to guard against expenditure of funds at such a rate that appropriation accounts would be exhausted before the end of the fiscal period.

The governing boards were asked: (1) whether their funds were made available through periodic allotments; (2) the length of the al-

lotment period; and (3) whether central state administrative officials may alter the relative size of allotments.

A total of 110 boards (governing 259 institutions in 29 states) reported that funds were released to their institutions through periodic allotments. Seventeen additional boards, which reported that they received their funds in annual installments, are not included in this total.

Release of funds at relatively infrequent intervals gives the institution greater freedom as to its rate of spending than does release of funds at frequent intervals. With respect to this practice, the 110 boards subject to allotment systems are distributed as follows:

Allotment Periods	Number of Boards		
1 month . . .	19 boards (governing	34 institutions in	7 states)
3 months . .	77 boards (governing	162 institutions in	24 states)
4 months . .	6 boards (governing	13 institutions in	1 states)
6 months . .	4 boards (governing	9 institutions in	3 states)
Varies . . . .	4 boards (governing	41 institutions in	4 states)

Most states using periodic allotment systems authorize the Governor or some other central administrative officer to alter or approve alteration of the relative size of individual allotments. Ninety-two of the 110 boards reported that some central state administrative official was authorized to adjust the size of individual allotments. In these instances allotment systems may be adjusted to cover peak and slack periods.

### *Central Deposits*

Deposit of institutional funds in the central state treasury ordinarily does not carry with it any supervision over the use of the funds. Central deposit, however, may supplement other, more direct forms of fiscal supervision.

Central deposit may apply only to specified kinds of funds rather than to all kinds of institutional funds. For this report each board has been assigned an index number which reflects the relationship between the number of kinds of funds centrally deposited by its institutions and the total number of kinds of funds which they receive. These index numbers offer an approximate measure of the extent to which each board is subject to this requirement. An index number of 1.0 indicates that all kinds of funds received are deposited centrally; one of 0.5 indicates that half of the kinds of funds received are deposited centrally. The 162 boards are grouped as follows:

Index Number	Number of Boards
1 0 . . . . .	60 boards (governing 175 institutions in 22 states)
0.9 . . . . .	8 boards (governing 24 institutions in 7 states)
0 8 . . . . .	16 boards (governing 42 institutions in 10 states)
0 7 . . . . .	12 boards (governing 20 institutions in 9 states)
0 6 . . . . .	12 boards (governing 18 institutions in 10 states)
0.5 . . . . .	3 boards (governing 3 institutions in 2 states)
0 4 . . . . .	4 boards (governing 9 institutions in 2 states)
0 3 . . . . .	10 boards (governing 17 institutions in 6 states)
0 2 . . . . .	9 boards (governing 10 institutions in 5 states)
0 1 . . . . .	8 boards (governing 9 institutions in 6 states)
0 0 . . . . .	20 boards (governing 34 institutions in 11 states)

More than a third of the boards (governing 48 per cent of the institutions) report that their institutions deposit centrally all types of funds received. On the other hand, one-eighth of the boards (governing 9 per cent of the institutions) report that no funds are centrally deposited.

Earmarked state tax funds and appropriated state funds are the kinds most frequently subject to this requirement. Each of those two types of funds is deposited centrally by 84 per cent of the boards whose institutions receive income from them. Funds from endowment earnings and from private gifts and grants are types least frequently kept in central deposits.

### *Central Purchasing*

Purchasing involves two major decisions: (1) determination of standards and specification of the product or service to be purchased; (2) selection of the vendor from whom the product or service is to be purchased. The governing boards were asked what percentage of their total purchasing was done by each of four methods:

- (a) The board exercises full discretion, both as to determination of standards and selection of the vendor.
- (b) The board determines standards, but a central state purchasing agency selects the vendor.
- (c) The board selects the vendor, but a central state purchasing agency determines the standards.
- (d) A central state purchasing agency determines standards and exercises final discretion as to selection of the vendor.

Replies from 162 boards indicate that fifty-two boards (governing 95 institutions in 28 states) exercise final discretion in both aspects of the purchasing process for all items and services purchased. Fifteen boards (governing 53 institutions in 12 states) report that a central state purchasing agency exercises final discretion over both aspects of

the purchasing process for all items and services purchased. Thus one-third of the boards report no central state participation in purchasing. Fewer than one-tenth of the boards report that all purchasing is performed by a central state agency. The remaining ninety-five boards (governing 213 institutions in 32 states) fall between these extremes.

#### THE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT PROCESS

This survey examines the allocation of discretionary power over certain aspects of personnel policy. The legislature, the central state fiscal and personnel agencies, and institutional and board officials all may participate in the determination of personnel policy for a single institution. In addition, some categories of institutional personnel may be subject to different procedures than other categories.

The boards governing state institutions of higher education were asked how and by whom policy decisions were made regarding (1) creation of positions; (2) job analysis and classification of positions; (3) determination of salaries; (4) recruitment and examination; and (5) regulations relating to vacations, sick leave and retirement.

Each board was asked, further, to show how and by what agencies those aspects of personnel policy are applied to each of the following six major classes of institutional personnel: (1) service (custodial, maintenance, etc.); (2) office (clerical, stenographic, etc.); (3) general administrative and fiscal; (4) instructional and research; (5) academic administrative; and (6) other professional and technical (deans of students, librarians, etc.).

Replies from 162 governing boards are reflected in the following pages. Table A presents a general summary of the findings.

The survey indicated that a majority of the governing boards and the institutional officials under their jurisdiction exercise full discretion over most aspects of personnel policy for all classes of institutional personnel.

Examination of the number of boards falling in the middle column (boards exercise full discretion over some but not all classes of personnel) and the last column (boards exercise full discretion over *no* classes of personnel) reveals that only seven boards have full discretion over the creation of positions for some but not all classes of personnel. This indicates that in almost all instances the same policy applies to all classes of personnel. On the other hand only six boards have full discretion over recruitment and examination for *no* classes

of personnel. This indicates almost universal agreement on the part of central state authorities that the recruitment and examination of some, if not all, classes of institutional personnel should be the full responsibility of the boards and the institutional officials under their jurisdiction.

Table B presents the pattern for "creation of positions" as an aspect of personnel policy.

Board replies concerning authority to create positions indicate that most states either grant final authority to the boards over all classes

TABLE A  
GOVERNING BOARD AUTHORITY OVER ASPECTS OF  
INSTITUTIONAL PERSONNEL POLICY

ASPECTS OF PERSONNEL POLICY	NUMBER OF BOARDS HAVING FULL AND FINAL DISCRETION WITH RESPECT TO EACH ASPECT OF PERSONNEL POLICY FOR:		
	All Classes of Personnel *	Some, But Not All Classes of Personnel *	No Classes of Personnel *
Creation of Positions . . . . .	103 boards (208-40)	7 boards (15-3)	52 boards (138-17)
Job Analysis and Classification of Positions. . .	95 boards (179-35)	32 boards (114-17)	35 boards (68-14)
Determination of Salaries	75 boards (158-34)	33 boards (67-13)	54 boards (136-17)
Recruitment and Examination.	126 boards (243-39)	30 boards (109-15)	6 boards (9-6)
Vacations	96 boards (186-36)	29 boards (109-13)	37 boards (66-14)
Sick Leave	90 boards (175-38)	24 boards (95-14)	48 boards (91-18)
Retirement	96 boards (196-38)	16 boards (73-9)	50 boards (92-19)

\* First figure in the parentheses indicates number of institutions governed by the group of boards, second figure within the same parentheses indicates number of states in which those institutions are located.

of personnel or delegate such authority to a central agency; in relatively few instances are distinctions in the delegation of authority made in terms of the classes of personnel involved.

Table C presents comparable data for "salary determination" as an aspect of personnel policy.

Distinctions in terms of classes of personnel appear with regard to salary determination. Slightly more than half the boards have full authority to fix salaries of service personnel, office personnel, and general administrative and fiscal personnel; but two-thirds of the boards have full authority to fix salaries of instruction and research personnel,

**TABLE B**  
**JURISDICTION WITH RESPECT TO CREATION OF INSTITUTIONAL POSITIONS**  
**By CLASS OF PERSONNEL**

CLASS OF PERSONNEL	NUMBER OF BOARDS GOVERNING INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH POSITIONS ARE CREATED BY:		
	The Board *	Central Administrative Agency Directly, or by Approval of Board Action *	The Legislature *
Service.....	103 boards (208-40)	2 boards (11-1)	57 boards (142-19)
Office.....	103 boards (208-40)	2 boards (11-1)	57 boards (142-19)
Generals Administrative and Fiscal . . . .	110 boards (221-42)	2 boards (11-1)	50 boards (129-17)
Instructional and Research. ....	115 boards (236-42)	2 boards (11-1)	45 boards (114-15)
Academic Administrative	113 boards (234-42)	2 boards (11-1)	47 boards (116-16)
Other Professional and Technical . . . . .	115 boards (236-42)	2 boards (11-1)	45 boards (114-15)

\* First figure in the parentheses indicates number of institutions governed by the group of boards; second figure within the same parentheses indicates number of states in which those institutions are located.

**TABLE C**  
**JURISDICTION WITH RESPECT TO DETERMINATION OF INSTITUTIONAL SALARIES**  
**By CLASS OF PERSONNEL**

CLASS OF PERSONNEL	NUMBER OF BOARDS GOVERNING INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH SALARIES ARE DETERMINED BY:			
	The Board in Its Discretion*	The Board in Specified Salary Ranges*	Central Administrative Agency*	The Legislature* <sup>b</sup>
Service...	87 boards (175-35)	36 boards (110-16)	36 boards (73-15)	2 boards (2-2)
Office.....	86 boards (174-35)	37 boards (111-16)	36 boards (73-15)	2 boards (2-2)
General Administrative and Fiscal	91 boards (193-38)	28 boards (93-12)	28 boards (55-11)	5 boards (5-3)
Instructional and Research .	108 boards (225-42)	36 boards (59-9)	15 boards (74-10)	2 boards (2-2)
Academic Administrative	107 boards (224-42)	37 boards (60-10)	15 boards (74-10)	2 boards (2-2)
Other Professional and Technical . . .	108 boards (225-42)	35 boards (58-9)	16 boards (75-11)	2 boards (2-2)

\* First figure in the parentheses indicates number of institutions governed by the group of boards; second figure within the same parentheses indicates number of states in which those institutions are located.

<sup>a</sup> In addition to the cases shown in the table there are a few instances in which salaries for certain positions are determined by the board but are subject to review and approval by a central state administrative agency.

<sup>b</sup> In addition to the cases shown on the table there are a few instances in which the legislature determines some salaries in a particular personnel category while the board determines others.



academic administrative personnel and other professional and technical personnel.

About one-fifth of the boards are authorized to fix salaries within specified ranges; apparently where this practice is followed, it usually applies to most classes of personnel.

About one-fifth of the boards report central determination of salaries of service personnel and office personnel; only about one-tenth of the boards report that the salaries of instructional and research, academic administrative, and other professional and technical personnel are determined by a central state administrative agency.

TABLE D  
GOVERNING BOARD AUTHORITY OVER SELECTED ASPECTS OF INSTITUTIONAL  
PERSONNEL POLICY BY CLASS OF PERSONNEL

CLASS OF PERSONNEL	NUMBER OF BOARDS EXERCISING FINAL DISCRETION WITH RESPECT TO				
	Job Analysis and Classification*	Recruitment, Examination*	Rules Relating to Employee Benefits		
			Vacations*	Sick Leave*	Retirement*
Service Office General Administrative and Fiscal Instructional and Research Academic Administrative Other Professional and Technical	97 boards (181) 95 boards (170)	128 boards (245) 126 boards (243)	97 boards (197) 96 boards (186)	91 boards (176) 90 boards (175)	99 boards (231) 98 boards (230)
	116 boards (241)	148 boards (301)	113 boards (232)	105 boards (214)	107 boards (255)
	126 boards (292)	156 boards (352)	121 boards (287)	113 boards (269)	112 boards (269)
	126 boards (292)	155 boards (351)	119 boards (284)	111 boards (266)	111 boards (268)
	126 boards (292)	154 boards (318)	118 boards (251)	111 boards (234)	109 boards (234)

\* Figure in parentheses indicates total number of institutions governed by the group of boards.

Salary determination by the legislature is rare. No more than five boards report that the legislature fixes salaries of general administrative and fiscal personnel, and only two boards report that the legislature fixes salaries of other classes of personnel.

Table D summarizes the extent to which boards exercise final discretion over various aspects of personnel policy.

Distinctions in terms of classes of personnel are apparent with regard to each aspect of personnel policy reflected in the table above.

The six classes of institutional personnel fall generally into three groups. In one are the three clearly "academic" classes (instructional and research, academic administrative, and other professional and technical personnel); almost without exception more boards report full authority over these classes than the other groups with regard to all aspects of personnel policy. Fewer boards report full authority over

general administrative and fiscal personnel, and still fewer—though a majority of the boards reporting—over service and office personnel.

The states which provide for a degree of central governmental participation in the formulation of personnel policy ordinarily distinguish among the several classes. Central determinations of personnel policy are most likely to apply to service and office personnel and are least likely for instructional and research, academic administrative, and other professional and technical personnel.

#### COORDINATION

Estimates indicate that within fifteen or twenty years resident enrollment in American institutions of higher education will reach 3.5 million or more, an increase of over 65 per cent. Growth of extension, adult education and general public service programs cannot be forecast accurately, but the tremendous expansion of the last two decades shows no sign of slackening. Research, graduate and professional education—the relatively high cost program areas—likewise promise to continue their rapid growth. State institutions of higher education, seeking to meet these mounting demands, will look to state government, their principal source of income, for increased funds to support their programs and activities.

But higher education is only one of many important services and functions performed by state government and supported by state funds. Governors and legislators constantly are pressed to provide increased support for other activities. These elected officials are responsible in each state for apportioning its financial resources in such manner that all the needs of state government may be served. They also are responsible for assuring that the public funds allocated for each state activity, including higher education, are used in the most effective manner.

If funds for higher education are to be used most effectively, it is essential that they be channeled into those programs and activities which are most needed in the state. To achieve this, the needs of the state for the various services and activities which institutions of higher education can provide should be continuously surveyed and their relative urgency carefully weighed. Available facilities for higher education should be examined critically to determine their suitability for serving the objectives sought. In this way needs and facilities may be matched so that the most urgent needs will be met first.

Obviously, needs will vary from state to state and from time to time. In one state the most urgent need at one time may be for more facilities for undergraduate education of various kinds. These may be provided by expanding the capacity of junior colleges, liberal arts colleges, and the undergraduate facilities of universities. In another state the most pressing requirement may be to increase facilities for education in professional fields such as medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine. These may be provided by expanding existing programs, by establishing new ones, or by participating in cooperative interstate arrangements such as the southern regional program established in 1948 or the western regional program established in 1951. In other states, the needs may be most urgent in research, graduate education, extension and adult education, teacher education, or in various combinations of these programs and services.

Identifying these needs and judging their relative urgency are difficult tasks, and they involve a special kind of judgment. They are "middle ground" decisions which require for determination not only technical and professional competence in analysis and evaluation of information but also a state-wide view, an over-all appreciation of the state's needs for the services which higher education can provide.

As noted previously, the boards governing institutions of higher education have at their command a wealth of technical and professional competence which can be brought to focus on substantive educational policy problems. Most boards, however, govern only one or a few institutions. They are concerned primarily, and necessarily, with the problems of the particular institutions under their jurisdiction. Only secondarily do they direct their attention to the over-all, state-wide problems relating to higher education. Other machinery, formal or informal, is needed for determination of these "middle ground" questions.

Widespread use of various types of coordinating mechanisms indicates general recognition of the need for state-wide coordination. These mechanisms include: (1) the informal, voluntary inter-institutional council composed of board or institutional officials; (2) the mult-institution board, which directly governs two or more separate institutions; (3) the formally established central coordinating board, created for the purpose of coordinating programs and activities carried on by institutions which operate under the immediate supervision of their respective direct governing boards.

## VOLUNTARY COORDINATING COUNCILS

Voluntary efforts to coordinate programs and activities of state institutions of higher education frequently are undertaken through inter-institutional councils or committees composed of executive officials of the several institutions, members of the governing boards, or both. Voluntary, informal groups are active both in the states which have central boards, authorized by law to operate or coordinate the entire state higher education program, and in the states where no such formal, central machinery exists.

The role of the informal committee or council in states where some type of formal, central board exists differs from that of voluntary groups elsewhere. In the first group of states, the coordination of the total state program does not rely solely on voluntary councils; voluntary efforts are intended to supplement, rather than replace, the activities of the formal coordinating machinery.

The following examination of voluntary councils will include only those of the thirty-one states in which no legally established, central operating or coordinating board exists. Responses from institutional governing boards in these states reveal that at least thirty-six informal coordinating councils are now active. Nearly all were formed since 1910, and sixteen of them since the close of World War II. Three of the groups are established by legislative enactment, but since they function primarily as advisory groups they are included with the voluntary councils in this discussion.

Most councils are state-wide in scope, their memberships including representatives of all institutions that receive state support. Eight of the councils reported, however, were formed specifically to coordinate the programs of institutions which have as their major purpose the education of teachers, and their memberships are limited to representatives of institutions of that type.

The internal structure of the voluntary councils varies widely. Many have no firmly established organizational structure or procedures. About three-fourths are composed largely or entirely of institutional executives, usually presidents. Six groups are composed entirely of boards or board representatives; five others include both institutional and board representatives.

The groups meet infrequently; intervals between sessions range from two to six months for almost all the councils. Only a few meet more

frequently than every two months or less frequently than every six months.

None of the thirty-six voluntary councils maintains its own separate staff; all obtain staff services from member institutions or from state departments of education as and when they are needed. Activities aimed at coordination include investigation and analysis of needs and facilities, budget coordination and program coordination. Eight councils have at some time sponsored, directed or conducted a major study or survey of the state's higher educational programs and related problems; another eight conduct limited investigations of specific questions arising in the course of their discussions. More than half of the groups report that they never have conducted research projects, and none reports continuing, comprehensive analysis of state higher education needs and facilities.

Member institutions were asked whether any or all of six kinds of policy matters relating to budget and program ordinarily are submitted to the voluntary councils for joint consideration before member institutions and their boards take final action. These policy matters include: (1) proposals to change tuition or fees; (2) proposals to add, abandon, or change programs or curricular offerings; (3) proposals to add or abandon academic degrees; (4) proposals to change admission requirements; (5) proposed budget requests of the individual member institutions; (6) proposals to change graduation requirements, such as credit-hour or grade-average requirements.

Among the thirty-six councils included in this survey, regular consideration is given each kind of policy matter as follows:

Kind of Policy Matter	Number of Voluntary Councils Which Regu- larly Consider Each Type of Policy Matter
Proposals to change tuition or fees . .	20
Proposals to add, abandon, or change programs or curricular offerings . . . . .	19
Proposals to add or abandon academic degrees . .	19
Proposals to change admission requirements . . .	18
Proposed budget requests of member institutions	15
Proposals to change graduation requirements . . .	14

Responses indicate that joint consideration by voluntary councils of policy questions relating generally to program is more widespread than joint consideration of institutional budgets. Proposals relating to curricular offerings, academic degrees, tuition and fees, and admission re-

quirements are presented for joint consideration in more than half the groups.

The degree to which joint consideration of these questions influences ultimate decisions cannot be determined from the data gathered. Comments from member institutions, however, indicate belief that joint discussion of these matters is important and should be encouraged.

Fifteen voluntary groups discuss proposed budget requests of member institutions. Six councils use various kinds of mathematical formulas in determining how much each member institution shall request.

Under one type of formula procedure, the institutions individually develop budget requests and submit them to the state budget officer. After the budget officer examines them, he indicates to the council the approximate total amount of money which the over-all executive budget document will recommend for appropriation to all state institutions of higher education. The council then adjusts the institutional requests, in accordance with a prearranged formula, to fit the budget officer's estimate of total funds available.

A second formula involves extensive use of previously determined formulas incorporating a number of factors which may be statistically determined, such as faculty-student ratios. Each member institution agrees to use these formulas in arriving at its budget request. Thus, when submitted to the state budget authority and the legislature, the completed budget requests may be defended jointly on the basis of certain predetermined, statistical measurements.

Four of the nine remaining councils reporting joint consideration of individual institutional budget requests indicated that they present a united front to the legislature with respect to budget. Through a process of informal discussion, mutually acceptable budget request documents are developed. These are presented as a package and are defended jointly by member institutions.

#### GROUPING OF INSTITUTIONS UNDER GOVERNING BOARDS

Two-thirds of all state institutions are governed by boards which have more than one institution each under their jurisdiction. Thirty-six states group institutions in this manner. Of these, the states of Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island and South Dakota each have a single board that governs all state institutions of higher education. These central boards are able not only to participate in the deci-

sions which relate directly to the operation of individual institutions, but also to participate in "middle ground" decisions relating to state-wide coordination of higher education. New Jersey's pattern of organization differs from that of the other states in this group. The New Jersey State Board of Education governs directly the state's six teachers colleges; in addition, state funds are channeled through the board to Rutgers University which basically is a private institution.

Three other states, Oklahoma, New Mexico and New York, maintain central coordinating boards which exercise varying degrees of authority over all state institutions. The organizational patterns in these states are described more fully in a later section. Partial grouping of institutions is found in the organizational pattern of the remaining twenty-one states. These states and their types of boards are:

TABLE E  
NUMBER OF SINGLE-INSTITUTION GOVERNING BOARDS AND MULTIPLE-INSTITUTION GOVERNING BOARDS, FOR SELECTED STATES

State	Number of Boards Governing One Institution Each	Number of Boards Governing Two or More Institutions	State	Number of Boards Governing One Institution Each	Number of Boards Governing Two or More Institutions
Alabama	3	1	Nebraska	1	1
California	2	1	New Hampshire	1	1
Colorado	2	2	Tennessee	1	1
Connecticut	1	1	Texas .	8	1
Illinois . .	2	1	Utah . . .	2	1
Indiana . . .	2	1	Vermont	1	1
Louisiana	0	2	Virginia . . . .	3	3
Maine . . . . .	2	1	West Virginia . . .	0	2
Maryland . . .	3	1	Wisconsin . . . .	3	1
Massachusetts	5	1			
Michigan . .	4	1			
Minnesota	1	1	Totals . . .	47	26

In these states a total of 73 boards govern 167 state institutions. Following on the next page is the distribution of boards by number of institutions governed (Table F).

Thus, slightly fewer than half the states, with approximately 46 per cent of all state institutions, employ partial grouping of institutions under governing boards for purposes of direct operation.

The primary objective of partial grouping appears to be coordination of institutions which emphasize teacher education or coordination

of teacher education with state elementary and secondary programs. In the twenty-one states which use partial grouping of their institutions, twenty-six multiple-institution boards govern 120 institutions. Of these 120 institutions, eighty-one clearly are teachers colleges, and another fifteen are liberal arts colleges which emphasize teacher education—a total of ninety-six institutions. Thirteen of the twenty-six boards govern teacher-training institutions only. And an overlapping group of thirteen are state boards of education which also supervise state programs of elementary and secondary education. Thus, partial grouping of state institutions of higher education in most cases is directed toward coordination of teacher education rather than toward coordination of all state programs of higher education.

TABLE F  
DISTRIBUTION OF BOARDS BY NUMBER OF SEPARATE INSTITUTIONS  
GOVERNED, FOR SELECTED STATES

Number of Separate Institutions Under a Single Governing Board	Number of Boards	Number of Separate Institutions Under a Single Governing Board	Number of Boards
1 institution .	47	7 institutions .	0
2 institutions	7	8 institutions	2
3 institutions	4	9 institutions	2
4 institutions .	4	10 institutions	1
5 institutions	2		
6 institutions	4	Total .	73

A limited number of boards which are classified in this report as boards governing a single institution each actually represent groupings of several institutions under single boards for the purpose of coordination. Examples are the University of California, the University of Texas System, the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College System, and the University of North Carolina. In each of these cases, relatively complete academic programs are operated on a number of separate campuses. These divisions are grouped for direct government under a single board, with each division responsible to the board through central executive officers.

#### CENTRAL STATE COORDINATING BOARDS

The creation of central coordinating boards by the states of Oklahoma (1941), New York (1948) and New Mexico (1951) marked the



inauguration of a new pattern of organization for state-wide coordination of higher education.

These boards represent a distinct innovation. Previously, reorganization of the governing structure of state higher education resulted, as a rule, in the grouping of institutions under fewer direct operating boards. The new boards in Oklahoma, New York and New Mexico were created to coordinate the programs and activities of the various institutions which, however, continue to operate under the immediate direction of their previously established governing boards.

The Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education, established by constitutional amendment in 1941, consists of nine members with overlapping, nine-year terms, one member appointed each year by the Governor with Senate confirmation.

The constitution grants the board broad powers: (1) to prescribe the educational standards for each state institution; (2) to determine the functions and courses of study for each institution; (3) to grant degrees and other academic recognition for completion of study in each institution; (4) to formulate and submit to the legislature a consolidated budget for the entire state higher education program and to allocate portions of the total appropriation to the respective institutions; and (5) to establish fees for students in the institutions, within limits prescribed by the legislature.

The provisions relating to educational standards, curricula, degrees and student fees give the board authority to coordinate program; provisions relating to budget preparation and submission and the allocation of appropriated funds authorize it to coordinate finances.

The board's legal powers with respect to budget and appropriations are particularly broad. While authorizing the board to consolidate institutional budgets, the constitution prohibits the legislature from appropriating specific amounts to individual institutions. The legislature appropriates a lump sum to the board, which then has full authority to apportion it among the various state institutions as it deems wise.

In practice, the central board apparently has tended to rely heavily upon the recommendations of the direct governing boards with regard to both program and budget matters.

The Board of Trustees of the State University of New York was created in 1948 as a temporary body of fifteen members, appointed by the Governor with Senate confirmation. In 1951 the board was made permanent, and overlapping ten-year terms were provided for the

trustees. The State University of New York includes all state institutions of higher education as well as the "contract colleges" operated for the state by private institutions.

Statutes relating to the board provide that "Administrative functions of the University Trustees . . . include the overall central administration, supervision, and coordination of state-operated institutions in the State university including contract colleges and of State-aided programs of higher education." The board further is instructed by law to engage in extensive planning for existing component institutions of the University as well as for establishment of a system of community colleges; to review institutional budget requests and to coordinate and consolidate them; and to review and approve the appointments of chief institutional executive officers by the respective institutional operating boards. In addition, the board acts as a direct operating body for four of the state institutions.

Through its central administrative staff, the board has been active in analyzing and evaluating higher educational needs and facilities and in examining programs and budgets of the state's institutions and contract colleges. The board has been in existence for so short a period that it is not yet clear whether, for many of the state's institutions, it will act as a coordinating body only or as both a coordinating and an operating board.

The New Mexico Board of Educational Finance, established by statute in 1951, is a bi-partisan board of nine members appointed by the Governor for six-year terms. It differs widely from the Oklahoma and New York coordinating boards. The law provides that its "function shall be to deal with the problems of finance" of the state institutions. The statute provides further: "The Board shall be concerned with the adequate financing of each of said institutions and with the equitable distribution of available funds among them. The Board shall receive, adjust, and approve the budgets submitted by the several institutions prior to the submission of said budgets to the budget officer of the State. . . ."

The board is authorized to appoint a staff headed by an Executive Secretary "who shall be an experienced educator of demonstrated competence in the fields of institutional management and finance. The salary of the Executive Secretary shall be commensurate with those of the presidents of the state supported colleges."

The direct governing boards of several of the state's institutions of higher education rest upon a substantial body of constitutional law. Thus the central Board of Educational Finance, created by statute, was not given broad authority to direct institutional operations. Rather, it will attempt to provide a measure of central guidance and leadership and will advise with the Governor and the legislature regarding problems of coordination.



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TABLE 1  
POPULATION, BY STATE, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1900 TO 1950

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Alabama	1,828,697	2,138,093	2,348,174	2,646,248	2,832,961	3,061,743
Arizona	122,931	204,354	334,162	435,573	499,261	749,587
Arkansas	1,311,564	1,574,449	1,752,204	1,854,482	1,949,387	1,909,511
California	1,485,053	2,377,549	3,426,861	5,677,251	6,907,387	10,586,223
Colorado	539,700	799,024	939,629	1,035,791	1,123,296	1,325,089
Connecticut	908,420	1,114,756	1,380,631	1,606,903	1,709,242	2,007,280
Delaware	184,735	202,322	223,003	238,380	266,505	318,085
Florida	528,542	752,619	968,470	1,468,211	1,897,414	2,771,305
Georgia	2,216,331	2,609,121	2,895,832	2,908,506	3,123,723	3,444,578
Idaho	161,772	325,594	431,866	445,032	524,873	588,637
Illinois	4,821,550	5,638,591	6,485,280	7,630,654	7,897,241	8,712,176
Indiana	2,516,462	2,700,768	2,930,390	3,238,503	3,427,796	3,934,224
Iowa	2,231,853	2,224,771	2,404,021	2,470,939	2,538,268	2,621,073
Kansas	1,470,495	1,690,949	1,769,257	1,880,999	1,801,028	1,905,299
Kentucky	2,147,174	2,289,905	2,416,630	2,614,589	2,845,627	2,944,806
Louisiana	1,381,625	1,656,388	1,798,509	2,101,593	2,363,880	2,683,516
Maine	694,466	742,371	768,014	797,423	847,226	913,774
Maryland	1,188,044	1,295,346	1,449,661	1,631,526	1,821,244	2,343,001
Massachusetts	2,805,346	3,366,416	3,852,356	4,249,614	4,316,721	4,690,514
Michigan	2,420,982	2,810,173	3,668,412	4,842,325	5,256,106	6,371,766
Minnesota	1,751,394	2,075,708	2,387,125	2,563,953	2,792,300	2,982,483
Mississippi	1,551,270	1,797,114	1,790,618	2,009,821	2,183,796	2,178,914
Missouri	3,106,665	3,293,335	3,404,055	3,629,367	3,784,664	3,954,653
Montana	243,329	376,053	548,889	537,606	559,456	591,024
Nebraska	1,066,300	1,192,214	1,296,372	1,377,963	1,315,834	1,325,510
Nevada	42,335	81,875	77,407	91,058	110,247	160,083
New Hampshire	411,588	430,572	443,083	465,293	491,524	533,242
New Jersey	1,883,669	2,537,167	3,155,900	4,041,334	4,160,165	4,835,329
New Mexico	195,310	327,301	360,350	423,317	531,818	681,187
New York	7,268,894	9,113,614	10,385,227	12,588,066	13,479,142	14,830,192
North Carolina	1,893,810	2,206,287	2,559,123	3,170,276	3,571,623	4,061,929
North Dakota	319,146	577,056	646,872	680,845	641,935	619,636
Ohio	4,157,545	4,767,121	5,759,394	6,646,697	6,907,612	7,946,627
Oklahoma	790,391	1,657,155	2,028,283	2,396,040	2,336,434	2,233,351
Oregon	413,536	672,765	783,389	953,786	1,089,684	1,521,341
Pennsylvania	6,302,115	7,665,111	8,720,017	9,631,350	9,900,180	10,498,012
Rhode Island	428,556	542,610	604,397	687,497	713,346	791,896
South Carolina	1,340,316	1,515,400	1,683,724	1,738,765	1,899,804	2,117,027
South Dakota	401,570	583,888	636,547	692,849	642,961	652,740
Tennessee	2,020,616	2,184,789	2,337,885	2,616,556	2,915,841	3,291,718
Texas	3,048,710	3,896,542	4,663,228	5,824,715	6,414,824	7,711,194
Utah	276,749	373,351	449,396	507,847	550,310	688,862
Vermont	343,641	355,956	352,428	359,611	359,231	377,747
Virginia	1,854,184	2,061,612	2,309,187	2,421,851	2,677,773	3,318,680
Washington	518,103	1,141,990	1,356,621	1,563,396	1,736,191	2,378,963
West Virginia	958,800	1,221,119	1,463,701	1,729,205	1,901,974	2,005,552
Wisconsin	2,069,042	2,333,860	2,632,067	2,939,006	3,137,587	3,434,575
Wyoming	92,531	145,965	194,402	225,565	250,742	290,529
D.C.	278,718	331,069	437,571	486,869	663,091	802,178
Continental U.S.	75,994,575	91,972,266	105,710,620	122,775,046	131,669,275	150,697,361

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth Census Reports, Population*, Vol. I, and *1950 Census of Population*, Series PC-8, No. 1.



**TABLE 2**  
**COLLEGE-AGE POPULATION (18-21), BY STATE, FOR SELECTED**  
**YEARS 1900 TO 1950**

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950*
Alabama . . . .	159,735	174,584	178,501	218,359	228,740	201,000
Arizona . . . .	9,040	15,212	24,115	31,714	37,103	47,000
Arkansas . . . .	112,552	132,619	130,473	153,140	155,124	119,000
California . . . .	106,910	174,402	207,402	363,213	455,750	526,000
Colorado . . . .	36,519	60,026	61,408	73,747	80,566	80,000
Connecticut . . . .	65,502	84,757	84,894	112,178	129,260	115,000
Delaware . . . .	14,097	15,612	14,826	16,842	19,736	17,000
Florida . . . . .	44,840	62,162	71,030	109,489	137,193	145,000
Georgia . . . . .	190,547	217,426	231,905	257,103	261,843	228,000
Idaho . . . . .	11,399	24,859	28,758	33,124	40,640	36,000
Illinois . . . . .	357,698	454,778	428,937	539,342	551,673	438,000
Indiana . . . . .	194,301	207,695	197,310	221,898	244,005	227,000
Iowa . . . . .	173,504	179,566	168,419	171,427	180,823	154,000
Kansas . . . . .	118,734	139,073	126,056	136,628	128,685	113,000
Kentucky . . . . .	175,299	183,556	176,511	193,133	220,027	184,000
Louisiana . . . . .	114,695	135,788	141,556	171,296	186,955	162,000
Maine . . . . .	50,443	51,439	49,304	51,969	58,885	62,000
Maryland . . . . .	93,066	100,505	105,228	116,942	137,562	126,000
Massachusetts . . . . .	206,406	252,228	243,091	285,075	307,361	267,000
Michigan . . . . .	179,452	215,645	237,459	328,036	376,090	353,000
Minnesota . . . . .	130,179	175,113	172,086	182,321	204,275	175,000
Mississippi . . . . .	136,378	147,586	139,318	170,192	175,181	148,000
Missouri . . . . .	247,542	267,982	235,577	257,540	259,825	211,000
Montana . . . . .	16,027	28,138	31,316	37,467	41,977	34,000
Nebraska . . . . .	84,575	101,673	92,294	102,918	94,593	80,000
Nevada . . . . .	3,170	5,333	4,145	5,581	7,134	8,000
New Hampshire . . . . .	29,458	30,491	27,877	29,817	33,978	34,000
New Jersey . . . . .	135,881	198,465	202,793	285,514	307,583	260,000
New Mexico . . . . .	12,778	25,065	26,669	32,735	40,419	46,000
New York . . . . .	530,427	727,403	674,185	890,751	923,513	663,000
North Carolina . . . . .	162,141	182,179	198,579	269,806	311,986	282,000
North Dakota . . . . .	23,285	48,334	45,208	56,034	50,363	42,000
Ohio . . . . .	316,091	367,826	379,803	457,323	496,495	428,000
Oklahoma . . . . .	62,450	135,345	154,551	195,851	181,263	135,000
Oregon . . . . .	31,504	52,814	50,046	65,441	74,907	80,000
Pennsylvania . . . . .	478,037	595,761	567,922	695,211	762,666	578,000
Rhode Island . . . . .	32,244	43,151	40,670	48,434	54,665	52,000
South Carolina . . . . .	124,098	132,280	137,781	157,000	174,298	150,000
South Dakota . . . . .	30,128	48,968	46,056	52,728	49,095	42,000
Tennessee . . . . .	175,122	182,315	176,165	215,121	228,878	207,000
Texas . . . . .	254,501	327,394	377,671	480,803	489,903	540,000
Utah . . . . .	21,403	29,850	32,609	40,049	45,135	47,000
Vermont . . . . .	24,111	24,046	21,850	24,005	25,214	26,000
Virginia . . . . .	154,668	164,870	178,769	192,619	222,045	214,000
Washington . . . . .	36,251	87,116	85,612	108,534	122,686	139,000
West Virginia . . . . .	80,763	99,688	107,597	132,536	153,855	123,000
Wisconsin . . . . .	152,977	187,131	182,596	203,036	218,846	198,000
Wyoming . . . . .	7,337	12,093	12,397	16,445	19,676	19,000
D.C. . . . .	22,500	25,102	34,469	34,274	45,062	42,000
Continental U.S. . . . .	5,930,765	7,335,444	7,343,794	9,026,741	9,753,537	8,603,000

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

\* Estimates based on preliminary United States Census data.

TABLE 3A

TOTAL RESIDENT ENROLLMENT,\* IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, BY STATE, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1900 TO 1950  
All Institutions

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Alabama . .	3,957	4,602	5,936	15,679	20,153	35,746
Arizona . .	173	400	1,133	3,624	5,969	13,263
Arkansas . .	1,549	2,175	2,211	6,390	10,957	20,171
California . .	7,608	11,096	23,089	68,148	120,567	207,893
Colorado . . .	2,261	4,433	5,769	11,077	17,565	35,250
Connecticut . .	3,611	4,825	5,243	9,461	12,956	29,858
Delaware . .	131	212	434	711	1,118	3,498
Florida . . .	448	627	1,731	5,576	11,634	36,878
Georgia . . .	4,870	6,012	8,133	15,739	23,263	44,467
Idaho . . . .	349	703	2,080	3,660	6,614	8,939
Illinois . . .	19,107	27,728	40,019	75,023	107,792	150,797
Indiana . . . .	11,395	15,151	17,865	26,988	39,017	79,687
Iowa . . . . .	9,517	10,432	16,695	23,075	29,867	45,782
Kansas . . . .	5,344	8,995	14,149	20,892	27,816	37,647
Kentucky . . .	4,918	6,655	6,379	16,668	22,421	31,872
Louisiana . . .	2,175	3,711	3,777	11,141	25,945	34,521
Maine . . . . .	2,405	2,889	3,169	4,623	6,092	9,432
Maryland . . .	5,423	5,884	7,805	15,107	18,523	35,580
Massachusetts .	14,259	18,755	32,995	55,418	57,799	92,435
Michigan . . .	8,082	14,529	21,255	43,672	61,843	102,816
Minnesota . . .	5,265	9,492	17,330	25,189	35,293	54,658
Mississippi . .	2,727	3,136	4,238	9,910	14,019	21,716
Missouri . . .	10,891	14,356	19,237	31,063	40,220	68,220
Montana . . . .	231	585	1,968	3,830	6,685	10,017
Nebraska . . .	4,367	7,458	9,365	15,489	16,780	22,453
Nevada . . . .	187	220	405	1,026	1,267	1,891
New Hampshire .	1,017	1,629	3,505	4,805	5,897	9,102
New Jersey . .	3,293	4,519	5,456	14,932	20,516	42,175
New Mexico . .	203	330	2,371	2,495	4,980	10,516
New York . . .	22,603	30,418	57,118	157,625	194,606	273,538
North Carolina .	4,698	6,586	7,961	18,929	31,946	45,737
North Dakota .	785	1,365	3,611	6,798	8,332	9,149
Ohio . . . . .	14,380	16,738	32,703	61,077	84,404	127,006
Oklahoma . . .	973	4,853	10,300	22,313	33,243	48,260
Oregon . . . .	1,582	2,771	7,081	11,702	16,141	33,666
Pennsylvania . .	21,314	31,560	37,163	76,711	83,325	141,370
Rhode Island . .	1,164	1,539	2,158	4,228	5,139	13,656
South Carolina .	3,067	4,893	4,752	10,010	15,929	23,428
South Dakota . .	1,226	1,717	3,708	6,061	6,639	8,648
Tennessee . . .	8,100	7,325	8,773	21,471	25,321	45,329
Texas . . . . .	4,270	7,616	20,372	45,634	75,142	141,373
Utah . . . . .	353	1,070	2,455	6,936	13,043	23,603
Vermont . . . .	928	1,213	1,808	2,361	3,975	7,607
Virginia . . . .	4,548	6,107	9,651	19,459	26,156	37,587
Washington . . .	1,108	4,323	10,471	17,991	29,700	45,466
West Virginia . .	2,004	2,670	3,776	11,517	14,459	23,878
Wisconsin . . .	6,598	10,586	18,255	23,695	33,440	53,007
Wyoming . . . .	72	117	309	1,081	2,264	3,691
D.C. . . . .	2,674	4,572	5,172	15,433	22,337	36,631
Continental U.S.	238,210	339,578	531,339	1,082,443	1,499,109	2,439,910

Source Federal Security Agency, Office of Education

\* Resident enrollment includes regular session only, data exclude (a) summer session enrollment,

(b) preparatory students; (c) special students; and (d) non-resident enrollment in correspondence and extension work. Figures for 1920 and 1930 are estimates which exclude duplicates

TABLE 3B

TOTAL RESIDENT ENROLLMENT,\* IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, BY STATE, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1900 TO 1950  
Publicly Controlled Institutions

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Alabama.	1,604	2,573	4,687	11,575	14,358	25,857
Arizona . . . .	173	400	1,133	3,525	5,969	12,940
Arkansas . . .	490	1,423	1,509	4,607	7,973	15,116
California . .	4,420	6,053	14,026	39,305	90,304	145,710
Colorado . . .	1,302	2,544	5,246	7,824	11,496	21,874
Connecticut	651	850	817	2,014	2,491	11,538
Delaware . . .	131	212	434	711	1,060	3,038
Florida . . . .	251	279	1,278	3,946	6,618	20,025
Georgia . . . .	1,560	1,757	4,392	8,423	14,025	29,713
Idaho . . . . .	349	667	1,839	2,747	5,467	7,200
Illinois . . . .	3,889	9,962	16,305	28,900	34,953	56,085
Indiana . . . .	3,173	6,964	11,600	13,649	20,693	50,022
Iowa . . . . .	4,389	6,321	11,588	14,116	18,785	25,300
Kansas . . . .	3,511	6,345	10,676	14,899	21,232	29,709
Kentucky . . .	625	3,216	4,324	11,672	14,871	20,078
Louisiana . . .	705	1,765	2,172	5,803	16,938	21,532
Maine . . . . .	1,436	1,582	1,735	2,780	3,162	5,584
Maryland . . .	766	1,206	3,321	6,028	6,988	21,302
Massachusetts	3,125	2,533	3,265	5,113	5,168	10,193
Michigan . . . .	5,977	12,380	18,710	34,615	49,268	75,626
Minnesota . . .	3,941	7,280	13,895	17,895	25,441	35,854
Mississippi . .	914	1,381	3,642	6,940	10,991	17,611
Missouri . . . .	2,982	7,173	12,555	14,372	20,293	27,694
Montana . . . .	221	585	1,968	3,534	5,429	8,719
Nebraska . . .	2,136	5,369	7,709	9,411	11,977	15,160
Nevada . . . . .	187	220	405	1,026	1,267	1,891
New Hampshire	246	364	1,654	2,448	2,573	4,402
New Jersey . .	994	1,485	1,610	5,006	6,911	9,037
New Mexico . .	203	330	2,371	2,495	4,980	10,018
New York . . . .	7,355	7,173	15,393	56,222	66,967	57,146
North Carolina	1,766	2,581	4,751	9,324	15,233	24,061
North Dakota .	716	1,245	3,359	6,318	7,810	8,493
Ohio . . . . .	3,518	7,495	20,734	28,332	44,321	64,062
Oklahoma . . .	973	4,369	9,784	19,349	28,743	36,312
Oregon . . . . .	1,074	2,091	5,886	9,227	10,775	24,340
Pennsylvania .	8,588	12,994	11,196	15,896	16,910	13,571
Rhode Island .	275	549	794	1,233	1,800	3,054
South Carolina	917	1,977	2,966	5,879	8,807	12,615
South Dakota .	922	1,337	3,181	4,369	4,555	6,259
Tennessee . . .	1,363	827	4,978	10,116	10,912	22,962
Texas . . . . .	2,127	4,526	14,292	27,215	51,605	96,590
Utah . . . . .	333	1,070	2,438	4,852	9,848	17,637
Vermont . . . .	726	785	1,139	1,270	1,878	3,462
Virginia . . . .	1,725	2,429	6,356	11,441	15,199	23,516
Washington . .	857	3,783	9,669	14,818	23,384	33,700
West Virginia .	1,680	2,170	3,002	9,756	10,912	17,137
Wisconsin . . .	4,964	7,134	14,212	17,044	23,451	34,471
Wyoming . . . .	72	117	309	1,081	2,264	3,691
D C.. . . . .	666	1,255	1,757	869	1,186	1,081
Continental U.S.	90,968	159,126	301,062	539,990	798,241	1,242,988

Source: Federal Security Agency, Office of Education.

\* Resident enrollment includes regular session only; data exclude. (a) summer session enrollment,

(b) preparatory students, (c) special students; and (d) non-resident enrollment in correspondence and extension work. Figures for 1920 and 1930 are estimates which exclude duplicates.

TABLE 3C

**TOTAL RESIDENT ENROLLMENT,\* IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, CONTINENTAL  
UNITED STATES, BY STATE, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1900 TO 1950**  
Privately Controlled Institutions

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Alabama.	2,353	2,029	1,249	4,104	5,795	9,889
Arizona. . . . .				99		323
Arkansas	1,059	752	702	1,783	2,984	5,055
California	3,188	5,043	9,063	28,843	30,263	62,183
Colorado..	959	1,889	523	3,253	6,069	13,376
Connecticut	2,960	3,975	4,426	7,447	10,465	18,320
Delaware					58	460
Florida	197	348	453	1,630	5,016	16,853
Georgia	3,310	4,255	3,741	7,316	9,238	14,754
Idaho		36	241	913	1,147	1,739
Illinois	15,218	17,766	23,714	46,123	72,839	94,712
Indiana	8,222	8,187	6,265	13,339	18,324	29,665
Iowa	5,128	4,111	5,107	8,959	11,082	20,482
Kansas	1,833	2,650	3,473	5,993	6,584	7,938
Kentucky	4,293	3,439	2,055	4,996	7,550	11,794
Louisiana	1,470	1,946	1,605	5,338	9,007	12,989
Maine	969	1,307	1,434	1,843	2,930	3,848
Maryland	4,657	4,678	4,484	9,079	11,535	14,278
Massachusetts	11,134	16,222	29,730	50,305	52,631	82,242
Michigan	2,105	2,149	2,545	9,057	12,575	27,190
Minnesota	1,324	2,212	3,435	7,294	9,852	18,804
Mississippi	1,813	1,755	596	2,970	3,028	4,105
Missouri	7,909	7,183	6,682	16,691	19,927	40,526
Montana	10		296	296	1,256	1,298
Nebraska	2,231	2,089	1,656	6,078	4,803	7,293
Nevada						
New Hampshire	771	1,265	1,851	2,357	3,324	4,700
New Jersey	2,299	3,034	3,846	9,926	13,605	33,138
New Mexico						498
New York	15,248	23,245	41,725	101,403	127,639	216,392
North Carolina	2,932	4,005	3,210	9,605	16,713	21,676
North Dakota	69	120	252	480	522	656
Ohio	10,862	9,243	11,969	32,745	40,083	62,944
Oklahoma		484	516	2,964	4,500	11,948
Oregon	508	680	1,195	2,475	5,366	9,326
Pennsylvania	12,726	18,566	25,967	60,815	66,415	127,799
Rhode Island	889	990	1,364	2,995	3,339	10,602
South Carolina	2,150	2,916	1,786	4,131	7,122	10,813
South Dakota	304	380	527	1,692	2,084	2,389
Tennessee	6,737	6,498	3,795	11,355	14,409	22,367
Texas	2,143	3,090	6,080	18,419	23,537	44,783
Utah	20		17	2,084	3,195	5,966
Vermont	202	428	669	1,091	2,097	4,145
Virginia	2,823	3,678	3,295	8,018	10,957	14,071
Washington	251	540	802	3,173	6,316	11,766
West Virginia	324	500	774	1,761	3,547	6,741
Wisconsin	1,634	3,452	4,043	6,651	9,989	18,536
Wyoming						
D.C. . . . .	2,008	3,317	3,415	14,564	21,151	35,550
Continental U.S.	147,242	180,452	230,277	542,453	700,868	1,196,922

Source. Federal Security Agency, Office of Education.

\* Resident enrollment includes regular session only; data exclude (a) summer session enrollment,

(b) preparatory students, (c) special students; and (d) non-resident enrollment in correspondence and extension work. Figures for 1920 and 1930 are estimates which exclude duplicates

TABLE 4A

**RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT, \* DEGREE GRANTING INSTITUTIONS, CONTINENTAL  
UNITED STATES, BY STATE, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1900 TO 1950**

All Institutions

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Alabama ..	2,498	2,662	3,341	9,282	14,886	26,759
Arizona	53	106	816	1,880	2,714	6,422
Arkansas .	989	1,657	1,468	3,505	7,305	14,276
California	5,322	8,201	19,187	40,774	50,832	112,793
Colorado	1,754	3,268	3,377	7,760	11,930	25,559
Connecticut	2,778	3,757	4,151	6,976	8,661	21,992
Delaware .	102	212	434	709	1,104	2,813
Florida	245	370	1,680	5,304	9,987	32,101
Georgia	3,871	5,337	6,300	12,689	16,876	35,817
Idaho	106	394	883	2,466	4,628	7,088
Illinois	13,626	19,799	27,939	50,685	73,516	105,392
Indiana	5,083	11,377	12,217	19,578	30,182	67,528
Iowa	5,387	7,146	11,749	17,735	22,046	34,980
Kansas	3,342	5,933	8,761	14,315	17,475	28,146
Kentucky	3,819	3,404	3,061	8,546	13,089	19,884
Louisiana	1,677	2,397	2,419	9,080	22,413	30,643
Maine	1,321	1,989	2,574	3,227	4,399	7,337
Maryland	4,762	5,323	6,683	13,008	15,731	28,732
Massachusetts	11,690	15,540	28,151	46,140	46,674	71,850
Michigan	5,794	8,213	12,253	28,683	44,039	72,656
Minnesota	3,592	5,547	13,008	18,600	25,242	41,889
Mississippi	2,149	2,628	3,163	6,368	7,619	11,391
Missouri	7,689	9,359	9,391	18,110	22,269	44,961
Montana	131	391	1,401	3,049	4,988	7,398
Nebraska.	2,205	4,452	6,591	11,871	12,622	17,601
Nevada	176	216	398	958	1,164	1,792
New Hampshire	891	1,447	2,663	3,830	4,689	7,648
New Jersey	2,371	2,882	3,663	10,568	13,324	30,109
New Mexico	67	182	624	1,423	2,902	7,575
New York .	15,309	22,155	46,124	131,860	157,835	197,173
North Carolina	3,229	4,824	6,167	13,597	21,426	32,997
North Dakota	327	837	1,447	3,550	4,159	5,552
Ohio	9,389	14,753	25,043	55,254	77,901	117,753
Oklahoma	314	1,484	3,694	12,117	19,898	34,549
Oregon	1,022	2,328	6,186	9,061	13,093	21,421
Pennsylvania	13,809	21,348	27,866	60,313	64,662	110,067
Rhode Island	920	1,050	1,599	3,311	4,254	11,731
South Carolina	2,572	3,945	4,456	9,508	14,555	21,534
South Dakota	582	832	1,627	3,878	4,384	6,634
Tennessee	6,418	6,358	4,635	12,583	16,414	29,849
Texas.	3,258	5,666	10,283	28,421	50,287	93,217
Utah	198	1,040	2,315	5,707	10,369	19,309
Vermont	671	942	1,522	2,189	3,150	6,540
Virginia	3,981	5,236	6,133	12,802	19,128	31,247
Washington	763	3,211	7,400	13,878	23,443	33,187
West Virginia	596	823	2,360	5,311	9,839	17,108
Wisconsin	3,633	6,420	10,677	15,211	19,806	36,512
Wyoming .	68	108	309	1,041	2,176	3,130
D.C.. . .	2,237	4,097	4,494	13,506	17,087	28,176
Continental U.S	162,786	241,646	372,683	790,217	1,067,172	1,780,818

Source Federal Security Agency, Office of Education.

\* Resident enrollment includes regular session only, data exclude (a) preparatory and junior college students; (b) special students, (c) summer

session enrollment, and (d) non-resident enrollment in correspondence and extension work for 1900 through 1930 graduate professional students are included, and figures for 1920 and 1930 are estimates which exclude duplicates

TABLE 4B

RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT, \* DEGREE GRANTING INSTITUTIONS, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, BY STATE, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1900 TO 1950  
Publicly Controlled Institutions

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Alabama..	735	1,392	2,174	5,955	10,008	18,329
Arizona..	53	106	816	1,880	2,714	6,099
Arkansas..	428	970	812	1,935	4,429	9,937
California	2,283	3,515	10,594	15,905	25,464	61,784
Colorado..	892	1,665	2,859	4,983	6,975	14,179
Connecticut	75	121	248	713	1,240	8,300
Delaware..	102	212	434	709	1,046	2,484
Florida	127	244	1,273	3,694	6,267	16,644
Georgia	763	1,097	2,712	6,086	8,942	24,109
Idaho..	106	358	642	1,823	3,824	5,360
Illinois..	1,720	4,179	8,093	11,913	12,855	26,411
Indiana..	1,753	3,867	6,330	8,359	13,381	38,948
Iowa....	2,123	3,602	6,843	9,056	12,140	16,388
Kansas...	1,939	3,315	5,295	8,739	11,505	20,912
Kentucky	306	462	1,615	4,675	8,045	11,696
Louisiana	231	500	921	3,882	13,996	18,688
Maine	357	682	1,140	1,388	1,980	4,249
Maryland..	374	835	2,438	4,560	5,141	15,922
Massachusetts	1,343	332	453	993	1,511	4,448
Michigan..	3,863	6,197	9,906	19,667	32,000	45,931
Minnesota..	2,334	3,540	9,812	11,718	15,685	23,854
Mississippi	540	1,149	2,623	4,054	5,320	8,201
Missouri	1,050	2,217	4,374	4,380	6,807	12,950
Montana	121	391	1,401	2,753	4,188	6,809
Nebraska..	1,232	2,808	4,977	6,368	8,165	10,779
Nevada	176	216	398	958	1,164	1,792
New Hampshire	125	192	817	1,488	1,898	3,374
New Jersey..	205			1,506	1,996	2,415
New Mexico	67	182	624	1,423	2,902	7,338
New York	1,368	1,987	6,864	40,543	54,495	32,664
North Carolina	816	1,366	3,101	6,162	9,572	16,421
North Dakota	293	718	1,196	3,070	3,637	4,896
Ohio.....	2,843	5,901	13,398	23,680	41,248	59,075
Oklahoma..	314	1,005	3,189	9,356	15,749	23,559
Oregon.....	517	1,652	5,061	6,886	8,884	12,984
Pennsylvania..	1,664	3,536	3,158	4,042	6,596	*
Rhode Island..	79	145	338	622	1,225	2,423
South Carolina	690	1,210	2,703	5,393	8,729	11,859
South Dakota.	427	557	1,204	2,325	2,629	4,522
Tennessee	749	816	1,088	4,075	5,716	12,822
Texas....	1,307	2,613	6,109	13,177	30,320	52,134
Utah.....	178	1,040	2,315	4,435	7,471	13,741
Vermont..	469	514	856	1,119	1,444	2,955
Virginia...	1,348	1,755	3,587	6,387	10,565	19,339
Washington...	513	2,675	6,680	11,010	18,610	21,935
West Virginia..	408	478	1,591	3,838	6,828	11,107
Wisconsin..	2,082	3,343	6,639	8,834	10,724	19,530
Wyoming..	68	108	309	1,041	2,176	3,130
D.C. ....	443	904	1,563	120		
Continental U.S. .	41,999	76,669	161,573	307,678	478,206	773,426

Source Federal Security Agency, Office of Education

\* Resident enrollment includes regular session only, data exclude. (a) preparatory and junior college students, (b) special students, (c) summer session enrollment; and (d) non-resident enrollment in correspondence and extension work For 1900

through 1930 graduate professional students are included, and figures for 1920 and 1930 are estimates which exclude duplicates.

\* In previous years enrollment data for Pennsylvania State College, a privately controlled institution, was reported with publicly controlled institutions

TABLE 4C

RESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT, \*DEGREE GRANTING INSTITUTIONS, CONTINENTAL  
UNITED STATES, BY STATE, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1900 TO 1950  
Privately Controlled Institutions

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Alabama.....	1,763	1,270	1,167	3,327	4,878	8,430
Arizona.....						323
Arkansas.....	561	687	656	1,570	2,876	4,339
California.....	3,039	4,686	8,593	24,869	25,368	51,009
Colorado.....	862	1,603	518	2,777	4,955	11,380
Connecticut.....	2,703	3,636	3,903	6,263	7,421	13,692
Delaware.....					58	329
Florida.....	118	126	407	1,610	3,720	15,457
Georgia.....	3,108	4,240	3,588	6,603	7,934	11,708
Idaho.....		36	241	643	804	1,728
Illinois.....	11,906	15,620	19,846	38,772	60,661	78,981
Indiana.....	3,330	7,510	5,887	11,219	16,801	28,580
Iowa.....	3,264	3,544	4,906	8,679	9,906	18,592
Kansas.....	1,403	2,618	3,466	5,576	5,970	7,234
Kentucky.....	3,513	2,942	1,446	3,871	5,044	8,188
Louisiana.....	1,446	1,897	1,498	5,198	8,417	11,955
Maine.....	964	1,307	1,434	1,839	2,419	3,088
Maryland.....	4,388	4,488	4,245	8,448	10,590	12,810
Massachusetts.....	10,347	15,208	27,698	45,147	45,163	67,402
Michigan.....	1,931	2,016	2,347	9,016	12,039	26,725
Minnesota.....	1,258	2,007	3,196	6,882	9,557	18,035
Mississippi.....	1,609	1,479	540	2,314	2,299	3,190
Missouri.....	6,639	7,142	5,017	13,730	15,462	32,011
Montana.....	10			296	800	589
Nebraska.....	973	1,644	1,614	5,503	4,457	6,822
Nevada.....						
New Hampshire.....	766	1,255	1,846	2,342	2,791	4,274
New Jersey.....	2,166	2,882	3,663	9,062	11,328	27,694
New Mexico.....						237
New York.....	13,941	20,168	39,260	91,317	103,340	164,509
North Carolina.....	2,413	3,458	3,066	7,435	11,854	16,576
North Dakota.....	34	119	251	480	522	656
Ohio.....	6,546	8,852	11,645	31,574	36,653	58,678
Oklahoma.....		479	505	2,761	4,149	10,990
Oregon.....	505	676	1,125	2,175	4,209	8,437
Pennsylvania.....	12,145	17,812	24,708	56,271	58,066	110,067
Rhode Island.....	841	905	1,261	2,689	3,029	9,308
South Carolina.....	1,882	2,735	1,753	4,115	5,826	9,675
South Dakota.....	155	275	423	1,553	1,755	2,112
Tennessee.....	5,669	5,542	3,547	8,508	10,698	17,027
Texas.....	1,951	3,053	4,174	15,244	19,967	41,083
Utah.....	20			1,272	2,898	5,568
Vermont.....	202	428	666	1,070	1,706	3,585
Virginia.....	2,633	3,481	2,546	6,415	8,563	11,908
Washington.....	250	536	720	2,868	4,833	11,252
West Virginia.....	188	345	769	1,473	3,011	6,001
Wisconsin.....	1,551	3,077	4,038	6,377	9,082	16,982
Wyoming.....						
D.C.....	1,794	3,193	2,931	13,386	17,087	28,176
Continental U.S....	120,787	164,977	211,110	482,539	588,966	1,007,392

Source: Federal Security Agency, Office of Education.

\* Resident enrollment includes regular session only; data exclude. (a) preparatory and junior college students, (b) special students, (c) summer

session enrollment, and (d) non-resident enrollment in correspondence and extension work. For 1900 through 1930 graduate professional students are included, and figures for 1920 and 1930 are estimates which exclude duplicates.

**TABLE 5A**  
**RESIDENT GRADUATE ENROLLMENT,\* CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**  
**BY STATE, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1900 TO 1950**  
**All Institutions**

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Alabama.....	50	18	10	213	292	1,247
Arizona..	4	13	48	166	192	351
Arkansas .		12	4	40	79	466
California...	341	602	1,287	5,674	8,006	21,414
Colorado .	33	173	54	325	1,139	3,368
Connecticut.	257	339	265	799	1,124	1,909
Delaware .	4			2	14	554
Florida . .	7	4	36	122	240	2,585
Georgia..	27	10	133	223	460	2,342
Idaho ..		1	12	83	155	193
Illinois. . . . .	1,098	1,823	3,468	5,737	10,228	16,871
Indiana	154	207	209	1,324	1,733	5,317
Iowa . . . .	96	207	606	1,272	2,188	4,162
Kansas .	83	189	164	671	825	1,811
Kentucky	37	25	51	326	943	2,034
Louisiana..	27	55	53	235	1,039	2,193
Maine .	13	8	21	47	79	146
Maryland	191	197	218	710	1,033	3,419
Massachusetts	594	802	1,170	3,437	5,327	11,045
Michigan .	98	180	355	1,400	5,820	12,684
Minnesota .	177	98	563	1,414	2,486	4,623
Mississippi	15	15	13	57	163	537
Missouri	112	186	248	697	1,538	5,759
Montana . .	2	8		87	136	412
Nebraska	143	138	284	628	553	1,258
Nevada ..	11	4	7	68	103	99
New Hampshire .	8	10	5	72	137	268
New Jersey .	133	152	147	426	899	3,101
New Mexico.	3	4	10	76	182	858
New York	853	1,874	2,068	9,702	28,046	49,524
North Carolina	56	113	104	592	1,025	2,380
North Dakota . .	6	6	21	110	224	312
Ohio . . . .	188	324	446	3,120	4,582	8,029
Oklahoma ..	5	16	74	455	1,149	3,427
Oregon	29	27	102	296	681	1,678
Pennsylvania	289	609	1,146	4,296	7,935	16,012
Rhode Island	50	91	108	308	339	593
South Carolina	47	30	63	146	160	945
South Dakota .	15	20	17	65	94	197
Tennessee	73	85	62	214	634	2,328
Texas .	57	46	164	1,062	2,587	9,008
Utah	7	30	71	236	535	1,767
Vermont	5		6	49	59	132
Virginia..	66	90	75	330	667	1,175
Washington . .	26	68	261	727	1,490	3,220
West Virginia	42	24	37	447	370	1,357
Wisconsin... . .	113	313	512	1,483	1,955	3,833
Wyoming .	4	9		40	88	353
D.C. ....	182	116	482	1,055	3,543	6,490
Continental U. S.	5,831	9,371	15,260	51,064	103,276	223,786

Source Federal Security Agency, Office of Education

\* Resident enrollment includes regular session only, data exclude: (a) summer session enrollment, (b) special students, (c) non-resident enrollment in

correspondence and extension work, and (d) graduate professional students 1900 through 1930. Figures for 1920 and 1930 are estimates which exclude duplicates



**TABLE 5B**  
**RESIDENT GRADUATE ENROLLMENT,\* CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES**  
**BY STATE, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1900 TO 1950**  
**Publicly Controlled Institutions**

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Alabama . . . .	22	18	10	172	286	1,180
Arizona	4	13	48	166	192	351
Arkansas . . .		12	4	40	79	466
California . .	217	403	918	2,303	4,391	11,882
Colorado	33	108	49	216	473	1,867
Connecticut				6	25	417
Delaware	4			2	14	554
Florida	4	4	5	102	230	2,261
Georgia	5	5	37	104	164	847
Idaho		1	12	83	155	182
Illinois	36	248	380	1,134	1,607	4,626
Indiana	93	176	176	610	1,163	4,352
Iowa	62	171	587	1,214	2,064	3,940
Kansas	71	157	157	664	800	1,759
Kentucky	9	11	38	320	880	1,821
Louisiana	3	11	28	95	665	1,159
Maine	8	8	21	43	73	146
Maryland		7		143	456	2,173
Massachusetts	12	18	33	48	212	332
Michigan	91	171	352	1,359	5,666	12,377
Minnesota	177	95	557	1,409	2,461	4,380
Mississippi	9	15	9	57	163	537
Missouri	35	145	179	447	698	1,482
Montana	2	8		87	136	412
Nebraska	140	136	271	504	525	1,140
Nevada	11	4	7	68	103	99
New Hampshire	3			57	128	251
New Jersey						383
New Mexico	3	4	10	76	182	858
New York				1,024	5,751	2,785
North Carolina	27	41	52	394	718	1,700
North Dakota	6	5	20	110	224	312
Ohio	100	252	407	2,317	3,073	4,987
Oklahoma	5	11	63	455	996	2,812
Oregon	26	23	88	292	622	1,299
Pennsylvania	2	90	76	205	597	1,299
Rhode Island	2	6	5	2	29	129
South Carolina	25	21	30	146	78	756
South Dakota	15	19	17	65	94	197
Tennessee	10	11	10	97	328	1,752
Texas	41	33	119	606	1,621	6,709
Utah	7	30	71	206	391	1,369
Vermont	5		3	28	43	105
Virginia	54	43	65	304	568	971
Washington	25	64	237	715	1,367	2,904
West Virginia	38	19	37	447	367	1,357
Wisconsin	96	281	507	1,209	1,473	3,272
Wyoming	4	9		40	88	353
D.C. . . . .	6	4	3	7		
Continental U.S.	1,548	2,911	5,698	20,198	42,419	96,003

Source: Federal Security Agency, Office of Education.

\* Resident enrollment includes regular session only; data exclude: (a) summer session enrollment, (b) special students; (c) non-resident enrollment in correspondence and extension work, and (d) gradu-

ate professional students 1900 through 1930. Figures for 1920 and 1930 are estimates which exclude duplicates.

\* In previous years Pennsylvania State College, a privately controlled institution, was reported with publicly controlled institutions.

TABLE 5C

**RESIDENT GRADUATE ENROLLMENT,\* CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES  
BY STATE, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1900 TO 1950  
Privately Controlled Institutions**

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Alabama .	28			41	6	67
Arizona . .						
Arkansas						
California	124	199	369	3,371	3,615	9,532
Colorado . . .		65	5	109	666	1,501
Connecticut	257	339	265	793	1,099	1,492
Delaware . .						
Florida . .	3		31	20	10	324
Georgia . .	22	5	96	119	296	1,495
Idaho . .						11
Illinois .	1,062	1,575	3,088	4,603	8,621	12,245
Indiana .	61	31	33	714	570	965
Iowa . .	34	36	19	58	124	222
Kansas . .	12	32	7	7	25	52
Kentucky	28	14	13	6	63	213
Louisiana	24	44	25	140	374	1,034
Maine	5			4	6	
Maryland	191	190	218	567	577	1,246
Massachusetts	582	784	1,137	3,389	5,115	10,713
Michigan	7	9	3	41	154	307
Minnesota		3	6	5	25	243
Mississippi	6		4			
Missouri	77	41	69	250	840	4,277
Montana						
Nebraska	3	2	13	124	28	118
Nevada						
New Hampshire	5	10	5	15	9	17
New Jersey	133	152	147	426	899	2,718
New Mexico						
New York	853	1,874	2,068	8,678	22,295	46,739
North Carolina	29	72	52	198	307	680
North Dakota		1	1			
Ohio .	88	72	39	803	1,509	3,042
Oklahoma		5	11		153	615
Oregon	3	4	14	4	59	379
Pennsylvania	287	519	1,070	4,091	7,338	16,012
Rhode Island	48	85	103	306	310	464
South Carolina	22	9	33		82	189
South Dakota		1				
Tennessee	63	74	52	117	306	576
Texas .	16	13	45	456	966	2,299
Utah				30	144	398
Vermont			3	21	16	27
Virginia	12	47	10	26	99	204
Washington	1	4	24	12	123	316
West Virginia	4	5			3	
Wisconsin	17	32	5	274	482	561
Wyoming						
D C.	176	112	479	1,048	3,543	6,490
Continental U.S.	4,283	6,460	9,562	30,866	60,857	127,783

Source Federal Security Agency, Office of Education

\* Resident enrollment includes regular session only, data exclude (a) summer session enrollment, (b) special students; (c) non-resident enrollment in

correspondence and extension work, and (d) graduate professional students 1900 through 1930. Figures for 1920 and 1930 are estimates which exclude duplicates.

TABLE 6A

ENROLLMENT IN TEACHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS,\* CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, BY STATE, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1900 TO 1950  
All Institutions

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Alabama . . . . .	1,409	1,922	2,291	6,002	3,652	6,348
Arizona . . . . .	116	281	269	999	1,991	4,876
Arkansas . . . . .	560	506	693	1,120	1,440	2,501
California . . . . .	1,945	2,293	2,502	9,967	15,140	
Colorado . . . . .	474	992	2,338	2,592	2,397	3,691
Connecticut . . . . .	576	729	827	1,584	1,364	3,302
Delaware . . . . .	25					
Florida . . . . .	196	253	15			
Georgia . . . . .	972	665	1,643	2,012	686	1,375
Idaho . . . . .	243	308	1,083	841	913	871
Illinois . . . . .	4,383	6,106	8,244	10,929	11,049	10,100
Indiana . . . . .	6,158	3,567	5,267	5,952	6,530	6,542
Iowa . . . . .	4,034	3,079	4,158	2,866	2,154	3,194
Kansas . . . . .	1,919	2,873	5,224	3,744	3,726	3,586
Kentucky . . . . .	1,062	3,226	2,685	6,677	6,061	6,875
Louisiana . . . . .	471	1,259	1,223	1,780	1,939	1,685
Maine . . . . .	1,071	892	574	1,349	1,109	1,189
Maryland . . . . .	470	364	904	1,325	1,348	1,955
Massachusetts . . . . .	1,975	2,413	3,674	5,324	4,176	5,699
Michigan . . . . .	2,190	6,136	7,496	11,753	8,193	10,881
Minnesota . . . . .	1,496	3,847	3,730	3,946	4,884	6,289
Mississippi . . . . .	563	493	1,010	2,504	1,462	4,867
Missouri . . . . .	3,090	4,811	7,337	7,510	9,619	10,218
Montana . . . . .	98	186	567	694	1,037	1,632
Nebraska . . . . .	2,019	2,868	2,490	2,677	3,041	2,907
Nevada . . . . .						
New Hampshire . . . . .	118	172	837	903	547	777
New Jersey . . . . .	789	1,485	1,646	3,893	4,269	4,832
New Mexico . . . . .	133	144	1,737	761	839	1,812
New York . . . . .	6,441	6,389	8,926	16,013	8,029	14,065
North Carolina . . . . .	1,413	1,649	1,600	2,925	5,139	5,387
North Dakota . . . . .	452	522	2,143	2,885	3,251	2,074
Ohio . . . . .	4,803	1,661	7,214	2,533	464	419
Oklahoma . . . . .	654	3,353	6,532	8,181	7,412	6,274
Oregon . . . . .	531	416	793	2,137	1,426	2,153
Pennsylvania . . . . .	7,216	9,603	8,151	11,981	9,634	13,485
Rhode Island . . . . .	194	398	451	609	546	732
South Carolina . . . . .	448	918	233	356	127	
South Dakota . . . . .	629	865	2,064	1,994	1,832	1,540
Tennessee . . . . .	1,609	882	4,076	7,209	6,229	11,058
Texas . . . . .	955	1,904	8,070	8,569	11,004	19,452
Utah . . . . .	148		53	252		
Vermont . . . . .	252	271	280	123	391	402
Virginia . . . . .	501	781	2,736	5,112	4,307	1,775
Washington . . . . .	319	1,044	2,810	2,924	3,267	5,036
West Virginia . . . . .	1,366	1,823	1,379	5,199	3,389	4,159
Wisconsin . . . . .	2,852	3,853	7,066	7,001	11,478	11,325
Wyoming . . . . .						
D.C. . . . .	255	359	196	872	1,316	1,081
Continental U.S. . . . .	69,593	88,561	135,237	186,579	178,807	208,421

Source Federal Security Agency, Office of Education

\* Data are for both normal schools and teachers colleges, and exclude (a) students in extension and

correspondence work, (b) normal students in secondary schools, and (c) students in teacher education programs at liberal arts colleges or universities

TABLE 6B

**ENROLLMENT IN TEACHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS,\* CONTINENTAL UNITED  
STATES, BY STATE, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1900 TO 1950  
Publicly Controlled Institutions**

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Alabama .	847	1,163	2,209	5,448	3,652	6,348
Arizona . .	116	281	269	999	1,991	4,876
Arkansas .	62	441	693	1,120	1,440	2,501
California	1,920	2,135	2,401	9,770	15,140	
Colorado	377	771	2,338	2,455	2,397	3,691
Connecticut	576	729	569	1,295	1,226	2,821
Delaware	25					
Florida . .	120	31				
Georgia	792	655	1,643	1,992	686	1,375
Idaho	243	308	1,083	841	913	871
Illinois	2,133	5,535	7,757	9,844	9,788	8,671
Indiana	1,327	2,921	5,094	4,680	5,815	6,491
Iowa	2,204	2,548	4,158	2,840	2,154	3,194
Kansas	1,501	2,873	5,224	3,744	3,726	3,586
Kentucky	310	2,743	2,671	6,677	5,616	6,162
Louisiana	471	1,254	1,223	1,780	1,939	1,685
Maine	1,071	892	574	1,349	1,109	1,189
Maryland	392	364	883	1,325	1,348	1,955
Massachusetts	1,770	2,183	2,779	4,072	3,445	4,690
Michigan	2,023	6,012	7,301	11,753	8,193	10,881
Minnesota	1,430	3,645	3,497	3,621	4,668	5,990
Mississippi	365	217	1,010	2,504	1,462	4,867
Missouri	1,897	4,811	7,333	7,468	9,619	10,218
Montana	98	186	567	694	633	923
Nebraska	764	2,425	2,461	2,440	2,951	2,656
Nevada						
New Hampshire	118	172	837	903	547	777
New Jersey	789	1,485	1,610	3,500	4,072	4,464
New Mexico	133	144	1,737	761	839	1,551
New York	5,987	5,186	8,529	14,655	6,721	11,971
North Carolina	923	1,174	1,598	2,590	4,770	5,387
North Dakota	417	522	2,143	2,885	3,251	2,074
Ohio	575	1,342	6,929	2,335		
Oklahoma	654	3,353	6,532	8,181	7,412	6,274
Oregon . .	531	416	737	2,049	1,269	2,057
Pennsylvania	6,922	9,368	7,962	11,649	9,634	13,485
Rhode Island	194	398	451	609	546	502
South Carolina	202	746	233	340		
South Dakota	480	761	1,960	1,979	1,832	1,540
Tennessee	604		3,880	5,944	4,868	8,388
Texas	779	1,880	8,064	8,569	11,004	19,452
Utah	148		52	211		
Vermont	252	271	280	123	391	402
Virginia . .	323	631	2,704	4,750	4,066	1,775
Washington .	319	1,044	2,752	2,776	3,101	4,846
West Virginia	1,234	1,673	1,374	5,199	3,389	4,159
Wisconsin	2,786	3,510	7,066	7,001	11,254	10,570
Wyoming						
D.C..	217	347	191	742	1,186	1,081
Continental U.S.	47,421	79,546	131,358	176,462	170,063	196,396

Source Federal Security Agency, Office of Education.

\* Data are for both normal schools and teachers colleges, and exclude. (a) students in extension and

correspondence work, (b) normal students in secondary schools, and (c) students in teacher education programs at liberal arts colleges or universities.

TABLE 6C

ENROLLMENT IN TEACHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS,\* CONTINENTAL UNITED  
STATES, BY STATE, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1900 TO 1950  
Privately Controlled Institutions

	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Alabama. . . . .	562	759	82	554		
Arizona. . . . .						
Arkansas . . . . .	498	65				
California . . . . .	25	158	101	197		
Colorado . . . . .	97	221		137		
Connecticut . . . . .			258	289	138	481
Delaware. . . . .						
Florida . . . . .	76	222	15			
Georgia. . . . .	180	10		20		
Idaho . . . . .						
Illinois. . . . .	2,250	571	487	1,085	1,261	1,429
Indiana. . . . .	4,831	646	173	1,272	715	51
Iowa . . . . .	1,830	531		26		
Kansas . . . . .	418					
Kentucky . . . . .	752	483	14		445	713
Louisiana . . . . .		5				
Maine . . . . .						
Maryland . . . . .	78		21			
Massachusetts . . . . .	205	230	895	1,252	731	1,009
Michigan . . . . .	167	124	195			
Minnesota . . . . .	66	202	233	325	216	299
Mississippi . . . . .	198	276				
Missouri . . . . .	1,193		4	42		
Montana . . . . .					404	709
Nebraska . . . . .	1,255	443	29	237	90	251
Nevada . . . . .						
New Hampshire . . . . .						
New Jersey . . . . .			36	393	197	368
New Mexico . . . . .						261
New York. . . . .	454	1,203	397	1,358	1,308	2,094
North Carolina . . . . .	490	475	2	335	369	
North Dakota . . . . .	35					
Ohio . . . . .	4,228	319	285	198	464	419
Oklahoma . . . . .						
Oregon . . . . .			56	88	157	96
Pennsylvania . . . . .	294	235	189	332		
Rhode Island . . . . .						230
South Carolina . . . . .	246	172		16	127	
South Dakota . . . . .	149	104	104	15		
Tennessee . . . . .	1,005	882	196	1,265	1,361	2,670
Texas. . . . .	176	24	6			
Utah . . . . .			1	41		
Vermont . . . . .						
Virginia . . . . .	178	150	32	362	241	
Washington . . . . .			58	148	166	190
West Virginia . . . . .	132	150	5			
Wisconsin . . . . .	66	343			224	755
Wyoming . . . . .						
D.C. . . . .	38	12	5	130	130	
Continental U. S. . . . .	22,172	9,015	3,879	10,117	8,744	12,025

Source: Federal Security Agency, Office of Education.

\* Data are for both normal schools and teachers colleges, and exclude: (a) students in extension and

correspondence work, (b) normal students in secondary schools, and (c) students in teacher education programs at liberal arts colleges or universities.

**TABLE 7A**  
**RESIDENT JUNIOR COLLEGE ENROLLMENT,\* CONTINENTAL UNITED**  
**STATES, BY STATE, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1920 TO 1950**  
**All Institutions**

	1920	1930	1940	1950
Alabama.....	294	182	1,323	1,392
Arizona.....		579	1,072	1,614
Arkansas...	46	1,725	2,133	2,928
California...	113	11,733	46,589	73,686
Colorado.....		400	2,099	2,632
Connecticut...		102	1,807	2,655
Delaware.....				131
Florida.....		150	1,407	2,192
Georgia.....	57	815	5,241	4,803
Idaho.....	102	270	918	917
Illinois.....	368	7,672	12,999	18,434
Indiana.....	172	134	572	300
Iowa.....	182	1,202	3,479	3,446
Kansas.....		2,162	5,790	4,104
Kentucky.....	582	1,119	2,328	3,079
Louisiana.....	82	46	554	
Maine.....			505	760
Maryland.....		64	411	1,474
Massachusetts...		517	1,622	3,841
Michigan.....	1,151	1,836	3,791	6,595
Minnesota.....	29	1,229	2,681	1,857
Mississippi.....	52	981	4,775	4,921
Missouri.....	2,261	4,746	6,794	7,282
Montana.....			524	575
Nebraska.....		313	564	687
Nevada.....				
New Hampshire.....			524	409
New Jersey.....		45	2,024	4,133
New Mexico.....		235	1,057	271
New York.....		50	696	12,776
North Carolina...	90	1,815	4,356	4,973
North Dakota.....		253	698	1,211
Ohio.....		170	1,457	805
Oklahoma.....		1,560	4,784	4,010
Oregon.....		208	941	8,414
Pennsylvania.....		121	1,094	1,806
Rhode Island.....				600
South Carolina.....			1,087	949
South Dakota.....		124	329	277
Tennessee.....		1,465	2,044	2,094
Texas.....	1,855	7,582	11,264	19,696
Utah.....	16	741	2,139	2,527
Vermont.....			375	533
Virginia.....	707	1,215	2,054	3,390
Washington.....		462	1,500	4,023
West Virginia.....		560	861	1,254
Wisconsin.....			201	1,337
Wyoming.....				208
D.C.....			391	884
Continental U.S. ....	8,159	54,583	149,854	226,885

Source. Federal Security Agency, Office of Education.

\* Resident enrollment includes regular session only, data exclude summer session enrollments, duplicates and preparatory students.

**TABLE 7B**  
**RESIDENT JUNIOR COLLEGE ENROLLMENT,\* CONTINENTAL UNITED**  
**STATES, BY STATE, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1920 TO 1950**  
**Publicly Controlled Institutions**

	1920	1930	1940	1950
Alabama . . . .	294		412	
Arizona . . . .		480	1,072	1,614
Arkansas . . . .		1,512	2,025	2,212
California . . . .	113	11,327	45,309	72,044
Colorado . . . .		170	1,651	2,137
Connecticut . . . .				
Delaware . . . .				
Florida . . . . .		150	121	1,120
Georgia . . . . .		241	4,233	3,382
Idaho . . . . .	102		575	787
Illinois . . . . .	75	6,009	10,703	16,377
Indiana . . . . .			334	231
Iowa . . . . .		1,006	2,427	1,778
Kansas . . . . .		1,752	5,201	3,452
Kentucky . . . . .			330	399
Louisiana . . . . .		46	338	
Maine . . . . .				
Maryland . . . . .			43	1,252
Massachusetts . . . . .				723
Michigan . . . . .	1,151	1,836	3,409	6,437
Minnesota . . . . .	29	1,147	2,627	1,630
Mississippi . . . . .		325	4,046	4,006
Missouri . . . . .	669	2,077	3,169	3,044
Montana . . . . .			472	575
Nebraska . . . . .		99	336	585
Nevada . . . . .				
New Hampshire . . . . .				
New Jersey . . . . .			843	1,775
New Mexico . . . . .		235	1,057	271
New York . . . . .				9,726
North Carolina . . . . .		178	173	553
North Dakota . . . . .		253	698	1,211
Ohio . . . . .				
Oklahoma . . . . .		1,357	4,586	3,667
Oregon . . . . .				8,000
Pennsylvania . . . . .			83	86
Rhode Island . . . . .				
South Carolina . . . . .				
South Dakota . . . . .				
Tennessee . . . . .				
Texas . . . . .		4,863	8,660	18,295
Utah . . . . .			1,986	2,527
Vermont . . . . .				
Virginia . . . . .				1,431
Washington . . . . .		317	306	4,015
West Virginia . . . . .		272	328	514
Wisconsin . . . . .				1,099
Wyoming . . . . .				208
D.C. . . . .				
Continental U.S.. . .	2,433	35,652	107,553	177,163

Source Federal Security Agency, Office of Education

\* Resident enrollment includes regular session only, data exclude summer session enrollments, duplicates and preparatory students

TABLE 7C

RESIDENT JUNIOR COLLEGE ENROLLMENT, \* CONTINENTAL UNITED  
STATES, BY STATE, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1920 TO 1950  
Privately Controlled Institutions

	1920	1930	1940	1950
Alabama . .		182	911	1,392
Arizona .		99		
Arkansas . .	46	213	108	716
California . .		406	1,280	1,642
Colorado . .		230	448	495
Connecticut .		102	1,807	2,655
Delaware . . .				131
Florida .			1,286	1,072
Georgia .	57	574	1,008	1,421
Idaho . .		270	343	130
Illinois . .	293	1,663	2,296	2,057
Indiana . .	172	134	238	69
Iowa .	182	196	1,052	1,668
Kansas .		410	589	652
Kentucky .	582	1,119	1,998	2,680
Louisiana .	82		216	
Maine .			505	760
Maryland .		64	368	222
Massachusetts		517	1,622	3,118
Michigan .			382	158
Minnesota .		82	54	227
Mississippi .	52	656	729	915
Missouri .	1,592	2,669	3,625	4,238
Montana .			52	
Nebraska .		214	228	102
Nevada .				
New Hampshire			524	409
New Jersey .		45	1,181	2,358
New Mexico .				
New York .		50	696	3,050
North Carolina	90	1,637	4,183	4,420
North Dakota .				
Ohio .		170	1,457	805
Oklahoma .		203	198	343
Oregon .		208	941	414
Pennsylvania .		121	1,011	1,720
Rhode Island .				600
South Carolina			1,087	949
South Dakota .		124	329	277
Tennessee .		1,465	2,044	2,094
Texas .	1,855	2,719	2,604	1,401
Utah .	16	741	153	
Vermont .			375	533
Virginia . .	707	1,215	2,054	1,959
Washington .		145	1,194	8
West Virginia		288	533	740
Wisconsin .			201	238
Wyoming .				
D.C.			391	884
Continental U.S. . . . .	5,726	18,931	42,301	49,722

Source. Federal Security Agency, Office of Education

\* Resident enrollment includes regular session only, data exclude summer session enrollments, duplicates and preparatory students.



TABLE 8A

STUDENT MIGRATION, BY STATE AND BY TYPE OF CONTROL, 1949-50  
All Students

STATE	ALL INSTITUTIONS			PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS			PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS		
	In Migration <sup>a</sup>	Out Migration <sup>b</sup>	Net In or Out (-) Migration <sup>c</sup>	In Migration <sup>d</sup>	Out Migration <sup>e</sup>	Net In or Out (-) Migration <sup>f</sup>	In Migration <sup>g</sup>	Out Migration <sup>h</sup>	Net In or Out (-) Migration <sup>i</sup>
Alabama	6,514	6,412	102	3,850	1,996	1,854	2,664	4,416	- 1,752
Arizona	3,077	2,288	789	2,782	834	1,948	295	1,454	- 1,159
Arkansas	2,234	5,049	- 2,815	1,220	2,489	- 1,269	1,014	2,560	- 1,546
California	15,519	14,622	897	6,692	6,424	268	8,827	8,198	629
Colorado	13,153	4,063	9,090	8,182	1,273	6,909	4,971	2,790	2,181
Connecticut	10,018	15,769	- 5,751	642	2,397	- 1,755	0,376	13,372	- 3,996
Delaware	735	2,057	- 1,322	336	370	- 34	399	1,687	- 1,288
Florida	7,462	11,241	- 3,779	1,550	3,851	- 2,301	5,912	7,390	- 1,478
Georgia	8,258	7,028	1,230	3,987	2,079	1,908	4,271	4,349	- 78
Idaho	1,431	4,553	- 3,122	990	2,416	- 1,426	441	2,137	- 1,696
Illinois	26,857	36,490	- 9,642	3,623	13,048	- 9,425	23,234	23,451	- 217
Indiana	23,036	11,001	12,035	8,778	3,788	4,990	14,258	7,213	7,045
Iowa	12,654	9,571	3,083	5,326	3,364	1,962	7,328	6,207	1,121
Kansas	6,024	6,260	- 236	3,264	2,367	897	2,760	3,893	- 1,133
Kentucky	7,421	7,859	- 438	3,210	3,320	- 110	4,211	4,539	- 328
Louisiana	6,145	4,441	1,804	2,246	1,706	540	3,899	2,635	1,264
Maine	2,733	3,294	- 561	532	579	- 47	2,201	2,715	- 514
Maryland	15,347	10,837	4,510	10,448	1,766	8,682	4,899	9,071	- 4,172
Massachusetts	30,487	19,964	10,523	456	4,537	- 4,081	30,031	15,427	14,604
Michigan	15,371	13,216	2,155	10,548	3,254	7,294	4,823	9,962	- 5,139
Minnesota	10,241	8,089	2,152	3,721	3,204	517	6,520	4,885	1,635
Mississippi	2,171	5,289	- 3,118	1,570	2,208	- 638	601	3,081	- 2,480
Missouri	10,954	10,114	840	4,251	4,019	232	12,703	6,095	6,608
Montana	1,340	3,047	- 1,707	1,238	1,108	130	102	1,939	- 1,837
Nebraska	4,657	4,008	649	1,786	2,001	- 215	2,871	2,907	- 36
Nevada	557	1,033	- 476	557	504	53	53	529	- 59
New Hampshire	4,487	3,037	1,450	702	493	209	3,785	2,544	1,241
New Jersey	8,686	47,836	-39,150	104	7,099	- 6,995	8,582	40,737	-32,155
New Mexico	2,939	2,518	421	2,855	1,040	1,795	104	1,478	- 1,374
New York	47,674	60,004	-12,330	3,601	16,172	-12,571	44,073	43,832	2,41
North Carolina	11,092	7,935	3,157	4,368	2,431	1,937	6,724	5,504	1,220
North Dakota	1,449	3,348	- 1,899	1,360	1,186	174	89	2,162	- 2,073
Ohio	21,801	21,601	200	7,866	6,691	1,195	13,915	14,910	- 995
Oklahoma	6,781	5,891	890	4,684	2,097	2,587	2,097	3,794	- 1,697
Oregon	4,526	4,110	416	2,072	1,526	546	2,454	2,584	- 130
Pennsylvania	28,252	32,326	- 4,074	378	7,973	- 7,595	27,874	24,353	3,521
Rhode Island	4,824	3,448	1,376	221	500	- 279	4,603	2,948	1,655
South Carolina	6,927	4,048	2,881	2,348	1,511	837	4,579	3,135	1,444
South Dakota	1,357	3,138	- 1,781	781	1,418	- 637	576	1,720	- 1,144
Tennessee	12,463	7,213	5,250	2,669	3,142	- 473	9,794	4,071	5,723
Texas	11,109	10,870	239	4,582	4,796	- 214	6,527	6,074	453
Utah	5,217	1,692	3,525	3,100	819	2,281	2,117	873	1,244
Vermont	1,535	1,920	- 385	1,182	372	810	3,353	1,548	1,805
Virginia	12,298	14,366	- 2,068	5,899	4,124	1,775	6,399	10,242	- 3,843
Washington	6,094	5,830	264	3,239	1,943	1,296	2,855	3,887	- 1,032
West Virginia	4,746	6,913	- 2,167	3,127	2,434	693	1,619	4,479	- 2,860
Wisconsin	8,459	10,967	- 2,508	3,461	3,219	242	4,998	7,748	- 2,750
Wyoming	865	1,957	- 1,092	865	1,002	- 137	955	955	- 955
D C	29,944	6,951	22,993	53	3,812	- 3,759	29,891	3,139	26,752
Continental U S	496,921	496,921		151,302	151,302		345,619	345,619	

Source: United States Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, *Residence and Migration of College Students, 1949-50* (1951)

<sup>a</sup> Total number of out-of-state students attending institutions in the state

<sup>b</sup> Total number of home state students attending institutions outside the state

<sup>c</sup> Net Migration represents the difference between In Migration and Out Migration. For example, in Alabama there are 6,514 out-of-state students attending public and private institutions in Alabama, on the other hand there are 6,412 Alabama students attending public and private institutions in other states. Thus for all institutions, Alabama has a total net In Migration of 102 students. Of the 6,514 out-of-state students attending institutions in Alabama, 3,850 are attending publicly controlled institutions, of the 6,412 Alabama students attending institutions in other states, 1,996 are attending publicly controlled institutions. Thus of students attending publicly controlled institutions,

Alabama has a net In Migration of 1,854 students. Conversely, of the 6,514 out-of-state students attending institutions in Alabama, 2,664 are attending privately controlled institutions, of the 6,412 Alabama students attending institutions in other states, 4,416 are attending privately controlled institutions. Thus of students attending privately controlled institutions, Alabama has a net Out Migration of 1,752. See Tables 8B and 8C for differentiation of migration for undergraduate and graduate students by state and type of control.

<sup>d</sup> Total number of out-of-state students attending publicly controlled institutions in the state

<sup>e</sup> Total number of home state students attending publicly controlled institutions outside the state

<sup>f</sup> Total number of out-of-state students attending privately controlled institutions in the state

<sup>g</sup> Total number of home state students attending privately controlled institutions outside the state

TABLE 8B

STUDENT MIGRATION, BY STATE AND BY TYPE OF CONTROL, 1949-50  
Undergraduate Students

STATE	ALL INSTITUTIONS			PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS			PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS		
	In Migration <sup>a</sup>	Out Migration <sup>b</sup>	Net In or Out (-) Migration <sup>c</sup>	In Migration <sup>d</sup>	Out Migration <sup>e</sup>	Net In or Out (-) Migration <sup>f</sup>	In Migration <sup>g</sup>	Out Migration <sup>h</sup>	Net In or Out (-) Migration <sup>i</sup>
Alabama	6,283	5,431	852	3,639	1,658	1,981	2,644	3,773	- 1,129
Arizona	2,752	2,025	727	2,634	709	1,925	118	1,316	- 1,198
Arkansas	2,186	4,375	- 2,189	1,172	2,170	- 998	1,014	2,205	- 1,191
California	11,809	12,786	- 977	4,709	5,731	- 1,022	7,100	7,055	45
Colorado	11,784	3,449	8,305	7,122	1,003	6,119	4,632	2,446	2,186
Connecticut	8,577	13,780	- 5,183	576	2,108	- 1,532	8,001	11,652	- 3,651
Delaware	735	1,755	- 1,020	336	335	- 1	399	1,417	- 1,018
Florida	6,941	10,141	- 3,200	1,245	3,477	- 2,242	5,706	6,664	- 958
Georgia	7,531	6,136	1,395	3,697	2,291	1,406	3,834	3,845	- 11
Idaho	1,396	4,125	- 2,729	955	2,125	- 1,170	441	2,000	- 1,559
Illinois	20,994	33,447	- 12,453	2,278	11,376	- 9,098	18,716	22,071	- 3,355
Indiana	20,695	9,609	11,086	6,845	3,252	3,593	13,850	6,357	7,493
Iowa	10,906	8,429	2,477	3,673	2,850	823	7,233	5,579	1,654
Kansas	5,605	5,386	219	2,902	1,932	970	2,703	3,454	- 751
Kentucky	7,011	7,024	- 13	2,956	2,906	50	4,055	4,118	- 63
Louisiana	5,391	3,650	1,741	2,009	1,412	597	3,382	2,238	1,144
Maine	2,716	2,870	- 154	515	472	43	2,201	2,398	- 197
Maryland	13,533	8,963	4,570	9,394	1,569	7,825	4,139	7,394	- 3,255
Massachusetts	27,012	17,722	9,290	393	3,879	- 3,486	26,619	13,843	12,776
Michigan	13,399	11,696	1,703	8,619	2,756	5,863	4,780	8,940	- 4,160
Minnesota	8,532	7,028	1,504	2,080	2,704	- 624	6,452	4,321	2,128
Mississippi	2,110	4,634	- 2,524	1,500	1,893	- 384	601	2,741	- 2,140
Missouri	15,728	8,731	6,995	3,769	3,348	421	11,057	5,383	5,674
Montana	1,252	2,686	- 1,434	1,150	907	243	102	1,779	- 1,677
Nebraska	4,461	4,172	289	1,624	1,607	17	2,837	2,565	272
Nevada	542	941	- 399	542	458	84		483	- 43
New Hampshire	4,241	2,624	1,617	634	397	237	3,607	2,227	1,380
New Jersey	7,785	41,344	-33,559	82	6,443	- 6,361	7,703	34,901	-27,198
New Mexico	2,717	2,259	458	2,613	910	1,703	104	1,449	- 1,245
New York	36,132	53,202	-17,070	3,576	13,642	-10,066	32,556	39,580	-7,024
North Carolina	10,280	7,045	3,234	3,916	2,179	1,737	6,364	4,867	1,497
North Dakota	1,358	3,012	- 1,654	1,260	989	- 280	89	2,023	- 1,934
Ohio	20,603	18,621	1,982	7,156	5,538	1,618	13,447	13,083	364
Oklahoma	6,167	5,185	982	4,136	1,753	2,383	2,031	3,432	- 1,401
Oregon	4,240	3,497	749	1,836	1,237	599	2,400	2,260	150
Pennsylvania	24,706	28,504	- 3,798	378	6,743	- 6,365	24,328	21,761	2,567
Rhode Island	4,468	3,033	1,435	210	428	- 218	4,258	2,605	1,653
South Carolina	6,673	3,979	2,694	2,282	1,260	1,022	4,391	2,719	1,672
South Dakota	1,330	2,740	- 1,410	754	1,173	- 419	576	1,567	- 991
Tennessee	11,143	6,424	4,719	2,270	2,793	- 523	8,873	3,631	5,242
Texas	10,136	9,107	939	3,938	4,034	- 96	6,198	5,163	1,035
Utah	4,026	1,172	3,754	2,873	561	2,312	2,053	611	1,442
Vermont	4,475	1,657	2,818	1,147	306	841	3,328	1,351	1,977
Virginia	11,887	12,363	- 476	5,599	3,619	1,980	6,288	8,744	- 2,456
Washington	5,344	4,957	387	2,515	1,609	906	2,829	3,348	- 519
West Virginia	4,602	6,200	- 1,598	2,983	2,140	843	1,619	4,060	- 2,441
Wisconsin	6,803	9,572	- 2,769	2,197	2,674	- 477	4,606	6,898	- 2,292
Wyoming	730	1,758	- 1,028	730	879	- 149		879	- 879
D C	24,444	5,728	18,716	53	3,242	- 3,189	24,391	2,486	21,905
Continental U. S.	435,045	435,045		129,480	129,480		305,565	305,565	

Source: United States Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, *Residence and Migration of College Students, 1949-50* (1951).

<sup>a</sup> Total number of out-of-state undergraduate students attending institutions in the state

<sup>b</sup> Total number of home state undergraduate students attending institutions outside the state

<sup>c</sup> Net Migration represents the difference between In Migration and Out Migration. For example, in Alabama there are 6,283 out-of-state undergraduate students attending public and private institutions in Alabama, on the other hand there are 5,431 Alabama students attending public and private institutions in other states. Thus for all institutions, Alabama has a total net In Migration of 852 undergraduate students. Of the 6,283 out-of-state undergraduate students attending institutions in Alabama, 3,639 are attending publicly controlled institutions, of the 5,431 Alabama undergraduate students attending institutions in other states, 1,658 are attending publicly controlled institutions. Thus of undergraduate students attending publicly controlled institutions, Alabama has a net In Migration

of 1,981. Conversely, of the 6,283 out-of-state undergraduate students attending institutions in Alabama, 2,644 are attending privately controlled institutions of the 5,431 Alabama undergraduate students attending institutions in other states, 3,773 are attending privately controlled institutions. Thus of undergraduate students attending privately controlled institutions, Alabama has a net Out Migration of 1,129. See Tables 8A and 8C for differentiation of migration for all students and graduate students by state and type of control.

<sup>d</sup> Total number of out-of-state undergraduate students attending publicly controlled institutions in the state

<sup>e</sup> Total number of home state undergraduate students attending publicly controlled institutions outside the state

<sup>f</sup> Total number of out-of-state undergraduate students attending privately controlled institutions in the state.

<sup>g</sup> Total number of home state undergraduate students attending privately controlled institutions outside the state

**TABLE 8C**  
**STUDENT MIGRATION, BY STATE AND BY TYPE OF CONTROL, 1949-50**  
**Graduate Students**

STATE	ALL INSTITUTIONS			PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS			PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS		
	In Migration <sup>a</sup>	Out Migration <sup>b</sup>	Net In or Net Out (-) Migration <sup>c</sup>	In Migration <sup>d</sup>	Out Migration <sup>e</sup>	Net In or Net Out (-) Migration <sup>f</sup>	In Migration <sup>g</sup>	Out Migration <sup>h</sup>	Net In or Net Out (-) Migration <sup>i</sup>
Alabama	231	981	- 750	211	338	- 127	20	643	- 623
Arizona	325	283	42	148	125	23	177	138	39
Arkansas	48	674	- 626	48	319	- 271		355	- 355
California	3,710	1,836	1,874	1,983	693	1,290	1,727	1,143	584
Colorado	1,399	614	785	1,060	270	790	339	344	5
Connecticut	1,441	2,009	- 568	66	289	- 223	1,375	1,720	- 345
Delaware		302	- 302		32	- 32		270	- 270
Florida	521	1,100	- 579	315	374	- 59	206	726	- 520
Georgia	727	892	- 165	290	388	- 98	437	504	- 67
Idaho	35	428	- 393	35	291	- 256		137	- 137
Illinois	5,863	3,052	2,811	1,345	1,672	- 327	4,518	1,380	3,138
Indiana	2,341	1,392	949	1,933	536	1,397		856	- 448
Iowa	1,748	1,142	606	1,653	514	1,139	95	628	- 533
Kansas	419	874	- 455	362	435	- 73	57	439	- 382
Kentucky	410	835	- 425	254	414	- 160	156	421	- 265
Louisiana	754	691	63	237	294	- 57	517	397	120
Maine	17	424	- 407	17	107	- 90		317	- 317
Maryland	1,814	1,874	- 60	1,054	197	857	760	1,677	- 917
Massachusetts	3,475	2,242	1,233	63	653	- 595	3,412	1,584	1,828
Michigan	1,972	1,520	452	1,929	498	1,431	43	1,022	- 979
Minnesota	1,709	1,061	648	1,641	500	1,141	68	561	- 493
Mississippi	61	655	- 594	61	315	- 254		340	- 340
Missouri	1,228	1,383	- 155	482	671	- 189	746	712	34
Montana	88	361	- 273	88	201	- 113		160	- 160
Nebraska	196	736	- 540	162	394	- 232	34	342	- 308
Nevada	15	92	- 77	15	46	- 31		46	- 46
New Hampshire	246	413	- 167	68	96	- 28	178	317	- 139
New Jersey	901	6,492	- 5,591	22	656	- 634	879	5,836	- 4,957
New Mexico	222	259	- 37	222	130	92		129	- 129
New York	11,542	6,802	4,740	25	2,530	- 2,505	11,517	4,272	7,245
North Carolina	812	889	- 77	452	252	200	360	637	- 277
North Dakota	91	336	- 245	91	197	- 106		139	- 139
Ohio	1,198	2,980	- 1,782	730	1,153	- 423	468	1,827	- 1,359
Oklahoma	614	708	- 92	548	344	- 204	66	362	- 296
Oregon	280	613	- 333	236	280	- 53	44	324	- 280
Pennsylvania	3,546	3,822	- 276		1,230	- 1,230	3,546	2,592	954
Rhode Island	356	415	- 59	11	72	- 61	345	343	2
South Carolina	254	667	- 413	66	251	- 185	188	46	- 228
South Dakota	27	398	- 371	27	245	- 218		153	- 153
Tennessee	1,320	789	531	399	349	50		440	- 440
Texas	973	1,673	- 700	614	762	- 118	921	911	10
Utah	291	520	- 229	227	258	- 31	329	262	67
Vermont	60	263	- 203	35	66	- 31	64	197	- 133
Virginia	411	2,003	- 1,592	300	505	- 205	25	1,498	- 1,473
Washington	750	873	- 123	724	334	390	111	539	- 428
West Virginia	144	713	- 569	144	204	- 150	26	419	- 393
Wisconsin	1,656	1,395	261	1,264	545	719	392	850	- 458
Wyoming	135	199	- 64	135	123	12		76	- 76
D C	5,500	1,223	4,277		570	- 570	5,500	653	4,847
Continental U S	61,876	61,876		21,822	21,822		40,054	40,054	

Source: United States Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, *Residence and Migration of College Students, 1949-50* (1951)

<sup>a</sup> Total number of out-of-state graduate students attending institutions in the state

<sup>b</sup> Total number of home state graduate students attending institutions outside the state

<sup>c</sup> Net Migration represents the difference between In Migration and Out Migration. For example, in Alabama there are 231 out-of-state graduate students attending public and private institutions in Alabama, on the other hand there are 981 Alabama graduate students attending public and private institutions in other states. Thus for all institutions, Alabama has a total net Out Migration of 750 graduate students. Of the 231 out-of-state graduate students attending institutions in Alabama, 211 are attending publicly controlled institutions, of the 981 Alabama graduate students attending institutions in other states, 338 are attending publicly controlled institutions. Thus of graduate students attending publicly controlled institutions, Alabama has a net Out Migration of 127 students. Conversely,

of the 231 out-of-state graduate students attending institutions in Alabama, 20 are attending privately controlled institutions, of the 981 Alabama graduate students attending institutions in other states, 643 are attending privately controlled institutions. Thus of graduate students attending privately controlled institutions, Alabama has a net Out Migration of 623. See Tables 8A and 8B for differentiation of migration for all students and undergraduate students by state and type of control.

<sup>d</sup> Total number of out-of-state graduate students attending publicly controlled institutions in the state

<sup>e</sup> Total number of home state graduate students attending publicly controlled institutions outside the state

<sup>f</sup> Total number of out-of-state graduate students attending privately controlled institutions in the state

<sup>g</sup> Total number of home state graduate students attending privately controlled institutions outside the state



**TABLE 9**  
**TOTAL INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, BY STATES, 1930, 1940, 1950\***  
(In Millions of Dollars)

	1930	1940	1950		1930	1940	1950
Alabama . .	\$ 617	\$ 763	\$ 2,561	New Hampshire	\$ 279	\$ 269	\$ 672
Arizona . . . .	208	237	935	New Jersey	3,081	3,138	7,744
Arkansas	393	493	1,578	New Mexico	137	190	766
California	4,878	5,606	18,542	New York	13,346	11,830	28,301
Colorado	580	589	1,864	North Carolina	812	1,131	3,880
Connecticut	1,337	1,417	3,556	North Dakota	224	237	811
Delaware	182	239	609	Ohio . .	4,251	4,448	12,590
Florida	635	900	3,376	Oklahoma .	844	829	2,388
Georgia	798	986	3,351	Oregon	524	633	2,322
Idaho	204	232	763	Pennsylvania	6,638	6,225	16,058
Illinois	5,903	5,740	15,329	Rhode Island	527	511	1,230
Indiana	1,595	1,858	5,735	South Carolina	365	545	1,762
Iowa	1,248	1,233	3,737	South Dakota	264	242	863
Kansas	928	757	2,567	Tennessee	743	927	3,171
Kentucky	794	880	2,694	Texas . .	2,239	2,652	9,868
Louisiana	725	847	2,809	Utah	239	265	883
Maine	432	431	1,083	Vermont .	195	187	450
Maryland	1,036	1,222	3,389	Virginia	860	1,127	3,599
Massachusetts	3,512	3,309	7,520	Washington	982	1,100	3,912
Michigan	2,940	3,425	10,128	West Virginia	682	760	2,110
Minnesota	1,325	1,424	3,998	Wisconsin	1,587	1,622	4,941
Mississippi	385	444	1,523	Wyoming	140	151	439
Missouri	1,984	1,914	5,560	D C.	644	905	2,057
Montana	264	321	960				
Nebraska	749	569	1,961	Continental			
Nevada	70	92	300	U.S.	73,325	75,852	217,245

Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, *Survey of Current Business* (August, 1951), p. 17.

\* Income Payments to Individuals is a measure of the income received from all sources during the calendar year by the residents of each state. It comprises income received by individuals in the

form of wages and salaries, net income of proprietors (including farmers), dividends, interest, net rents, and other items such as social insurance benefits, relief, veterans' pensions and benefits, and allotment payments to dependents of military personnel.

TABLE 10

EXPENDITURE DATA BY MAJOR CLASSES FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY TYPE  
OF CONTROL, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1932 TO 1950\*  
(In Thousands of Dollars) †

	No. Inst's Report- ing	Educational and General <sup>a</sup>	Rate of Change (%)	Auxiliary Enter- prises <sup>b</sup>	Rate of Change (%)	Other Nonedu- cational <sup>c</sup>	Rate of Change (%)	Total Current <sup>d</sup>	Rate of Change (%)	Capital Outlay <sup>e</sup>	Rate of Change (%)
<i>All Institutions</i>											
1932..	1,356	\$ 418,624	-12 04	\$ 90,897	-14 44	\$24,993	-16 22	\$ 534,514	-12 63	\$ 98,290	-69.98
1934..	1,326	368,280	13 20	77,766	22 35	20,938	15 35	466,984	14 81	29,503	60 55
1936..	1,539	416,849		95,152		24,154		536,156		47,369	
1938..	1,586	475,191	13 99	115,620	21.51	23,574	-2 40	614,385	14 59	70,465	48 75
1940..	1,607	517,043	8 80	123,473	6 79	26,782	13 65	667,299	8 61	80,260	13 90
1942..	1,626	567,519	9 76	136,617	10 64	26,644	- 51	730,780	9 51	46,696	-41 81
1944 <sup>†</sup> ..	1,563	656,802	15 73	199,344	45 91	20,928	-21 45	877,074	20 01	27,427	-41 26
1946..	1,767 <sup>h</sup>	819,169	24 72	242,028	21 41	26,067	24 59	1,087,264	23 96	71,317	160 02
1948..	1,787	1,377,919	68 20	434,040	79 33	52,687	102 12	1,864,647	71 49	306,371	329 59
1950..	1,868	1,692,858	22 85	471,973	8 73	62,816	19 22	2,227,647	19 46	416,745	36 02
<i>Publicly Controlled Institutions</i>											
1932..	499	\$203,855	-14 14	\$ 33,621	-16 24	\$ 3,426	-10 65	\$ 240,903	-14 38	\$39,423	-70 98
1934..	484	175,024	17 32	28,158	34 14	3,061	53 21	206,243	20 15	11,440	180 55
1936..	565	205,350		37,773		4,690		247,814		32,095	
1938..	586	238,906	16 34	47,933	26 89	3,543	-24 45	290,382	17 17	40,926	27 51
1940..	592	264,434	10 68	51,567	7 58	5,023	41 77	321,025	10 58	59,706	45 88
1942..	603	295,574	11 77	61,960	18 40	4,904	-2 36	361,537	12 61	25,447	-57.37
1944 <sup>†</sup> ..	582	319,888	8 22	93,767	53 56	4,519	-7 85	418,174	15 66	15,205	-40 24
1946..	623 <sup>h</sup>	391,933	22 52	119,314	27 24	6,263	38 59	517,510	23 75	32,316	112.53
1948..	629	699,312	78 42	216,747	81 66	17,110	173 19	933,169	80 31	183,196	465 38
1950....	665	884,468	26 47	231,085	6 61	19,960	16 65	1,135,514	21 68	275,985	50 65

# Privately Controlled Institutions

		\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
1932...	857	\$214,769	-10 01	\$ 57,276	-13 38%	\$21,567	-17 877	\$ 293,611	-11 19%	\$ 58,867	-11 19%	\$ 18,063	-15 44
1934....	842	193,256	9 43	49,608	15 66	17,877	8 87	260,741	10 59	18,063	10 59	15,274	93 39
1936...	974	211,499		57,379		19,464		288,342		15,274			-30 41
1938 ..	1,000	236,285	11 71	67,687	17 96	20,031	2 91	324,003	12 36	29,539	6 87	20,554	3 38
1940 ..	1,015	252,609	6 90	71,906	6 23	21,759	8 62	346,274	6 63	21,249	24 28	12,222	-42 48
1942 ..	1,023	271,945	7 65	75,557	5 07	21,740	- 08	369,243					
1944s	981	336,914	23 89	105,577	39 73	16,409	-24 52	458,900					
1946 ..	1,144 <sup>a</sup>	427,235	26 80	122,714	16 23	19,804	20 68	569,754	24 15	39,000		123,175	187 74
1948 ..	1,158	678,606	58 83	217,293	77 07	35,577	79 64	931,476	63 48	140,760		215 83	14 27
1950 ..	1,203	808,590	19 12	240,888	10 85	42,855	20 45	1,092,133	17 24				

Source: United States Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, *Biennial Surveys*

\* The data in this table are for the continental United States only and do not include the United States Service Schools.

† Totals do not always represent exact totals since each entry was independently rounded.

<sup>a</sup> Educational and General Expenditures as a major expenditure classification includes expenditures for the following purposes: administrative and general expense, resident instruction, organized research (separately budgeted), libraries, physical plant operation and maintenance, extension, and organized activities related to instruction

<sup>b</sup> Auxiliary Enterprises as a major expenditure classification includes expenditures for the following purposes primarily dormitories and dining

halls, student unions, bookstores, and in some institutions, university presses, and athletics

\* Other Noneducational Expenditures as a major expenditure classification includes expenditures for the following purposes primarily fellowships, scholarships, and interest on debt (not payment on principal)

<sup>d</sup> This expenditure category includes Educational and General Expenditures, Auxiliary Enterprises, and Other Noneducational Expenditures.

\* Capital Outlay as a major expenditure classification includes expenditures for the following purposes primarily increase in the physical property of the institution such as purchase, construction and remodeling of buildings (does not include maintenance), purchase of new land, and equipment

<sup>c</sup> Data comparable to those of preceding year not available.

\* The data for 1944 include expenditures for federal contract courses (preparation for specific wartime tasks) to the extent that these expenditures were not segregated by the reporting institutions from the outlay shown for this year under one or more of the four major expenditure classes. However, some institutions did report their expenditures of such federal funds separately, and the totals (not included in any data shown for 1944) were: public institutions \$60,523,251, private institutions \$30,215,635, and all institutions \$97,043,886.

<sup>b</sup> Data include estimates for those schools not reporting—public, 156; private, 144, all, 400.

TABLE 11

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES\* IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1930, 1940, AND 1950, BY STATE † AND BY TYPE OF CONTROL ‡  
(In Thousands of Dollars)

STATE	ALL INSTITUTIONS						PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS						PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS					
	1930		1940		1950		1930		1940		1950		1930		1940		1950	
	No Inst's	Reporting	No Inst's	Reporting	No Inst's	Reporting	No Inst's	Reporting	No Inst's	Reporting	No Inst's	Reporting	No Inst's	Reporting	No Inst's	Reporting	No Inst's	Reporting
Alabama	19	\$ 4,454	26	\$ 6,695	26	\$ 21,646	10	\$ 2,664	9	\$ 4,922	9	\$ 17,165	9	\$ 1,790	17	\$ 1,773	17	\$ 4,482
Arizona	5	1,627	5	2,187	6	6,693	4	1,589	5	2,187	5	6,394	1	38	0	1	1	298
Arkansas	19	2,190	24	3,503	23	12,226	9	1,680	14	2,850	12	10,258	10	510	10	653	11	1,968
California	67	19,584	93	33,985	119	172,858	31	11,527	47	22,324	59	125,475	36	8,056	46	11,660	60	47,383
Colorado	17	3,983	18	5,762	20	23,215	9	3,063	10	4,370	13	17,368	8	920	8	1,392	7	5,846
Connecticut	15	7,783	24	10,858	30	26,621	6	1,331	6	1,764	5	7,369	9	6,452	18	9,094	25	19,252
Delaware	1	469	3	815	5	2,577	1	469	2	806	2	2,282	0	1	1	9	3	295
Florida	8	2,382	13	4,261	18	23,450	3	1,748	4	2,911	6	15,946	5	635	9	1,350	12	7,504
Georgia	42	5,061	46	7,144	52	23,634	14	2,463	19	4,156	19	14,670	28	2,598	27	2,988	33	8,964
Idaho	8	1,557	8	1,976	9	6,118	4	1,344	5	1,785	6	5,470	4	213	3	192	3	648
Illinois	68	24,871	82	34,499	100	135,205	12	8,726	16	12,391	17	47,157	56	16,146	66	22,108	83	88,048
Indiana	30	8,621	38	14,485	40	46,776	4	5,123	6	9,359	6	31,900	26	3,497	32	5,126	34	14,876
Iowa	43	9,539	56	13,083	51	36,851	17	7,047	26	10,080	21	27,628	26	2,491	30	3,003	30	9,223
Kansas	37	6,366	45	7,970	45	25,196	16	4,727	21	6,370	21	21,604	21	1,638	24	1,599	24	3,592
Kentucky	31	4,897	31	6,641	39	18,232	7	3,448	9	4,969	9	13,064	24	1,449	22	1,671	30	5,168
Louisiana	14	3,647	20	8,860	18	24,358	6	2,065	7	6,500	7	16,750	8	1,582	13	2,561	11	7,589
Maine	11	1,914	15	2,957	16	6,163	7	1,070	7	1,684	6	3,671	4	845	8	1,273	10	2,492
Maryland	21	5,582	24	8,212	33	33,382	5	1,851	9	3,377	12	14,290	16	3,731	15	4,835	21	19,092
Massachusetts	44	20,172	62	30,055	77	85,695	14	2,551	14	2,990	18	7,999	30	17,621	48	27,065	59	77,696
Michigan	30	13,475	59	20,718	45	72,657	17	11,967	38	17,996	18	61,235	13	1,508	21	2,722	27	11,422
Minnesota	34	8,644	35	12,984	42	38,684	12	6,355	16	10,250	15	30,505	22	2,289	19	2,734	27	8,179
Mississippi	22	2,698	33	4,495	35	14,749	8	1,981	18	3,790	19	12,873	14	717	15	705	16	1,876
Missouri	57	9,606	56	13,264	60	39,311	17	4,324	19	6,391	18	16,067	40	5,281	37	6,874	42	23,245
Montana	7	1,569	10	2,063	11	5,717	5	1,489	6	1,854	8	5,344	2	79	4	210	3	372



Nebraska . . . . .	23	4,749	5,011	24	\$ 14,535	6	\$ 3,529	8	\$ 4,273	10	\$ 10,768	17	\$ 1,220	13	\$ 739	14	\$ 3,767
Nevada . . . . .	1	595	1,537	1	1,537	1	395	1	539	1	1,537	0	1,537	0	739	0	3,767
New Hampshire . . . . .	5	2,764	3,622	6	3,622	3	1,183	3	1,508	3	3,142	2	1,580	3	2,114	6	4,144
New Jersey . . . . .	20	5,144	10,284	37	29,553	7	1,337	10	1,767	11	4,195	13	3,807	19	8,517	26	25,358
New Mexico . . . . .	6	1,223	1,902	9	8,116	6	1,223	7	1,902	7	7,193	0	0	0	0	2	202
New York . . . . .	77	44,981	67,823	136	199,658	15	6,188	16	12,009	29	35,581	62	38,793	89	55,814	107	164,077
North Carolina . . . . .	41	6,568	12,612	54	35,799	10	3,560	13	6,174	14	20,336	31	3,009	37	6,438	40	15,464
North Dakota . . . . .	10	2,153	2,225	13	6,515	9	2,416	9	2,083	11	6,232	1	96	2	142	2	282
Ohio . . . . .	58	19,375	24,811	69	67,659	11	9,744	8	13,232	9	37,967	47	9,631	54	11,580	60	29,691
Oklahoma . . . . .	28	5,194	7,483	36	23,786	19	4,490	27	6,681	27	20,681	9	704	9	803	9	3,105
Oregon . . . . .	14	4,426	5,427	22	15,507	15	3,794	6	4,209	7	11,564	9	631	15	1,218	15	3,942
Pennsylvania . . . . .	77	26,391	33,910	110	100,138	17	6,794	16	8,381	15	6,701	60	19,597	72	25,529	95	93,437
Rhode Island . . . . .	4	1,892	2,810	12	8,435	2	568	2	825	2	2,668	2	1,323	4	1,984	10	5,767
South Carolina . . . . .	22	3,302	4,962	32	14,428	7	2,120	8	3,521	7	10,060	15	1,182	25	1,441	25	4,368
South Dakota . . . . .	15	2,419	2,400	16	6,748	7	1,915	7	1,935	7	5,484	8	504	8	465	9	1,264
Tennessee . . . . .	36	6,155	8,976	47	29,758	7	2,338	7	3,500	7	13,823	29	3,817	38	5,476	40	15,935
Texas . . . . .	83	11,675	19,425	100	69,341	32	8,153	38	14,681	52	52,286	51	3,522	46	4,744	48	17,054
Utah . . . . .	8	1,874	3,087	9	11,306	2	1,351	6	2,476	6	9,468	6	523	4	611	3	1,839
Vermont . . . . .	5	1,245	2,447	13	5,718	2	757	4	1,338	4	3,097	3	488	6	1,109	9	2,621
Virginia . . . . .	38	7,272	11,144	44	29,205	11	4,211	10	7,332	11	20,615	27	3,061	30	3,812	33	8,590
Washington . . . . .	18	5,052	6,620	27	28,977	8	4,475	7	5,623	14	24,869	10	576	14	997	13	4,108
West Virginia . . . . .	20	3,636	3,788	22	13,096	11	3,093	10	3,240	11	10,699	9	543	8	548	11	2,396
Wisconsin . . . . .	41	9,711	12,508	65	37,606	27	7,573	39	9,970	35	27,902	14	2,138	16	2,538	30	9,705
Wyoming . . . . .	1	763	1,011	2	3,764	1	763	1	1,011	2	3,764	0	0	0	0	0	0
D C . . . . .	10	2,875	4,741	24	22,391	2	171	2	350	2	628	8	2,705	13	4,391	22	21,763
Continental U S . . . . .	1,305	352,283	517,043	1,862	1,692,858	460	172,745	592	264,434	643	884,468	849	179,538	1,015	252,609	1,219	808,390

Source: United States Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, *Biennial Surveys*  
 \* Educational and General Expenditures as a major expenditure classification includes expenditures for the following purposes: administrative and general expense, resident instruction, organized research (separately budgeted), libraries, physical plant operation and maintenance, extension, and organized activities related to instruction  
 † State totals do not in every instance represent a total of public and private entries, since each has been independently rounded  
 ‡ United States Service Schools not included.



TABLE 12

EXPENDITURES FOR RESIDENT INSTRUCTION\* IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1930, 1940, AND 1950,  
BY STATE AND BY TYPE OF CONTROL†  
(In Thousands of Dollars)‡

STATE	ALL INSTITUTIONS			PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS			PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS		
	1930	1940	1950	1930	1940	1950	1930	1940	1950
Alabama	\$ 2,528	\$ 3,151	\$ 9,247	\$ 1,642	\$ 2,243	\$ 6,837	\$ 886	\$ 908	\$ 2,410
Arizona	919	1,021	3,449	893	1,021	3,302	26		147
Arkansas	1,211	1,417	5,068	908	1,091	4,009	304	325	1,059
California	12,790	19,654	73,324	7,658	12,804	52,106	5,131	6,850	21,218
Colorado	2,634	2,932	9,114	2,086	2,089	6,131	548	843	2,984
Connecticut	4,032	6,287	13,729	860	979	4,063	3,172	5,309	9,665
Delaware	226	312	1,114	226	308	968		4	146
Florida	1,461	2,174	11,072	1,035	1,373	7,295	427	801	3,777
Georgia	3,011	3,739	11,424	1,594	2,076	6,489	1,417	1,662	4,935
Idaho	820	944	2,662	698	841	2,307	123	103	354
Illinois	14,766	19,683	55,611	5,564	7,406	21,605	9,202	12,277	34,006
Indiana	4,958	6,925	21,007	2,930	4,040	13,144	2,028	2,885	7,864
Iowa	6,110	6,261	15,061	4,573	4,600	10,394	1,537	1,667	4,667
Kansas	4,332	4,741	11,515	3,322	3,828	9,464	1,010	913	2,051
Kentucky	2,870	3,331	8,664	1,963	2,396	6,242	907	936	2,421
Louisiana	2,272	4,656	11,576	1,157	2,960	7,356	1,114	1,696	4,220
Maine	1,119	1,461	2,991	630	792	1,720	489	668	1,271
Maryland	3,580	4,273	11,660	982	1,419	6,339	2,598	2,854	5,321
Massachusetts	12,547	17,542	34,981	1,420	1,612	4,142	11,127	15,930	30,839
Michigan	9,345	11,256	35,982	8,357	9,696	29,415	989	1,561	6,567
Minnesota	5,213	5,954	15,971	3,965	4,468	11,477	1,249	1,486	4,494
Mississippi	1,422	1,840	6,646	981	1,460	5,589	441	379	1,057
Missouri	5,833	6,652	19,336	2,550	3,033	7,146	3,283	3,619	12,190
Montana	836	871	2,901	795	746	2,706	41	125	195
Nebraska	3,103	2,323	6,614	2,371	1,932	4,541	732	391	2,073
Nevada	233	209	592	233	209	592			
New Hampshire	1,714	1,842	3,569	634	654	1,374	1,080	1,188	2,194
New Jersey	3,180	5,010	13,464	950	1,039	2,507	2,230	3,971	10,957
New Mexico	612	855	3,447	612	855	3,346			101
New York	30,349	40,732	96,828	4,963	7,268	26,061	25,386	33,464	70,767
North Carolina	4,115	6,288	16,436	2,266	2,996	9,570	1,848	3,292	6,867
North Dakota	1,353	1,073	3,331	1,286	982	3,172	68	90	159
Ohio	13,050	15,017	36,361	6,974	8,361	20,885	6,075	6,656	15,475
Oklahoma	3,402	3,700	12,085	2,941	3,226	10,082	461	474	2,003
Oregon	2,742	2,795	7,273	2,316	2,051	5,136	426	742	2,137
Pennsylvania	16,646	18,361	46,098	3,852	4,091	3,983	12,794	14,270	42,115
Rhode Island	946	1,398	4,171	248	421	1,353	698	977	2,817
South Carolina	1,926	2,217	6,554	1,137	1,387	4,148	790	830	2,406
South Dakota	1,417	1,131	3,104	1,114	892	2,438	303	239	666
Tennessee	3,767	4,283	13,013	1,430	1,663	7,085	2,337	2,620	5,929
Texas	7,749	10,107	35,609	5,495	7,350	25,381	2,253	2,756	10,228
Utah	1,166	1,675	5,786	792	1,303	4,635	374	372	1,151
Vermont	703	1,265	2,762	425	626	1,397	278	639	1,366
Virginia	4,169	5,449	12,011	2,387	3,303	7,769	1,782	2,146	4,242
Washington	2,974	3,479	14,666	2,663	2,902	12,266	311	577	2,400
West Virginia	2,373	1,873	6,295	2,040	1,587	5,128	333	286	1,167
Wisconsin	7,182	5,952	17,608	5,777	4,449	12,367	1,405	1,502	5,241
Wyoming	390	429	1,578	390	429	1,578			
D.C.	1,503	2,801	9,614	101	277	364	1,402	2,524	9,250
Continental U.S.	\$221,597	\$277,338	\$772,975	\$110,183	\$133,535	\$407,405	\$111,414	\$143,803	\$365,570

Source: United States Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, *Biennial Surveys*.

\* Expenditures for resident instruction are one of seven sub-divisions of educational and general expenditures. It includes the salaries of academic personnel, textbooks, office supplies and clerical assistance directly related to instruction.

† United States Service Schools not included.

‡ State totals do not in every instance represent a total of public and private entries, since each has been independently rounded.

TABLE 13A

POPULATION, ENROLLMENT, INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, STATE SUPPORT, AND EXPENDITURES OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS  
EXPRESSED AS UNITS PER THOUSAND PERSONS OR DOLLARS OF UNITED STATES TOTALS\*  
By State, 1930†

STATE	POPULATION		INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS <sup>a</sup>	STATE SUPPORT OF HIGHER EDUCATION <sup>d</sup>	ALL INSTITUTIONS				PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS				PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS			
					Resident Enrollment <sup>c</sup>	Expenditures		Resident Enrollment <sup>c</sup>	Expenditures		Resident Enrollment <sup>c</sup>	Expenditures				
	Total <sup>a</sup>	College-Age (18-21) <sup>b</sup>				Educational and General <sup>e</sup>	Resident Institutions <sup>f</sup>		Educational and General <sup>e</sup>	Resident Institutions <sup>f</sup>		Educational and General <sup>e</sup>	Resident Institutions <sup>f</sup>	Educational and General <sup>e</sup>	Resident Institutions <sup>f</sup>	
	(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
Alabama	21 55	24 19	\$ 8 41	\$ 16 41	14 49	\$ 12 64	\$ 11 40	21 44	\$ 15 42	\$ 14 90	7 57	\$ 9 97	\$ 7 96			
Arizona	3 54	3 51	2 84	9 12	3 34	4 61	4 14	6 53	9 19	8 10	0 18	0 21	0 23			
Arkansas	15 10	16 97	5 35	10 66	5 91	6 21	5 46	8 54	9 73	8 24	3 28	2 85	2 73			
California	46 24	40 23	66 52	61 37	62 96	55 59	57 72	72 79	66 74	69 50	53 17	44 88	46 05			
Colorado	8 43	8 16	7 91	20 77	10 23	11 30	11 89	14 48	17 74	18 94	6 00	5 12	4 92			
Connecticut	13 08	12 42	18 23	6 74	8 75	22 09	18 19	3 73	7 70	7 80	13 73	35 94	28 47			
Delaware	1 95	1 87	2 48	1 61	0 66	1 33	1 01	1 31	2 72	2 05	3 00	3 54	3 84			
Florida	11 97	12 12	8 67	14 89	5 15	6 76	6 60	7 30	10 11	9 39	13 48	14 46	12 73			
Georgia	23 70	28 48	10 89	13 21	14 55	14 36	13 59	15 60	14 25	14 47	6 33	1 18	1 09			
Idaho	3 62	3 66	2 79	8 38	3 38	4 42	3 71	5 08	7 79	5 49	85 02	89 93	82 60			
Illinois	62 15	59 75	80 50	46 56	69 30	70 60	66 64	53 52	50 51	50 49	24 60	19 47	18 20			
Indiana	26 38	24 58	21 76	33 29	24 94	24 47	22 37	25 27	29 65	26 60	16 51	13 88	13 80			
Iowa	20 12	19 00	17 02	38 78	21 31	27 07	27 58	26 14	40 80	41 50	11 04	9 12	9 06			
Kansas	15 32	15 13	12 66	27 38	19 30	18 07	19 55	27 60	27 36	30 15	11 04	8 07	8 14			
Kentucky	21 29	21 39	10 83	18 83	15 39	13 90	12 96	21 62	20 00	17 82	9 21	8 82	10 00			
Louisiana	17 11	18 98	9 89	12 40	10 29	10 35	10 25	10 75	11 96	10 51	5 72	4 71	4 39			
Maine	6 49	5 76	5 90	6 93	4 27	5 71	5 05	11 16	10 72	8 91	16 74	20 79	23 31			
Maryland	13 29	12 96	14 12	10 69	13 96	15 84	16 15	11 16	14 77	12 88	92 74	98 14	99 88			
Massachusetts	34 61	31 58	47 90	15 42	51 19	58 00	56 63	9 47	14 77	12 88	92 74	98 14	99 88			
Michigan	39 44	36 34	40 09	66 01	40 34	39 50	42 17	64 10	69 27	75 85	16 70	8 40	8 88			

Minnesota	20 89	20 19	18 07	39 98	23 27	19 11	23 52	33 13	36 79	35 98	13 44	12 75	11 20
Mississippi	16 37	18 86	5 25	10 00	9 15	7 65	6 41	12 86	11 46	8 90	5 47	4 00	3 96
Missouri	29 56	28 53	27 05	23 82	28 70	27 26	26 32	26 62	25 03	23 15	30 77	29 41	29 46
Montana	4 37	4 15	3 61	7 55	3 54	4 45	3 78	6 55	8 62	7 21	0 55	0 44	0 37
Nebraska	11 22	11 40	10 21	19 93	14 30	13 48	14 00	17 42	20 42	21 52	11 20	6 80	6 56
Nevada	0 74	0 61	0 96	1 94	1 04	1 12	1 05	1 91	2 28	2 12			
New Hampshire	3 80	3 30	3 81	4 26	4 44	7 85	4 54	4 54	6 86	5 75	4 34	8 81	9 70
New Jersey	32 93	31 62	42 01	19 20	13 80	14 60	14 35	9 27	7 75	8 62	18 29	21 20	20 01
New Mexico	3 44	3 62	1 87	5 09	2 30	3 67	2 76	4 63	7 08	5 55			
New York	102 54	98 78	182 01	35 13	145 62	128 00	136 96	104 11	35 83	45 04	186 94	216 07	227 86
North Carolina	25 83	29 89	11 07	17 18	17 49	19 00	18 57	17 26	20 60	20 57	17 71	16 76	16 59
North Dakota	5 54	6 20	3 05	13 68	6 28	7 13	6 10	11 71	13 99	11 67	0 89	0 54	0 60
Ohio	54 14	50 66	57 98	52 34	56 42	54 99	58 89	52 47	56 40	63 30	60 36	53 65	54 52
Oklahoma	19 51	21 70	11 51	32 33	20 62	14 74	15 35	35 84	26 00	26 69	5 46	3 92	4 13
Oregon	7 77	7 24	7 14	20 70	10 82	12 56	12 37	17 08	21 97	21 02	4 57	3 51	3 83
Pennsylvania	78 45	77 01	90 52	53 60	70 87	74 91	75 12	29 44	39 32	34 96	112 11	109 15	114 84
Rhode Island	5 60	5 36	7 18	2 78	3 91	5 43	4 26	2 28	3 28	2 25	5 52	7 37	6 26
South Carolina	14 16	17 39	4 98	14 10	9 24	10 00	8 70	10 89	12 27	10 32	7 62	6 59	7 08
South Dakota	5 64	5 85	3 61	10 08	5 60	6 87	6 39	8 09	11 08	10 11	3 11	2 81	2 72
Tennessee	21 31	23 84	10 13	14 63	19 84	18 00	17 00	18 74	13 53	12 97	20 94	21 25	20 98
Texas	47 44	53 26	30 54	51 01	42 15	33 14	34 97	50 39	47 19	49 87	33 96	19 62	20 22
Utah	4 13	4 43	3 25	6 20	6 41	5 32	5 26	8 99	7 82	7 19	3 85	2 92	3 35
Vermont	2 93	2 65	2 66	1 86	2 18	4 73	3 17	2 35	4 38	3 86	2 01	2 72	2 49
Virginia	19 73	21 33	11 73	15 35	17 98	20 64	18 82	21 18	24 37	21 66	14 79	17 04	16 00
Washington	12 74	12 02	13 39	26 44	16 63	14 33	13 41	27 45	25 91	24 17	5 85	3 20	2 79
West Virginia	14 08	14 68	9 30	18 04	10 64	10 32	10 71	18 06	17 91	18 51	3 24	3 02	2 99
Wisconsin	23 95	22 72	21 65	41 78	21 90	27 56	32 40	31 57	43 84	52 43	12 26	11 91	12 62
Wyoming	1 84	1 83	1 91	1 55	1 00	2 16	1 77	2 00	4 41	3 54			
D.C.	3 97	3 80	8 79		14 25	8 16	6 79	1 60	0 99	0 92	26 85	15 06	12 59
Continental U. S.	1000 00	1000 00	\$1000 00	\$1000 00	1000 00	\$1000 00	\$1000 00	1000 00	\$1000 00	\$1000 00	1000 00	\$1000 00	\$1000 00

\* For example in 1930, of every 1,000 persons in the United States 21.55 were residents of Alabama, of every 1,000 persons in the United States between the ages of 18 and 21, 24.19 were residents of Alabama, of every 1,000 dollars of income payments paid to individuals in the United States 8.41 dollars were paid to residents of Alabama, of every 1,000 dollars of higher education in the United States 16.41 dollars were received by Alabama institutions, of every 1,000 resident college students in the United States 14.49 were enrolled in all institutions in Alabama, of every 1,000 dollars expended by institutions of higher education in the United States 12.64 dollars were spent by all Alabama institutions, and of every 1,000 dollars expended by institutions of higher education in the United States for resident instruction 11.40 dollars were spent by all institutions in Alabama, etc.

See Table 13B in Appendix for similar data for 1940 and Table E, p. 86 for similar data for 1950

\* Based on Table 1 in Appendix  
 b Based on Table 2 in Appendix

\* Based on Table 9 in Appendix. See note \* to Table 9 for explanation of "income payments."  
 \* Based on Tables 17 through 65 in Appendix.  
 \* Based on Tables 3A, 3B and 3C in Appendix. See note \* to Table 3A for explanation of "resident."  
 \* Based on Table 11 in Appendix. See note \* to Table 11 for explanation of "educational and general expenditure."  
 \* Based on Table 12 in Appendix. See note \* to Table 12 for explanation of "resident instruction."

TABLE 13B

POPULATION, ENROLLMENT, INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS, STATE SUPPORT, AND EXPENDITURES OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS  
EXPRESSED AS UNITS PER THOUSAND PERSONS OR DOLLARS OF UNITED STATES TOTALS\*  
By State, 1940†

STATE	POPULATION		INCOME PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS <sup>c</sup>	STATE SUPPORT OF HIGHER EDUCATION <sup>d</sup>	ALL INSTITUTIONS			PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS			PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS		
					Resident Enrollment <sup>e</sup>	Expenditures		Resident Enrollment <sup>e</sup>	Expenditures		Resident Enrollment <sup>e</sup>	Expenditures	
	Total <sup>a</sup>	College-Age (18-21) <sup>b</sup>				Educational and General <sup>f</sup>	Resident Institutions <sup>g</sup>		Educational and General <sup>f</sup>	Resident Institutions <sup>g</sup>		Educational and General <sup>f</sup>	Resident Institutions <sup>g</sup>
Alabama. ....	21 51	23 44	\$ 10 05	\$ 15 68	13 44	\$ 12 95	\$ 11 36	17 99	\$ 18 62	\$ 16 80	8 26	\$ 7 01	\$ 6 31
Arizona ..	3 80	3 79	3 12	9 05	3 99	4 23	3 69	7 47	8 27	7 65	4 25	2 59	2 26
Arkansas .....	14 81	15 89	6 49	10 02	7 30	6 78	5 10	9 99	10 78	8 17	43 17	46 15	47 64
California .....	52 46	46 71	73 91	92 99	80 42	65 73	70 87	113 12	84 43	95 89	8 66	5 51	5 87
Colorado .....	8 53	8 26	7 77	16 01	11 72	11 14	10 58	14 40	16 53	15 65	14 94	36 00	36 92
Connecticut .....	12 99	13 25	18 69	10 03	8 65	21 00	22 67	3 12	6 68	7 33	0 08	0 03	0 02
Delaware ..	2 02	2 02	3 15	2 21	0 74	1 57	1 12	1 32	3 04	2 31	7 15	5 34	5 57
Florida .....	14 41	14 06	11 87	16 65	7 77	8 24	7 84	8 29	11 00	10 28	13 18	11 83	11 55
Georgia .....	23 73	26 83	13 00	8 00	15 51	13 82	13 49	17 57	15 72	15 55	1 64	0 76	0 72
Idaho .....	3 99	4 74	3 05	8 08	4 41	3 83	3 40	6 85	6 75	6 30	103 93	87 51	85 37
Illinois ..	59 98	56 55	75 68	50 55	71 90	66 73	70 98	43 79	46 86	55 46	26 14	20 29	20 06
Indiana ..	26 03	25 01	24 49	37 48	26 02	28 01	24 98	25 93	35 40	30 26	15 82	11 89	11 55
Iowa .....	19 27	18 52	16 25	34 50	19 92	25 30	22 58	23 54	38 12	34 36	9 39	6 33	6 34
Kansas .....	13 68	13 19	9 98	22 14	18 56	15 41	17 09	26 60	24 09	28 67	10 78	6 62	6 50
Kentucky ..	21 64	22 54	11 61	16 09	14 96	12 85	12 01	18 63	18 80	17 95	12 86	10 13	11 80
Louisiana ..	17 96	19 16	11 16	39 46	17 30	17 13	16 79	21 21	23 83	22 17	4 18	5 04	4 65
Maine .....	6 43	6 03	5 69	6 66	4 07	5 72	5 26	3 97	6 36	5 94	16 45	19 14	19 85
Maryland ..	13 84	14 10	16 11	9 72	12 36	15 89	15 40	8 76	12 78	10 63	75 09	107 14	110 78
Massachusetts ..	32 79	31 50	43 63	14 60	38 56	58 12	63 25	6 47	11 30	12 07	17 95	10 78	10 86
Michigan ..	39 92	38 54	45 15	61 84	41 26	40 07	40 59	61 73	68 05	72 61			







## SPECIAL NOTES FOR INCOME TABLES 14 THROUGH 65

Tables 14 through 65 are related to income of higher education institutions. They are based on published and unpublished data of the United States Office of Education.

All institutions controlled by the federal government, including the federal service academies, are omitted from these tables. Data relating to institutions of higher education in the territories and possessions of the United States are not included; all totals are for the Continental United States.

Institutions are classified into seven general categories. *Land-Grant Institutions* include not only separate land-grant colleges, but also the state universities of which land-grant colleges are integral parts. In addition, four private institutions which receive land-grant funds—Cornell and Rutgers Universities, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Pennsylvania State College—are included in the public land-grant category. *State Universities and Colleges* include separate state professional and technical schools. *State Teachers Colleges* include state normal schools.

In Tables 14 and 15 *Other Local Public Institutions* include local public normal schools. In Tables 17 through 65 *Other Local Public Institutions* include all locally controlled public institutions other than junior colleges.

In the preparation of these tables it was necessary to classify the institutions by category for all years shown. All of the data were then mechanically tabulated. Because of differences in interpretations, in a few instances the totals reported here vary slightly from those published by the Office of Education.

TABLE 14

SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1918 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\*

U.S. Totals	1918		1922		1926		1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>																				
Student Fees	3,491	8.5	10,912	13.5	13,857	13.3	18,277	13.5	17,133	16.9	24,420	16.2	27,968	15.1	31,001	11.4	41,920	8.7	49,144	8.8
Veterans Fees	5,963	14.4	10,130	12.6	14,718	10.9	14,718	10.9	15,902	15.6	27,799	17.5	38,893	20.9	59,583	21.4	86,070	18.0	105,963	19.8
Other Federal	21,452	52.5	42,703	52.9	54,145	51.8	72,369	53.4	63,271	52.4	70,721	48.0	84,323	45.9	112,886	41.1	180,945	39.9	254,058	45.5
State Government	2,270	0.7	734	0.9	1,005	1.0	1,988	1.4	1,865	1.4	2,690	1.8	2,714	1.5	2,529	0.9	3,029	0.6	3,555	0.6
Local Government	2,583	6.3	3,590	4.4	5,211	5.0	6,076	4.5	5,039	5.0	6,392	4.3	6,230	3.4	6,263	3.4	14,182	3.0	18,783	3.3
Private Gifts	7,175	17.6	12,631	15.7	19,207	18.0	22,154	16.3	8,642	8.5	14,557	9.9	18,402	9.9	27,334	10.1	47,471	9.9	6,988	1.0
Endowment Earnings	40,834	100	80,699	100	104,442	100	135,613	100	101,652	100	150,311	100	185,296	100	271,030	100	478,676	100	558,628	100
All Other																				
<b>Total</b>																				
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>																				
Student Fees	1,618	12.8	4,404	16.8	6,989	18.0	10,106	18.4	9,593	25.4	13,316	23.8	16,441	23.2	13,904	12.3	24,082	13.0	30,045	12.5
Veterans Fees	2	—	94	0.4	184	0.5	119	0.2	102	0.3	491	0.9	1,751	2.5	6,374	6.1	46,181	21.7	32,045	12.5
Other Federal	8,091	68.8	17,049	67.3	22,693	58.4	31,149	56.8	20,732	55.0	31,608	56.6	37,899	53.5	54,438	52.0	88,438	47.8	127,981	53.4
State Government																				
Local Government	57	0.5	198	0.7	359	0.9	548	1.0	883	2.3	1,092	2.0	2,398	3.4	3,239	3.1	3,369	1.8	5,209	2.2
Private Gifts	963	7.6	1,456	5.6	1,798	4.6	2,644	4.8	1,829	4.9	1,581	3.4	2,372	3.4	2,937	2.8	2,275	1.2	2,139	0.9
Endowment Earnings	1,304	10.3	2,473	9.3	6,828	17.6	10,287	18.8	4,547	12.1	6,988	12.5	9,155	12.9	16,248	15.6	22,202	12.0	28,607	12.4
All Other	12,635	100	26,664	100	38,862	100	54,853	100	37,685	100	55,847	100	70,772	100	104,589	100	185,967	100	239,736	100
<b>Total</b>																				
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>																				
Student Fees	1,472	10.6	2,154	9.5	4,034	12.8	5,049	12.1	5,727	18.8	7,550	19.1	7,787	17.9	5,797	12.8	12,214	15.2	15,890	15.1
Veterans Fees																				
Other Federal																				
State Government	11,504	82.6	19,272	85.2	26,114	82.4	35,240	84.3	23,937	78.5	30,226	76.6	33,529	77.1	34,866	76.4	49,411	61.4	69,645	66.4
Local Government																				
Private Gifts																				
Endowment Earnings	134	1.0	181	0.9	63	0.2	84	0.2	32	0.1	96	0.2	206	0.5	923	2.0	48	0.1	54	0.1
All Other	812	5.8	1,001	4.4	1,462	4.6	1,293	3.1	626	2.0	399	1.0	898	2.0	1,203	2.7	2,427	3.0	189	0.2
<b>Total</b>	13,922	100	22,620	100	31,674	100	41,773	100	30,490	100	39,486	100	43,499	100	45,414	100	80,492	100	104,922	100
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>																				
Student Fees	2	0.9	42	8.1	75	7.0	506	22.8	343	18.5	510	16.7	788	20.6	769	14.6	1,602	11.4	1,797	10.7
Veterans Fees																				
Other Federal																				
State Government	164	92.9	433	84.3	863	80.7	1,439	64.8	1,255	67.8	2,267	75.3	2,463	65.2	3,522	66.0	5,794	41.7	10,507	64.7
Local Government																				
Private Gifts																				
Endowment Earnings	10	5.7	7	1.5	74	7.0	99	4.5	44	2.4	29	0.9	41	1.1	11	0.2	94	0.7	188	1.2
All Other	1	0.5	28	5.5	46	4.2	138	6.2	105	5.7	80	2.5	271	7.1	380	7.3	610	4.4	691	4.2
<b>Total</b>	177	100	514	100	1,070	100	2,220	100	1,851	100	3,041	100	3,823	100	5,339	100	13,884	100	16,259	100

<b>Municipal Colleges</b>		122	7 9	762	20 9	1,280	23 6	2,167	20 4	2,647	23 8	3,047	22 7	4,836	25 7	5,282	21 3	6,824	15 4	9,636	19 6
Student Fees																					
Veterans Fees																					
Other Federal																					
State Government																					
Local Government																					
Private Gifts																					
Endowment Earnings																					
All Other																					
<b>Total</b>																					
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>		8	6 0	39	8 4			15	13 9	1,022	13 2	1,526	14 2	1,763	10 9	1,312	10 7	5,323	10 7	5,451	8 9
Student Fees																					
Veterans Fees																					
Other Federal																					
State Government																					
Local Government																					
Private Gifts																					
Endowment Earnings																					
All Other																					
<b>Total</b>																					
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>		275	100	2,105	100	2,794	100	1,673	100	1,357	100	1,465	100	1,798	100	713	100	1,632	100	1,816	100
<b>All Public Inst.</b>		6,719	9 7	18,481	13 5	26,303	14 3	36,132	14 6	36,510	19 0	51,312	18 4	59,698	17 6	58,102	12 5	91,992	10 8	112,024	10 8
Student Fees																					
Veterans Fees																					
Other Federal																					
State Government																					
Local Government																					
Private Gifts																					
Endowment Earnings																					
All Other																					
<b>Total</b>																					
<b>All Private Inst.</b>		19,123	36 7	49,123	46 3	81,155	47 9	108,314	46 5	101,748	52 4	127,683	52 3	141,684	51 0	137,817	36 3	212,608	32 0	282,586	35 1
Student Fees																					
Veterans Fees																					
Other Federal																					
State Government																					
Local Government																					
Private Gifts																					
Endowment Earnings																					
All Other																					
<b>Total</b>																					
<b>All Institutions</b>		25,842	21 2	67,604	27 8	107,458	30 4	144,446	30 1	138,257	35 8	178,995	34 3	201,382	32 6	185,920	23 2	304,600	20 1	394,610	21 7
Student Fees																					
Veterans Fees																					
Other Federal																					
State Government																					
Local Government																					
Private Gifts																					
Endowment Earnings																					
All Other																					
<b>Total</b>																					

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

TABLE 15  
SOURCES OF CAPITAL OUTLAY INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES,  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1918 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\*

U. S. Totals		1918		1922		1926		1930		1938		1942		1946		1950	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>																	
Federal		4,726	93 0	7,647	83 1	10,961	75 4	12,807	82 5	4,090	30 7	2	—	298	0 8	1,482	1 0
State		380	7 0	1,561	16 9	3,578	24 6	2,721	17 5	8,907	64 7	3,679	69 1	30,336	81 1	146,844	98 6
Local																687	0 4
Private		5,096	100	9,208	100	14,559	100	15,528	100	13,308	100	5,324	100	37,431	100	151,764	100
<b>Total</b>																	
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>																	
Federal		2,215	95 5	5,281	98 5	6,378	88 9	5,448	78 2	4,280	52 3	277	7 2	471	2 9	4,302	5 6
State										3,182	38 9	2,784	72 3	15,022	95 0	63,436	83 3
Local		105	4 5	82	1 5	797	11 1	1,822	21 8	721	8 8	779	20 3	354	2 1	73	0 1
Private		2,320	100	5,363	100	7,175	100	6,371	100	8,183	100	3,849	100	16,447	100	76,132	100
<b>Total</b>																	
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>																	
Federal		4,045	100 0	5,177	99 6	8,705	100 0	10,376	100 0	3,280	26 8	863	13 9	87	0 6	66	0 1
State										7,744	63 3	5,244	83 9	15,845	98 4	68,283	99 6
Local										1,074	8 8	140	2 2	165	1 0	11	0 1
Private		4,045	100	5,195	100	8,705	100	10,376	100	12,235	100	6,247	100	16,096	100	68,554	100
<b>Total</b>																	
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>																	
Federal		40	100 0	78	100 0	260	100 0	390	100 0	254	19 5	98	30 7	330	18 9	52	1 2
State										1,049	80 5	216	67 7	1,363	73 5	4,387	98 2
Local																55	1 2
Private		40	100	78	100	269	100	390	100	1,303	100	320	100	1,753	100	4,467	100
<b>Total</b>																	

Municipal Colleges		15	100 0	8	73 6	250	42 6	491	72 8	1,023	49 7	142	16 8	2,736	62 9	6,502	74 8		
		Federal		3	26 4	337	57 4	183	27 2	992	48 2	654	77 2	547	12 6	2,189	25 2		
		State		11	100	587	100	675	100	2,057	100	847	100	4,348	100	8,691	100		
		Private																	
Total																			
Local Public Jr. Colleges		10	100 0	490	100 0			59	100 0	897	48 1	11	3 1	6	1 4	36	0 3		
		Federal								266	14 3	302	87 9	394	92 6	1,165	8 1		
		State								698	37 4	31	9 0	15	3 6	1,128	7 8		
		Local								0 2	100	343	100	425	100	14,415	100		
Total																			
Other Local Public Inst.		38	100	225	100	2,941	100	2,566	100	22	100	28	100			9	100		
		All Sources																	
		All Public Inst.		11,036	95 5	18,163	88 4	26,312	76 9	29,021	79 4	13,825	35 5	1,394	8 2	1,192	1 5	5,919	1 9
				Federal									20,653	53 5	11,924	70 4	65,854	86 1	283,915
State											2,861	8 5	2,877	15 7	8,557	11 1	19,373	5 5	
Local											2,392	6 1	2,877	15 7	8,557	11 1	14,827	4 9	
Total																			
All Private Inst.		11,864	100	20,550	100	34,215	100	36,565	100	38,973	100	16,958	100	76,500	100	324,035	100		
		Federal																	
		State									791	4 3	119	0 9	1,950	5 8	6,440	10 1	
		Local									66	0 4	1	—	706	2 1	4	—	
Total																			
All Institutions		5,349	99 6	12,994	97 5	31,894	100	47,223	100	0 17,583	95 3	11,848	97 6	31,008	92 1	57,793	89 9		
		Federal									8	—	137	1 2	21	—	64,237	100	
		State									100	18,448	100	12,103	100	33,606	100		
		Local																	
Total																			
All Institutions		11,058	65 3	18,500	54 6	28,312	39 8	29,021	34 6	14,616	25 5	1,513	5 3	3,142	2 9	12,358	3 2		
		Federal									20,919	36 5	11,926	41 0	66,561	60 4	283,920	73 1	
		State									1,912	3	1,100	3 8	1,017	0 9	19,373	5 0	
		Local									19,974	34	14,323	49 8	38,466	35 6	73,690	18 7	
Total																			

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 16**  
**PERCENTAGES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FROM STATE GOVERNMENTS**  
**BY STATE, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1918 TO 1950\***  
**All Institutions**

	1918	1922	1926	1930	1934	1938	1942	1946	1948	1950
Alabama	22 5	22 3	22 4	33 8	27 7	30 3	28 4	36 4	32 3	35 1
Arizona	73 8	73 6	71 9	69 9	65 0	60 1	56 4	48 8	40 7	44 9
Arkansas	51 6	43 8	46 9	50 4	46 9	47 2	46 6	44 6	39 4	46 4
California	43 1	39 5	37 5	36 0	30 3	36 0	34 4	19 8	24 1	27 4
Colorado	57 2	50 5	48 5	52 3	45 9	37 0	37 1	31 4	22 2	27 3
Connecticut	7 7	11 4	10 8	9 4	9 9	10 6	12 0	13 2	12 7	16 0
Delaware	26 8	43 0	43 0	39 9	40 6	42 1	41 1	23 6	33 3	34 2
Florida	43 3	39 3	48 9	60 9	53 4	51 5	51 1	45 4	43 3	50 7
Georgia	35 9	23 8	25 4	29 7	21 9	20 4	20 2	26 7	15 8	20 7
Idaho	64 3	55 2	59 4	60 5	57 4	54 2	51 2	45 7	46 1	55 6
Illinois	29 9	30 3	26 0	18 2	21 8	21 4	22 9	19 5	23 7	26 0
Indiana	46 2	42 2	38 7	38 0	39 2	37 1	37 3	36 9	28 3	31 8
Iowa	48 0	51 6	41 6	43 7	46 5	38 6	36 2	33 5	34 3	41 6
Kansas	53 7	51 2	48 2	48 4	42 8	39 5	40 0	45 0	39 4	40 0
Kentucky	25 6	31 2	39 7	40 7	36 2	31 9	30 9	29 5	24 0	26 6
Louisiana	24 6	24 3	32 9	39 9	44 3	47 1	49 6	55 3	46 4	48 4
Maine	34 8	29 4	36 1	39 2	31 2	29 8	29 6	25 1	20 5	17 9
Maryland	31 2	21 1	19 0	20 9	20 3	14 4	15 4	15 3	21 6	22 3
Massachusetts	13 3	12 6	8 9	7 4	7 7	6 9	6 5	5 7	4 6	5 1
Michigan	53 1	54 5	50 4	49 7	41 1	43 1	40 2	42 4	30 9	34 4
Minnesota	57 6	54 2	45 8	41 8	43 9	45 4	40 7	32 0	32 8	40 1
Mississippi	39 9	48 2	35 0	38 2	38 1	22 4	23 6	23 1	23 9	30 6
Missouri	35 1	35 1	26 9	24 1	24 1	30 0	27 2	25 0	20 1	21 2
Montana	74 7	68 2	56 0	57 0	47 9	37 8	43 9	53 4	40 1	53 4
Nebraska	48 7	55 8	47 5	47 7	48 0	46 3	42 4	40 8	30 0	32 9
Nevada	52 9	47 1	39 8	46 9	58 3	48 1	63 0	43 1	54 7	49 6
New Hampshire	17 1	21 5	23 9	20 0	19 6	20 9	17 1	19 6	15 6	17 8
New Jersey	25 4	24 9	27 3	33 2	25 0	27 2	24 4	22 9	18 8	20 3
New Mexico	56 3	38 2	49 7	43 9	50 9	50 0	51 7	44 3	37 9	46 8
New York	11 6	15 8	8 3	8 8	8 8	8 2	8 1	7 4	7 6	11 9
North Carolina	36 8	38 0	36 0	27 3	19 2	19 8	18 1	22 5	20 7	29 2
North Dakota	52 5	65 0	60 8	62 7	54 8	51 7	50 7	51 9	60 5	61 6
Ohio	45 8	25 5	25 9	29 0	26 7	24 9	24 7	26 1	22 0	25 5
Oklahoma	68 9	67 3	58 1	64 7	61 4	67 1	59 8	57 5	38 4	47 6
Oregon	59 3	66 2	61 2	50 9	51 1	46 8	47 7	38 9	35 9	43 8
Pennsylvania	20 7	19 5	17 6	20 2	17 4	18 0	16 7	18 1	13 6	15 4
Rhode Island	46 5	15 4	11 0	16 3	18 3	18 7	16 8	20 2	13 5	14 9
South Carolina	47 8	48 3	48 4	46 0	34 7	33 0	31 0	36 4	28 6	32 3
South Dakota	54 5	58 4	55 3	52 2	41 2	36 8	32 5	41 7	32 1	45 2
Tennessee	14 3	19 0	21 6	23 6	13 3	14 3	17 4	22 8	21 0	24 7
Texas	45 0	48 7	47 0	41 1	34 8	37 7	40 8	31 1	30 7	36 7
Utah	64 8	39 0	35 1	40 5	36 3	40 0	41 3	39 1	43 6	40 3
Vermont	23 6	18 4	15 3	16 7	12 8	12 6	21 2	11 6	11 1	11 0
Virginia	25 8	27 0	21 5	23 0	22 7	20 0	17 4	24 9	22 4	23 4
Washington	69 6	55 6	55 0	59 9	52 0	54 2	53 9	53 1	57 3	60 3
West Virginia	69 4	59 1	56 5	63 0	55 0	51 1	55 8	55 7	41 6	56 7
Wisconsin	59 6	50 8	47 1	50 6	44 3	43 5	42 3	42 9	33 0	33 1
Wyoming	44 3	42 4	50 2	31 4	37 6	41 2	44 6	45 3	45 2	59 5
Continental U S	35 6	34 4	29 9	29 9	26 5	27 0	26 9	25 1	23 2	27 0

\* For the years 1918, 1922, and 1926, the state percentages have been calculated from U S Office of Education data not presented elsewhere in this report, for the selected years 1930 to 1950, the state percentages are as given in Tables 17 through 64 in the Appendix. The Continental U S percentages for all selected years 1918 to 1950 are as given in Table 14 in the Appendix.

TABLE 17—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\*

ALABAMA	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	149	6 4	151	13 0	290	12 0	436	13 8	461	11 3	238	3 5	581	8 0
Veterans Fees									316	7 8	2,020	29 8	1,036	14 3
Other Federal	382	16 4	428	36 7	888	36 6	1,486	47 2	1,280	31 4	1,801	23 6	1,813	25 0
State Government	966	41 5	500	42 8	899	37 1	945	30 0	1,579	38 8	2,304	33 9	3,246	44 8
Local Government					272	11 2	63	2 0	164	4 0	206	3 0	221	3 0
Private Gifts	9	0 4	3	0 3	20	0 8	14	0 4	138	3 4	84	1 2	62	0 9
Endowment Earnings	20	0 9	20	1 7	22	0 9	22	0 7	24	0 6	25	0 4	25	0 4
All Other	802	34 4	65	5 5	36	1 4	185	5 9	110	2 7	312	4 6	261	3 6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,328</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,151</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,072</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,790</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,245</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	485	30 0	561	52 3	694	39 9	743	31 2	544	14 8	802	11 8	906	8 9
Veterans Fees									582	15 8	2,009	29 5	1,906	18 8
Other Federal	12	0 7	9	0 8	47	2 7	328	13 8			89	1 3	176	1 8
State Government	895	55 4	352	32 8	695	39 9	979	41 0	1,928	52 4	3,107	45 6	3,834	37 9
Local Government									28	0 8	49	0 7	51	0 5
Private Gifts					4	0 2	20	0 8	233	6 3	189	2 5	221	2 2
Endowment Earnings	165	10 2	96	8 9	232	13 3	260	10 9	216	5 9	206	3 0	207	2 0
All Other	60	3 7	55	5 2	69	4 0	55	2 3	148	4 0	377	5 6	2,324	27 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,808</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,125</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	248	24 2	146	34 6	257	34 8	227	28 7	155	20 4	394	16 6	664	24 6
Veterans Fees									32	4 2	579	24 4	388	14 3
Other Federal	1	0 1	1	0 3	4	0 5	7	0 9	—	—			2	0 1
State Government	491	47 9	211	50 0	418	56 7	485	61 2	490	64 2	1,135	47 8	1,484	54 6
Local Government					40	5 4	53	6 7	78	10 2	214	9 0	143	5 3
Private Gifts			2	0 4	5	0 8	6	0 8						
Endowment Earnings														
All Other	285	27 8	62	14 7	13	1 8	13	1 7	8	1 0	53	2 2	28	1 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,709</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	883	17 8	858	32 2	1,241	25 3	1,406	22 2	1,160	13 6	1,434	9 0	2,152	10 7
Veterans Fees									930	10 9	4,808	28 9	3,330	16 6
Other Federal	395	7 9	438	16 5	938	19 1	1,821	28 8	1,280	15 0	1,690	10 0	1,991	9 9
State Government	2,353	47 3	1,063	39 9	2,012	41 0	2,409	38 1	3,997	47 0	6,546	41 6	8,564	42 6
Local Government					312	6 4	117	1 8	270	3 2	469	2 9	415	2 1
Private Gifts	9	0 2	5	0 2	28	0 6	41	0 6	372	4 4	252	1 6	283	1 4
Endowment Earnings	186	3 7	116	4 4	254	5 2	283	4 5	240	2 8	231	1 4	232	1 2
All Other	1,147	23 1	182	6 8	118	2 4	253	4 0	266	3 1	742	4 6	3,114	15 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,973</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,903</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,330</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,515</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,972</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,081</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	630	31 6	566	46 9	845	45 9	950	43 9	908	31 6	1,513	31 2	1,916	38 7
Veterans Fees									358	12 5	1,356	28 0	1,184	23 9
Other Federal									28	1 0				
State Government			8	0 7	28	1 5	10	0 5	143	5 0	189	3 9	232	4 7
Local Government									18	0 6	35	0 7	5	0 1
Private Gifts	148	7 4	177	14 7	342	18 6	476	21 8	679	23 6	980	20 2	906	18 3
Endowment Earnings	234	11 8	413	34 2	479	26 0	440	20 2	449	15 6	467	9 7	513	10 4
All Other	980	49 2	43	3 5	148	8 0	275	12 5	292	10 1	306	6 3	196	3 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,992</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,183</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,846</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,952</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	1,513	21 7	1,424	36 8	2,086	30 9	2,365	27 8	2,068	18 2	2,947	14 2	4,068	16 3
Veterans Fees									1,288	11 3	5,964	28 6	4,514	18 0
Other Federal	395	5 7	438	11 3	938	13 9	1,834	21 5	1,308	11 5	1,690	8 1	1,991	8 0
State Government	2,353	33 8	1,071	27 7	2,040	30 3	2,419	28 4	4,140	36 4	6,735	32 3	8,796	35 1
Local Government					312	4 6	127	1 5	288	2 5	504	2 4	420	1 7
Private Gifts	157	2 3	182	4 7	370	5 5	517	6 1	1,051	9 2	1,232	5 9	1,189	4 7
Endowment Earnings	420	6 0	529	13 7	733	10 9	723	8 5	698	6 0	698	3 4	745	3 0
All Other	2,127	30 5	225	5 8	284	3 9	528	6 2	538	4 6	1,048	5 1	3,310	13 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,965</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,743</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,513</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,390</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,818</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25,033</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

TABLE 18—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\*

ARIZONA	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst</b>														
Student Fees	140	10 1	129	12 4	241	16 0	250	17 0	373	20 7	638	20 2	485	12 2
Veterans Fees											467	14 8	902	22 7
Other Federal	196	14 2	214	20 5	293	19 4	299	20 4	297	16 5	370	11 7	413	10 4
State Government	893	64 6	653	62 8	853	56 5	793	54 1	852	47 2	1,390	44 1	1,807	45 5
Local Government					32	2 0	35	2 4	31	1 7	32	1 0	35	0 9
Private Gifts					4	0 3	9	0 6	38	2 1			94	2 4
Endowment Earnings	42	3 1	18	1 8	33	2 2	55	3 8	66	3 6	73	2 3	57	1 4
All Other	111	8 0	26	2 5	55	3 6	25	1 7	148	8 2	186	5 9	174	4 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,805</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,156</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,967</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	30	6 7	47	11 7	84	13 8	98	15 6	132	30 0	340	19 0	428	13 5
Veterans Fees											465	26 0	635	26 1
Other Federal			5	1 2			7	1 1					10	0 4
State Government	416	92 5	343	85 9	498	81 8	475	75 2	302	68 9	860	48 1	1,280	53 0
Local Government					18	3 0	6	0 9			23	1 3	21	0 9
Private Gifts													9	0 4
Endowment Earnings			2	0 5			7	1 2	5	1 1	11	0 6	10	0 5
All Other	4	0 8	2	0 7	8	1 4	38	6 0			90	5 0	128	5 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees			9	9 4	19	10 6	18	8 9	29	19 6	19	3 8	22	4 3
Veterans Fees											179	35 8	147	29 0
Other Federal							1	0 5						
State Government					30	16 4	30	14 9	15	10 0	60	12 0	105	20 8
Local Government			74	79 9	132	72 1	137	67 4	105	70 2	240	47 8	229	45 3
Private Gifts			10	10 7	2	0 9							2	0 4
Endowment Earnings							17	8 3	—	0 2	3	0 6	—	0 2
All Other							203	100	149	100	501	100	505	100
<b>Total</b>			<b>93</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	170	9 3	184	12 0	345	15 0	366	15 9	534	22 3	987	18 3	835	12 1
Veterans Fees											1,112	20 5	1,685	24 4
Other Federal	196	10 7	219	14 3	293	12 7	307	13 4	297	12 4	370	6 8	423	6 1
State Government	1,308	71 4	997	65 0	1,381	60 1	1,299	56 4	1,170	48 8	2,310	42 4	3,202	46 4
Local Government			74	4 8	182	7 8	178	7 7	137	5 7	295	5 4	286	4 1
Private Gifts			10	0 7	6	0 3	9	0 4	48	1 6			104	1 5
Endowment Earnings	42	2 3	20	1 3	33	1 4	62	2 7	71	3 0	84	1 5	68	1 0
All Other	115	6 3	29	1 9	63	2 7	81	3 5	148	6 2	279	5 1	301	4 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,303</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,302</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,447</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,964</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	6	15 2									9	3 9	2	0 9
Veterans Fees											220	96 1	218	95 6
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts	31	74 8											7	3 1
Endowment Earnings														
All Other	4	10 0											1	0 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100</b>									<b>229</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	176	9 4	184	12 0	345	15 0	366	15 9	534	22 3	1,006	17 7	837	11 7
Veterans Fees											1,332	23 5	1,903	26 7
Other Federal	196	10 5	219	14 3	293	12 7	307	13 4	297	12 4	370	6 5	423	5 9
State Government	1,308	69 9	997	65 0	1,381	60 1	1,299	56 4	1,170	48 8	2,310	40 7	3,202	44 9
Local Government			74	4 8	182	7 8	178	7 7	137	5 7	295	5 2	286	4 0
Private Gifts	31	1 7	10	0 7	6	0 3	9	0 4	38	1 6			111	1 6
Endowment Earnings	42	2 2	20	1 3	33	1 4	62	2 7	71	3 0	84	1 5	68	1 0
All Other	119	6 3	29	1 9	63	2 7	81	3 5	148	6 2	279	4 9	302	4 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,872</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,303</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,302</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,676</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,132</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.



**TABLE 19—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

ARKANSAS	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst</b>														
Student Fees	146	8 9	113	11 6	316	15 3	343	12 4	375	9 3	569	9 4	604	7 3
Veterans Fees									250	6 2	940	15 6	1,108	13 3
Other Federal	381	23 1	346	35 3	775	37 5	853	30 6	1,122	27 8	1,316	21 8	1,570	18 8
State Government	1,075	65 2	477	48 6	920	44 5	1,429	51 4	2,077	51 4	2,830	46 8	4,568	54 5
Local Government									36	0 8	36	0 6	36	0 4
Private Gifts	4	0 2	7	0 8	4	0 2	20	0 7	53	1 3	32	0 5	94	1 2
Endowment Earnings	6	0 4	7	0 7	7	0 3	17	0 2	7	0 2	7	0 1	7	0 2
All Other	36	2 2	30	3 0	46	2 2	131	4 7	122	3 0	315	5 2	357	4 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,783</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,042</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,045</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,344</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees			42	22 0	71	25 1	98	26 7	71	15 5	190	19 4	335	18 2
Veterans Fees									68	14 8	148	15 2	230	12 5
Other Federal							25	6 9	19	4 1	46	4 7	79	4 3
State Government			129	67 1	170	60 4	231	82 7	250	54 7	476	48 5	1,031	55 9
Local Government														
Private Gifts							3	0 9						
Endowment Earnings														
All Other			21	10 9	41	14 5	10	2 8	50	10 9	119	12 2	168	9 1
<b>Total</b>			<b>192</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	111	36 9	58	24 5	100	33 0	91	23 5	88	18 4	245	23 1	312	22 3
Veterans Fees									17	3 6	227	21 3	180	12 9
Other Federal														
State Government	187	62 2	161	67 9	178	58 5	248	64 0	327	68 6	506	47 7	773	55 2
Local Government														
Private Gifts					12	3 9	8	2 0						
Endowment Earnings														
All Other	3	0 9	18	7 6	14	4 6	41	10 5	45	9 4	83	7 9	134	9 6
<b>Total</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	42	10 9	13	6 3	36	17 9	31	10 4	59	16 2	176	20 7	68	13 3
Veterans Fees									31	8 4	126	14 7	17	3 3
Other Federal	2	0 5			1	0 6								
State Government	264	68 3	174	84 0	160	79 6	251	83 7	245	67 1	483	56 8	354	69 2
Local Government														
Private Gifts					1	0 6								
Endowment Earnings														
All Other	70	20 3	19	9 1	4	1 9	18	5 9	30	8 3	67	7 8	71	14 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Local Public Jr Colleges</b>														
Student Fees			50	98 4	57	67 0	54	63 5	35	55 3	106	40 6	112	31 2
Veterans Fees									8	12 3	119	45 3	205	57 2
Other Federal									1	2 0			4	1 1
State Government														
Local Government					8	10 1	27	31 8	2	2 7	5	1 9		
Private Gifts					19	22 9			17	27 7				
Endowment Earnings											30	11 5	38	10 5
All Other			1	1 6			4	4 7			2	7 7		
<b>Total</b>			<b>51</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Other Local Public Inst</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	299	12 8	278	16 7	579	19 7	617	15 7	627	11 6	1,288	14 0	1,431	11 5
Veterans Fees									373	6 9	1,559	17 0	1,741	14 0
Other Federal	383	16 4	346	20 7	776	26 4	878	22 4	1,142	21 1	1,362	14 8	1,652	13 2
State Government	1,527	65 3	941	56 3	1,427	48 6	2,169	55 0	2,899	53 7	4,295	46 7	6,728	54 0
Local Government					9	0 3	27	0 7	38	0 7	41	0 4	36	0 3
Private Gifts	4	0 2	10	0 6	3	1 2	31	0 8	71	1 3	32	0 3	94	0 8
Endowment Earnings	6	0 3	7	0 4	6	0 2	7	0 2	6	0 1	37	0 4	44	0 4
All Other	117	5 0	80	5 3	104	3 6	204	5 2	247	4 6	586	6 4	731	5 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,937</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,923</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,405</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,455</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst</b>														
Student Fees	299	43 2	172	50 7	258	49 0	377	52 8	320	28 8	684	40 0	782	37 7
Veterans Fees									133	12 0	420	24 6	585	28 2
Other Federal			2	0 5					3	0 2			10	0 5
State Government													13	0 6
Local Government														
Private Gifts	221	32 0	86	25 4	130	24 8	247	34 6	369	33 3	346	20 3	478	23 0
Endowment Earnings	94	13 5	67	19 8	71	13 4	75	10 4	225	20 3	139	8 1	126	6 1
All Other	78	11 3	12	3 6	68	12 8	16	2 2	60	5 4	119	7 0	81	3 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,075</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	598	19 7	450	22 3	837	24 2	994	21 4	947	14 5	1,972	18 1	2,213	15 2
Veterans Fees									506	7 8	1,979	18 1	2,326	16 0
Other Federal	383	12 7	348	17 3	776	22 4	878	18 9	1,142	17 5	1,362	12 5	1,652	11 4
State Government	1,527	50 8	941	46 9	1,427	41 2	2,169	46 6	2,902	44 6	4,295	39 4	6,739	46 4
Local Government					9	0 2	27	0 6	38	0 6	41	0 4	36	0 3
Private Gifts	225	7 4	86	4 8	166	4 8	278	6 0	440	8 7	378	3 4	572	3 9
Endowment Earnings	99	3 3	74	3 7	77	2 2	82	1 8	251	3 6	176	1 6	170	1 2
All Other	195	6 5	101	5 0	172	5 0	220	4 7	307	4 7	705	6 5	812	5 6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,638</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,513</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,908</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,530</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 20—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

CALIFORNIA	1930		1934		1938		1943		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,748	14 6	1,542	16 0	2,286	18 0	2,424	14 7	3,717	8 5	6,845	10 4	4,779	5 6
Veterans Fees									1,531	3 5	7,642	11 6	6,591	7 7
Other Federal	326	2 7	355	3 7	674	5 3	2,346	14 2	21,645	49 8	25,490	38 7	37,258	42 9
State Government	7,181	59 9	6,132	63 7	7,401	58 1	9,112	55 3	12,469	28 7	21,114	32 1	32,368	37 4
Local Government														
Private Gifts	379	3 1	332	3 5	519	4 0	431	2 6	776	1 8	1,082	1 7	1,081	1 3
Endowment Earnings	696	5 8	454	4 7	799	6 3	1,004	6 1	1,467	3 4	1,260	1 9	1,590	1 9
All Other	1,667	13 9	805	8 4	1,055	8 3	1,175	7 1	1,862	4 3	2,379	3 6	2,637	3 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,997</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,620</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,734</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,492</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43,467</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65,782</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>86,304</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees							9	2 2	261	7 8	478	5 8	786	6 8
Veterans Fees									48	1 5	2,359	28 8	2,562	22 3
Other Federal							97	22 3			8	0 1	10	0 1
State Government							316	72 9	2,911	87 0	4,927	60 2	7,811	67 9
Local Government									118	3 5	154	1 9		
Private Gifts									1	—				
Endowment Earnings							11	2 6			264	3 2	333	2 9
All Other							433	100	3,347	100	8,188	100	11,502	100
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	43	2 7	221	11 2	230	11 4	294	9 9						
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal	4	0 3												
State Government	1,575	97 0	1,754	88 8	1,738	86 3	2,522	84 7						
Local Government					47	2 3	159	5 4						
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,976</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,975</b>	<b>100</b>						
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees													24	2 1
Veterans Fees													131	11 4
Other Federal													5	0 5
State Government	40	100 0	84	96 0	170	100 0					10	23 5	263	22 8
Local Government											22	51 6	704	61 0
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings			4	4 0							11	24 9	26	2 2
All Other											43	100	1,153	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>100</b>								
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees			14	0 3	298	4 6	5	0 1	80	1 4	781	2 8	931	2 5
Veterans Fees									207	3 6	5,751	20 3	3,024	8 0
Other Federal					21	0 3	321	3 3	50	0 9	183	0 6	157	0 4
State Government					2,280	35 0	3,945	41 6	1,446	25 5	8,504	30 2	10,341	27 5
Local Government			4,804	97 3	3,671	56 9	4,990	52 5	3,586	63 1	12,488	44 0	22,435	59 7
Private Gifts					—	—	1	0 1						
Endowment Earnings			120	2 4	206	3 2	229	2 4	313	5 5	620	2 1	691	1 9
All Other			4,938	100	6,456	100	9,491	100	5,682	100	28,367	100	37,578	100
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,792	13 1	1,777	10 7	2,814	13 2	2,733	9 3	4,058	7 7	8,101	7 9	6,521	4 8
Veterans Fees									1,787	3 4	15,752	15 4	12,308	9 0
Other Federal	330	2 4	356	2 1	696	3 3	2,763	9 4	21,695	41 3	25,831	25 0	37,430	27 4
State Government	8,796	64 4	7,971	48 0	11,570	54 1	15,895	54 1	16,826	32 1	34,605	33 8	50,782	37 2
Local Government			4,804	28 9	3,718	17 4	5,149	17 5	3,704	7 1	12,642	12 4	23,138	16 9
Private Gifts	378	2 8	332	2 0	519	2 4	432	1 5	776	1 5	1,082	1 1	1,081	0 8
Endowment Earnings	696	5 1	454	2 7	799	3 7	1,003	3 4	1,475	2 8	1,260	1 2	1,590	1 2
All Other	1,667	12 2	930	5 6	1,262	5 9	1,415	4 8	2,176	4 1	3,363	3 2	3,698	2 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,658</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,624</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21,378</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29,390</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52,497</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>102,336</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>136,538</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	5,180	48 2	4,987	51 4	6,500	60 5	7,005	41 8	6,465	19 2	12,315	29 8	14,943	30 0
Veterans Fees									2,308	6 8	11,027	28 7	13,025	28 3
Other Federal			1	—	39	0 4	1,678	10 0	12,691	37 6	6,368	15 4	7,153	14 4
State Government					7	0 1	1	—	257	0 8	18	0 1	98	0 2
Local Government					14	0 1	2	—	1	—				
Private Gifts	777	7 2	1,220	12 7	1,484	13 8	2,032	12 1	2,938	8 7	4,673	11 3	6,380	12 9
Endowment Earnings	2,873	26 7	2,043	21 1	2,286	21 3	2,958	17 6	4,213	12 5	3,594	8 7	4,407	8 9
All Other	1,922	17 9	1,436	14 8	414	3 8	3,093	18 5	4,881	14 4	4,314	8 0	3,621	7 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,732</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,696</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,744</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,769</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33,754</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41,509</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>49,627</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	6,972	28 6	6,764	25 7	9,314	28 0	9,738	21 1	10,523	12 1	20,416	14 2	21,464	11 5
Veterans Fees									4,095	4 8	26,779	18 6	25,333	13 6
Other Federal	330	1 4	357	1 4	735	2 3	4,441	9 6	34,386	39 9	31,999	22 3	44,583	24 0
State Government	8,796	36 0	7,971	30 3	11,577	36 0	15,980	34 4	17,083	19 8	34,633	24 7	50,880	27 4
Local Government			4,804	18 2	3,732	11 6	5,151	11 2	3,705	4 3	12,664	8 8	23,138	12 4
Private Gifts	1,185	4 7	1,561	5 9	2,003	6 3	2,464	5 3	3,714	4 3	5,755	4 0	7,461	4 0
Endowment Earnings	3,568	14 6	2,497	9 5	3,085	9 3	3,961	8 8	5,688	8 6	4,854	3 4	5,997	3 2
All Other	3,580	14 7	2,366	9 0	1,876	5 2	4,508	9 8	7,067	8 2	6,688	4 6	7,399	3 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,410</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26,320</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32,122</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>46,159</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>86,251</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>143,688</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>186,165</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 21—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950**  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\*

COLORADO	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	94	8 2	76	9 7	213	18 3	223	16 2	100	4 5	383	13 6	337	10 0
Veterans Fees									99	4 4	530	18 8	490	14 8
Other Federal	233	20 2	244	31 2	405	34 8	425	30 8	749	33 5	748	26 8	684	20 2
State Government	661	57 3	401	51 3	433	37 2	547	39 7	702	31 4	823	29 3	1,881	40 9
Local Government														
Private Gifts					2	0 2							144	4 3
Endowment Earnings	29	2 5	23	3 0	21	1 8	28	2 0	25	1 1	19	0 7	22	0 7
All Other	136	11 8	38	4 8	90	7 7	156	11 3	583	25 1	309	11 0	303	9 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,812</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	556	21 4	452	25 2	643	28 5	813	27 2	398	9 5	1,280	15 4	1,720	15 7
Veterans Fees									575	13 7	1,586	19 0	1,768	16 1
Other Federal							121	4 0	215	5 3	474	5 7	848	7 7
State Government	1,581	60 7	1,088	60 7	1,116	49 5	1,437	48 1	1,799	43 0	2,500	30 0	3,975	36 2
Local Government														
Private Gifts	2	0 1	2	0 1	30	1 3	33	1 1	188	4 5	223	2 7	551	5 0
Endowment Earnings	1	—	—	—	16	0 5	19	0 5	19	0 4	19	0 2	28	0 3
All Other	464	17 8	250	14 0	466	20 7	571	19 1	989	23 6	2,255	27 0	2,084	19 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,604</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,991</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,183</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,337</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,972</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	149	18 4	162	26 4	282	39 1	224	28 1	147	16 2	316	20 6	312	13 7
Veterans Fees									60	6 5	276	18 0	597	26 4
Other Federal									2	0 3				
State Government	656	80 6	453	73 6	438	60 9	568	71 3	652	71 5	817	53 3	1,135	50 0
Local Government														
Private Gifts							3	0 4						
Endowment Earnings							2	0 2	50	5 5	125	8 1	225	9 9
All Other	8	1 0					911	100	911	100	1,534	100	2,269	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,269</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	9	9 9	14	7 7	4	6 7	6	6 0	9	4 0			9	4 4
Veterans Fees									26	11 5			13	6 2
Other Federal							3	3 0	2	0 9				
State Government	78	84 2	4	22 4	51	79 3	70	67 7	17	7 4			166	79 7
Local Government									150	66 8				
Private Gifts	5	5 5			—	0 4							—	0 2
Endowment Earnings					8	13 0	24	23 1	21	9 4			20	9 5
All Other	—	0 4			63	100	103	100	225	100			208	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>100</b>			<b>208</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees					33	43 3	42	13 7	18	15 3	250	20 0	195	11 6
Veterans Fees									2	2 0	161	12 8	308	18 4
Other Federal													358	21 3
State Government					8	11 1	49	16 1	18	15 2	191	15 2	108	6 4
Local Government					28	36 7	182	59 8	62	53 0	510	40 7	583	34 8
Private Gifts					5	7 1	—	0 2						
Endowment Earnings					1	1 8	31	10 2	17	14 5	141	11 3	126	7 5
All Other					75	100	304	100	117	100	1,253	100	1,678	100
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	808	17 3	704	22 0	1,174	27 4	1,307	23 4	673	8 8	2,229	16 0	3,183	13 9
Veterans Fees									782	9 9	2,553	18 3	2,187	17 2
Other Federal	233	5 0	244	7 6	406	9 5	549	9 8	968	12 6	1,222	8 8	1,890	10 2
State Government	2,975	63 8	1,946	60 8	2,046	47 8	2,671	47 9	3,188	41 5	4,331	31 0	6,766	36 6
Local Government					28	0 7	181	3 3	212	2 8	510	3 7	583	3 2
Private Gifts	7	0 2	2	0 1	37	0 7	37	0 7	188	1 4	223	1 6	565	3 2
Endowment Earnings	30	0 6	24	0 8	22	0 5	44	0 8	44	0 6	38	0 3	50	0 3
All Other	609	13 1	279	8 7	565	13 2	784	14 1	1,640	21 4	2,630	20 3	2,757	14 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,662</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,199</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,278</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,675</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,936</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18,496</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	601	58 5	588	56 8	795	63 8	936	67 4	2,009	81 6	1,632	29 3	2,249	35 7
Veterans Fees									70	2 9	3,224	57 9	2,965	47 1
Other Federal			7	0 7			121	7 5			4	0 1	250	4 0
State Government							1	—						
Local Government														
Private Gifts	78	7 3	272	26 3	239	19 2	367	22 0	195	7 9	306	5 5	328	5 2
Endowment Earnings	237	23 1	127	12 3	177	14 2	186	11 4	153	6 2	214	3 6	244	3 9
All Other	114	11 1	41	3 9	35	2 8	18	1 1	35	1 4	186	3 4	257	4 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,566</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,393</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	1,409	24 7	1,292	30 4	1,969	35 7	2,243	31 1	2,682	26 5	3,861	19 8	4,822	19 5
Veterans Fees									832	8 2	5,777	29 6	6,147	24 8
Other Federal	233	4 1	251	5 9	406	7 3	670	9 3	968	9 6	1,226	6 2	2,140	8 6
State Government	2,975	62 3	1,946	45 9	2,046	37 0	2,672	37 1	3,188	31 4	4,331	22 2	6,766	27 3
Local Government					28	0 5	182	2 5	212	2 1	510	2 6	583	2 4
Private Gifts	83	1 5	274	6 5	276	5 0	404	5 8	383	3 8	529	2 7	1,023	4 1
Endowment Earnings	267	4 7	151	3 9	199	3 6	230	3 2	197	1 9	262	1 3	294	1 2
All Other	723	12 7	320	7 7	800	10 9	802	11 2	1,075	16 5	3,016	15 5	3,014	12 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,234</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,524</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,203</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,137</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19,562</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24,789</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

TABLE 22—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\*

CONNECTICUT	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	92	9 5	83	10 6	87	7 9	94	5 6	145	6 8	381	7 7	624	11 8
Veterans Fees											1,759	35 4	1,266	23 8
Other Federal	184	18 9	193	24 7	277	25 1	466	27 6	530	24 7	444	8 9	384	7 2
State Government	408	41 8	372	47 6	620	56 3	1,029	61 1	1,341	62 8	2,242	45 2	2,755	51 6
Local Government							34	2 0	50	2 3	63	1 3	70	1 3
Private Gifts	—	0 1	—	0 1	7	0 7	24	1 5	10	0 5	31	0 6	22	0 4
Endowment Earnings	8	0 8	7	0 9	7	0 6	9	0 5	35	1 6	5	0 1	5	0 1
All Other	281	28 9	127	16 1	104	9 4	30	1 7	33	1 5	41	0 8	204	3 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,144</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,966</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,330</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	34	5 9	8	1 5	21	2 4	60	8 8	63	5 9	92	5 6	184	8 6
Veterans Fees											319	19 6	234	10 9
Other Federal														
State Government	545	94 1	517	98 2	631	71 9	501	71 0	818	77 4	915	55 9	1,653	77 3
Local Government					222	25 3	144	20 4	168	15 9	241	14 8	67	3 1
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other			2	0 3	3	0 4	—	—	8	0 8	69	4 2	1	0 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,139</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst</b>														
All Sources	51	100			20	100								
<b>All Public Inst</b>														
Student Fees	126	7 9	92	7 0	107	5 3	154	6 4	208	6 5	474	7 1	807	10 8
Veterans Fees											2,077	31 6	1,500	20 1
Other Federal	184	11 5	193	14 7	277	13 9	466	19 5	530	16 6	444	6 7	384	5 1
State Government	951	59 4	890	67 9	1,251	62 6	1,530	63 9	2,159	67 5	3,156	47 8	4,408	59 0
Local Government	51	3 2			242	12 1	179	7 5	218	6 8	304	4 6	137	1 8
Private Gifts	1	0 1	1	0 1	7	0 4	25	1 0	9	0 3	31	0 5	21	0 3
Endowment Earnings	8	0 4	7	0 5	7	0 4	9	0 4	35	1 1	5	0 1	5	0 1
All Other	281	17 5	128	9 8	107	5 3	30	1 3	40	1 2	110	1 7	206	2 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,199</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,601</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,468</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst</b>														
Student Fees	2,396	27 7	2,854	37 3	3,679	37 6	3,605	34 9	3,277	24 8	5,376	29 3	6,477	32 1
Veterans Fees									812	6 2	4,181	22 8	3,581	17 8
Other Federal									845	6 4	14	0 1	661	3 3
State Government	15	0 2									11	0 1	20	0 1
Local Government														
Private Gifts	1,379	18 0	1,237	16 2	1,378	14 1	1,429	13 8	1,856	14 1	2,609	14 2	3,250	16 1
Endowment Earnings	4,610	53 4	3,168	41 5	4,550	46 6	4,932	47 7	5,177	39 3	5,802	31 7	5,543	27 5
All Other	235	2 7	333	5 0	187	1 7	371	3 6	1,224	9 2	338	1 8	637	3 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,635</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,642</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,774</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,337</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,191</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18,331</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,159</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	2,522	24 6	2,946	32 9	3,786	32 2	3,759	29 5	3,485	21 3	5,850	23 5	7,294	26 4
Veterans Fees									812	5 0	6,258	25 1	5,081	18 4
Other Federal	184	1 9	193	2 2	277	2 3	466	3 7	530	8 4	444	1 8	384	1 3
State Government	956	9 4	890	9 9	1,251	10 6	1,530	12 0	2,159	13 2	3,167	12 7	4,428	16 0
Local Government	51	0 5			242	2 1	179	1 4	218	1 3	304	1 2	137	0 5
Private Gifts	1,380	13 5	1,238	13 8	1,385	11 8	1,454	11 4	1,865	11 3	2,640	10 6	3,271	11 9
Endowment Earnings	4,618	45 1	3,175	33 5	4,557	38 7	4,941	38 8	5,212	31 9	5,807	23 3	5,548	20 1
All Other	516	5 0	511	5 7	274	2 3	401	3 2	1,264	7 7	445	1 8	833	3 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,237</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,953</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,773</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,730</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,396</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24,932</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27,627</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding

**TABLE 23—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

DELAWARE	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	96	16 7	108	16 8	122	15 7	151	17 8	238	17 0	416	18 6	387	16 3
Veterans Fees									471	33 7	319	15 8	350	14 7
Other Federal	178	30 9	206	32 0	239	30 8	261	30 8	97	6 9	308	15 1	353	14 9
State Government	230	39 9	261	40 6	332	42 8	367	43 4	352	25 2	780	31 4	910	38 4
Local Government									17	1 2	6	0 3		
Private Gifts	7	1 3	5	0 7	23	2 9	17	1 9	2	0 2	1	0 1	5	0 2
Endowment Earnings	27	4 7	28	4 3	26	3 4	16	1 8	151	10 8	196	10 0	244	10 3
All Other	38	6 5	38	5 6	34	4 4	36	4 3	69	5 0	171	8 7	117	4 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	96	16 7	108	16 8	122	15 7	151	17 8	238	17 0	416	18 9	386	16 3
Veterans Fees									471	33 7	319	14 5	350	14 7
Other Federal	178	31 0	206	32 0	239	30 8	261	30 8	97	6 9	308	14 0	353	14 9
State Government	230	40 0	261	40 5	332	42 8	367	43 3	352	25 2	780	35 5	910	38 4
Local Government									17	1 2	6	0 3		
Private Gifts	7	1 2	5	0 8	23	3 0	17	2 0	2	0 2	1	0 1	5	0 2
Endowment Earnings	27	4 7	28	4 3	26	3 3	16	1 9	151	10 8	196	8 9	244	10 3
All Other	37	6 4	36	5 6	34	4 4	36	4 2	70	5 0	171	7 8	117	5 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,371</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees					1	9 4	1	2 3	18	19 8	43	30 9	86	29 4
Veterans Fees									1	1 4	22	15 8	56	19 1
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts					11	90 6	45	97 1	65	99 7	69	49 7	145	49 5
Endowment Earnings									6	6 5	5	3 6	5	1 7
All Other									2	2 6			1	0 3
<b>Total</b>					<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	96	16 7	108	16 8	123	15 6	152	17 0	256	17 2	450	19 7	472	17 7
Veterans Fees									472	31 7	341	14 6	406	15 3
Other Federal	178	30 9	206	32 0	239	30 3	261	29 2	97	6 5	308	13 2	353	13 3
State Government	230	39 9	261	40 6	332	42 1	367	41 1	352	23 6	780	33 3	910	34 2
Local Government									17	1 1	6	0 3	6	0 2
Private Gifts	7	1 3	5	0 7	34	4 3	62	6 9	67	4 5	70	3 0	150	5 6
Endowment Earnings	27	4 7	28	4 3	26	3 3	16	1 7	157	10 8	201	8 6	249	9 3
All Other	37	6 5	36	5 6	34	4 4	36	4 1	72	4 8	171	7 3	118	4 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,664</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding

TABLE 24—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\*

FLORIDA	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	191	9 2	147	9 0	261	10 9	248	8 1	191	4 2	469	4 3	821	5 3
Veterans Fees									47	1 0	1,965	18 1	2,377	15 4
Other Federal	242	11 7	359	22 1	422	17 6	558	18 1	771	16 9	589	5 4	705	4 5
State Government	1,524	73 9	1,082	66 8	1,569	65 3	2,030	65 9	2,969	65 2	6,732	62 1	10,694	69 1
Local Government					14	0 6	12	0 4	14	1 0	49	0 5	85	0 6
Private Gifts							45	1 4	130	3 0	62	0 6	115	0 7
Endowment Earnings	11	0 5	6	0 4	10	0 4	15	0 5	13	0 3	12	0 1	16	0 1
All Other	95	4 7	27	1 7	125	5 2	170	5 6	384	8 4	963	8 9	668	4 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,063</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,402</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,078</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,519</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,841</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,481</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	85	11 8	63	14 2	70	10 6	83	10 6	121	11 8	319	10 4	407	8 4
Veterans Fees											95	3 1	121	2 5
Other Federal	1	0 2			1	0 1								
State Government	537	75 2	370	83 5	541	82 1	676	86 4	855	83 3	2,602	85 1	4,394	88 4
Local Government					8	1 2	5	1 0	10	1 0	18	0 6		
Private Gifts							2	0 2						
Endowment Earnings	4	0 6	10	2 3	7	1 0	12	1 6	16	1 6	21	0 7	29	0 7
All Other	87	12 2			32	5 0	1	0 2	24	2 3	2	0 1		
<b>Total</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,057</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,951</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees													10	18 9
Veterans Fees													18	32 8
Other Federal														
State Government													16	28 6
Local Government													11	19 7
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>													<b>55</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees			28	91 3	4	100 0	6	21 6	54	51 9	72	32 3	58	24 6
Veterans Fees											73	32 8	31	16 1
Other Federal														
State Government											26	11 4	30	12 4
Local Government							23	78 4	44	42 3	45	20 2	117	49 3
Private Gifts			3	8 6					6	5 8	6	2 7	1	0 2
Endowment Earnings			—	0 1										
All Other									—	—	1	0 6	—	0 4
<b>Total</b>			<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	275	9 9	238	11 4	335	10 9	337	8 7	366	6 5	861	6 1	1,296	6 3
Veterans Fees									47	0 8	2,134	15 1	2,548	12 3
Other Federal	171	6 2	359	17 1	423	13 8	559	14 4	771	13 7	589	4 2	705	3 4
State Government	2,134	76 9	1,455	69 4	2,110	68 9	2,613	67 1	3,824	67 7	9,359	66 3	15,133	73 0
Local Government					22	0 7	136	3 5	69	1 2	113	0 8	213	1 0
Private Gifts							47	1 2	136	2 4	68	0 5	115	0 6
Endowment Earnings	14	0 5	17	0 8	17	0 6	27	0 7	29	0 5	33	0 2	46	0 2
All Other	182	6 5	27	1 3	157	5 1	172	4 4	407	7 2	967	6 8	670	3 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,776</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,096</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,065</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,891</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,649</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,124</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,720</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	380	52 3	410	61 8	728	70 8	870	61 9	1,415	51 0	2,931	39 1	3,168	34 8
Veterans Fees									727	26 2	3,801	50 6	4,708	51 6
Other Federal	73	10 0					23	1 7	12	0 4	8	0 1	—	—
State Government			18	2 8			93	6 6						
Local Government					58	5 6			85	3 1	100	1 3	128	1 4
Private Gifts	134	18 5	188	20 8	129	12 5	276	5 3	362	13 1	575	5 0	599	4 4
Endowment Earnings	133	18 3	91	13 8	79	7 7	68	4 8	78	2 8	165	2 2	198	2 2
All Other	7	0 9	5	0 8	34	3 4	74	19 7	97	3 4	128	1 7	613	5 6
<b>Total</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,776</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,508</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,114</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	655	18 7	648	23 5	1,063	26 0	1,207	22 8	1,781	21 1	3,792	17 5	4,464	15 0
Veterans Fees									774	9 2	5,935	27 4	7,255	24 3
Other Federal	244	7 0	359	13 0	423	10 3	582	11 0	783	9 3	597	2 8	705	2 4
State Government	2,134	60 9	1,473	53 4	2,110	51 5	2,706	51 1	3,824	45 4	9,359	43 3	15,133	50 7
Local Government					80	2 0	136	2 6	154	1 8	213	1 0	241	1 1
Private Gifts	194	3 8	138	5 0	130	3 2	323	6 1	498	5 9	443	2 0	515	1 7
Endowment Earnings	147	4 2	108	3 9	96	2 3	95	1 8	107	1 3	198	0 9	244	0 8
All Other	189	5 4	32	1 2	191	4 7	246	4 6	504	6 0	1,085	5 1	1,183	4 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,758</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,093</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,395</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,425</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21,632</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29,840</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 25—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

GEORGIA	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	240	14 9	226	21 3	421	20 4	498	20 3	576	16 2	1,121	15 5	1,022	16 6
Veterans Fees									21	0 6	2,195	30 4	971	15 7
Other Federal	338	21 2	394	37 0	834	40 5	841	34 4	1,554	43 8	1,238	17 2	1,451	23 5
State Government	754	46 9	372	35 0	581	28 2	781	32 0	1,172	33 1	1,639	26 1	2,127	34 3
Local Government					137	6 7	124	5 1	27	0 8	26	0 4	33	0 6
Private Gifts	62	3 8	3	0 3	3	0 2	61	2 5	90	2 5	25	1 5	69	1 1
Endowment Earnings	19	1 2	15	1 4	25	1 2	23	0 9	24	0 7	23	0 4	21	0 3
All Other	193	12 0	54	5 0	60	2 8	118	4 8	81	2 3	624	8 5	493	7 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,061</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,545</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,891</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,177</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	380	30 9	379	43 6	535	45 0	702	51 8	422	14 6	972	17 8	1,986	28 3
Veterans Fees									482	16 7	1,980	36 2	2,014	28 7
Other Federal	6	0 5			10	0 8	32	2 4	69	2 4	55	1 0	56	0 8
State Government	777	63 1	430	49 5	517	43 5	500	36 9	1,547	53 5	1,674	30 6	2,118	30 2
Local Government					11	0 9	17	1 2	70	2 4	43	0 8	41	0 6
Private Gifts			31	3 6	65	4 6			25	0 9	105	1 9	102	1 4
Endowment Earnings	8	0 6	12	1 4	41	3 5	61	4 5	191	6 6	47	0 9	31	0 4
All Other	61	4 9	17	1 9	20	1 7	43	3 2	82	2 9	593	10 8	676	9 6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,888</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,469</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	65	14 4	33	22 2	46	34 1	63	25 4	16	9 2	86	18 3	222	36 1
Veterans Fees									19	11 3	96	20 2	86	13 9
Other Federal	3	0 6												
State Government	329	72 2	96	64 6	63	46 7	131	52 7	103	50 4	264	55 6	278	45 0
Local Government					2	1 0	2	1 0	7	3 9	15	3 2	17	2 7
Private Gifts					19	14 0	41	16 5						
Endowment Earnings	1	0 2												
All Other	57	12 6	20	13 2			9	3 8	28	16 2	13	2 7	14	2 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	3	6 9	43	17 8	83	23 5	214	36 6	88	14 6	111	15 8	184	23 7
Veterans Fees									6	1 0	207	29 4	103	13 3
Other Federal	2	4 3	40	16 6	1	0 3	5	0 9	74	12 3				
State Government	35	88 8	141	59 0	232	65 3	298	51 0	401	66 6	344	48 9	442	56 8
Local Government					6	1 8	3	0 6			7	1 0	1	0 3
Private Gifts			2	0 7	21	8 8	30	6 7	10	1 7				
Endowment Earnings			2	0 8	3	0 7								
All Other			12	5 1	10	2 6	25	4 2	23	3 8	35	4 9	45	5 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees			23	82 0	31	35 1	63	55 4	111	60 3	304	59 4	169	46 1
Veterans Fees									16	8 5	99	19 2	23	6 2
Other Federal									—	0 1				
State Government									5	2 7			51	13 8
Local Government			5	18 0	56	62 8	46	40 5	43	23 4	105	20 5	103	28 3
Private Gifts									1	0 5	1	0 1		
Endowment Earnings					2	2 1	5	4 1	8	4 4	4	0 8	20	5 6
All Other					89	100	114	100	184	100	513	100	366	100
<b>Total</b>			<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	689	20 7	704	30 0	1,117	29 1	1,539	32 4	1,213	16 4	2,595	18 5	3,594	24 0
Veterans Fees									544	7 4	4,576	32 6	3,197	21 4
Other Federal	348	10 4	434	18 5	845	22 0	879	18 5	1,698	22 9	1,294	9 2	1,507	10 1
State Government	1,895	56 9	1,040	44 3	1,393	36 4	1,894	35 7	3,228	43 7	3,921	27 9	5,016	33 5
Local Government			5	0 2	218	5 7	210	4 4	147	2 0	196	1 4	196	1 3
Private Gifts	62	1 9	36	1 5	98	2 6	141	3 0	127	1 7	129	0 9	162	1 1
Endowment Earnings	28	0 8	29	1 2	68	1 8	55	1 8	217	2 9	70	0 5	52	0 3
All Other	311	9 3	102	4 3	91	2 4	200	4 2	221	3 0	1,268	9 0	1,248	8 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,333</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,746</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,395</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,049</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,962</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,254	41 2	1,130	47 2	1,291	42 3	1,782	48 1	1,995	42 0	2,338	21 8	3,114	33 4
Veterans Fees									117	2 5	1,656	15 4	1,348	14 5
Other Federal			1	—	5	0 2					257	2 4	181	1 9
State Government					11	0 4	17	0 5	11	0 2	6	0 1		
Local Government					11	0 4			2	0 1			13	0 1
Private Gifts	805	19 9	409	17 1	532	17 4	485	13 1	793	16 7	1,258	11 7	1,686	18 1
Endowment Earnings	846	27 8	686	28 7	953	31 2	1,132	30 5	1,355	28 5	1,832	17 1	2,454	25 2
All Other	340	11 1	167	7 0	247	8 1	280	7 8	476	10 0	3,368	31 4	634	6 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,043</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,705</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,749</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,730</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,329</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	1,943	30 4	1,834	38 7	2,408	35 0	3,321	39 3	3,208	26 4	4,933	19 9	6,998	27 6
Veterans Fees									681	5 5	6,232	25 2	4,545	18 7
Other Federal	348	5 5	435	9 2	850	12 4	879	10 4	1,698	14 0	1,551	6 3	1,688	6 9
State Government	1,895	29 7	1,040	21 9	1,404	20 4	1,711	20 2	3,239	26 7	3,927	15 8	5,016	20 7
Local Government			5	0 1	229	3 3	210	2 5	149	1 2	210	0 8	209	0 9
Private Gifts	667	10 5	445	9 4	630	9 2	628	7 4	920	7 8	1,388	5 6	1,847	7 8
Endowment Earnings	874	13 7	715	15 1	1,021	14 8	1,217	14 4	1,572	12 3	1,809	7 7	2,492	9 9
All Other	551	10 2	289	6 6	338	4 9	459	5 8	697	4 7	4,616	18 7	1,882	7 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,378</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,743</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,880</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,453</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,144</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24,779</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24,291</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 26—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

IDAHO	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	60	4 8	43	4 3	115	8 0	97	6 6	65	4 3	227	7 7	278	7 0
Veterans Fees									461	30 7	330	11 2	255	6 4
Other Federal	198	16 0	223	22 2	335	23 1	339	23 1			461	15 6	539	13 6
State Government	754	60 9	588	58 4	760	52 5	763	51 9	762	50 8	1,572	53 4	2,555	64 4
Local Government					52	3 6	70	4 7						
Private Gifts					3	0 2	1	0 1	6	0 4				
Endowment Earnings	117	9 5	94	9 4	128	8 8	119	8 1	133	8 9	162	5 5	175	4 4
All Other	109	8 8	57	5 7	55	3 8	81	5 5	73	4 9	195	6 6	165	4 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,947</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,967</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees			19	10 6			26	9 2			72	11 9	153	13 1
Veterans Fees											161	26 7	134	11 5
Other Federal														
State Government			144	80 6			219	77 6			356	58 7	819	70 0
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings			13	7 3			16	5 7			16	2 7	18	1 5
All Other			3	1 5			21	7 5					45	3 9
<b>Total</b>			<b>179</b>	<b>100</b>			<b>282</b>	<b>100</b>			<b>605</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	21	3 9	9	4 7	13	4 8	12	4 4	6	3 7	34	7 6	15	2 4
Veterans Fees									3	1 8	54	11 8	96	15 3
Other Federal														
State Government	449	84 7	156	80 8	211	79 3	236	82 4	126	77 3	320	70 3	442	69 9
Local Government							2	0 9			2	0 5		
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings			28	14 5	39	14 8	35	12 3	28	17 2	44	9 8	58	9 2
All Other	61	11 4	—	—	3	1 1							20	3 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees					23	9 5	5	13 5	20	5 6	11	7 7	14	6 1
Veterans Fees									—	—	41	29 6	36	15 8
Other Federal					1	0 2					1	0 8		
State Government					201	82 4	9	24 3	283	76 8	29	21 2	48	20 8
Local Government							23	62 2	24	6 5	33	23 8	66	28 8
Private Gifts													1	0 7
Endowment Earnings					14	5 9			15	4 0			64	27 8
All Other					5	2 0			26	7 1	23	16 9		
<b>Total</b>					<b>244</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees							36	38 5	23	11 8	39	12 4	30	8 6
Veterans Fees							27	13 8	27	13 8	101	31 9	81	17 6
Other Federal											9	2 9	12	3 3
State Government							16	17 0	—	0 1	60	19 1		
Local Government							49	43 5	142	72 0	100	31 7	203	58 6
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings							1	1 0	5	2 3	6	2 0	41	11 9
All Other							102	100	197	100	315	100	347	100
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	81	4 5	71	5 2	152	7 8	178	8 2	114	5 1	384	8 6	490	7 7
Veterans Fees									491	22 0	686	15 4	583	9 2
Other Federal	198	11 2	223	16 2	336	17 1	339	15 6			470	10 5	550	8 7
State Government	1,202	68 0	888	64 5	1,172	59 8	1,243	57 3	1,172	52 6	2,337	52 4	3,864	60 9
Local Government					52	2 7	136	6 3	166	7 4	135	3 1	269	4 2
Private Gifts					3	0 2	1	0 1	7	0 3				0 2
Endowment Earnings	117	6 7	135	9 8	182	9 3	171	7 9	176	7 9	235	5 0	250	3 9
All Other	169	9 6	59	4 3	63	3 1	103	4 7	104	4 7	225	5 0	335	5 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,460</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,342</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	95	43 6	86	50 7	115	56 9	126	48 9	147	44 0	219	36 1	216	35 1
Veterans Fees											114	18 8	131	21 3
Other Federal			1	0 4										
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts	81	36 9	53	31 3	61	30 2	99	38 4	162	45 7	228	37 5	223	36 3
Endowment Earnings	25	11 4	29	13 1	24	11 9	30	11 8	29	8 7	25	4 1	29	4 7
All Other	18	8 1	8	4 5	2	1 0	2	0 9	5	1 6	21	3 5	16	2 6
<b>Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	176	8 9	157	10 2	267	12 4	304	12 5	261	10 2	603	11 9	706	10 1
Veterans Fees									491	19 2	800	15 7	714	10 3
Other Federal	198	10 0	224	14 5	336	15 5	339	14 0			470	9 3	550	7 9
State Government	1,202	60 5	888	57 4	1,172	54 2	1,243	51 2	1,172	45 7	2,337	46 1	3,864	55 6
Local Government					52	2 4	136	5 6	166	6 5	135	2 7	269	3 9
Private Gifts	81	4 1	53	3 4	64	3 0	100	4 1	159	6 2	228	4 6	224	3 2
Endowment Earnings	142	7 1	157	10 2	206	9 5	201	8 3	205	8 0	248	4 9	270	4 0
All Other	187	9 4	87	4 3	65	3 0	105	4 3	109	4 2	246	4 9	351	5 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,162</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,067</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,957</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.



**TABLE 27—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

ILLINOIS	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	879	12 6	836	14 6	1,261	16 2	1,366	12 9	1,051	6 2	1,076	3 2	1,653	4 2
Veterans Fees									1,025	6 1	4,610	13 5	3,420	8 7
Other Federal	424	6 1	469	8 2	838	10 8	1,223	11 6	2,904	17 1	3,162	9 3	3,875	9 8
State Government	5,024	71 8	3,956	69 1	5,044	64 8	6,811	64 5	9,946	58 7	22,727	66 6	27,231	68 9
Local Government														
Private Gifts	155	2 2	161	2 8	251	3 2	544	5 2	594	3 5	1,391	4 1	1,561	4 0
Endowment Earnings	32	0 5	42	0 7	38	0 5	38	0 4	38	0 2	39	0 1	93	0 2
All Other	481	6 8	264	4 6	354	4 5	579	5 4	1,394	8 2	1,110	3 2	1,604	4 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,995</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,728</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,786</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,561</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,952</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34,115</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>39,437</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees											232	12 4	227	7 2
Veterans Fees											137	7 3	178	5 8
Other Federal											23	1 3	13	0 4
State Government											1,426	76 3	2,670	85 3
Local Government														
Private Gifts											18	1 0	17	0 5
Endowment Earnings											33	1 7		
All Other													21	0 8
<b>Total</b>											<b>1,869</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,126</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	171	9 4	124	7 2	232	10 2	259	9 0	177	5 7	195	3 8	410	6 4
Veterans Fees									258	8 4	504	9 7	312	4 9
Other Federal	2	0 1	4	0 2					10	0 3				
State Government	1,649	90 5	1,575	91 7	2,042	89 7	2,580	90 1	2,637	85 2	4,235	82 0	5,656	88 3
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other									7	0 3				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,862</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,093</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,167</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,401</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees			101	11 9	29	3 2	89	6 6	80	4 7	181	5 2	190	5 0
Veterans Fees									10	0 6	604	17 4	527	13 9
Other Federal			25	2 9	2	0 2	11	0 8						
State Government							8	0 6			167	4 8	1,985	51 9
Local Government			723	85 0	843	93 4	1,221	91 1	1,621	94 6	2,445	70 3	1,115	29 1
Private Gifts					28	3 1								
Endowment Earnings														
All Other			2	0 2	1	0 1	12	0 9	1	0 1	82	2 3	5	0 1
<b>Total</b>			<b>851</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,479</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,822</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources	323	100	215	100	517	100	424	100			360	100	423	100
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,050	11 5	1,061	12 5	1,532	13 3	1,737	11 4	1,309	6 0	1,702	3 8	2,506	4 7
Veterans Fees									1,294	5 9	5,857	13 0	4,440	8 3
Other Federal	425	4 6	498	5 8	847	7 4	1,234	8 1	2,915	13 4	3,196	7 1	3,888	7 3
State Government	6,673	73 0	5,532	64 9	7,086	61 7	9,400	61 9	12,583	57 8	28,555	63 5	37,541	70 6
Local Government	323	3 5	938	11 0	1,342	11 7	1,621	10 7	1,621	7 4	2,784	6 2	1,510	2 8
Private Gifts	155	1 7	162	1 9	278	2 4	545	3 6	594	2 7	1,409	3 1	1,578	3 0
Endowment Earnings	33	0 4	42	0 5	39	0 3	46	0 3	38	0 2	39	0 1	93	0 2
All Other	481	5 3	281	3 4	358	3 2	607	4 0	1,407	6 6	1,458	3 2	1,653	3 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,140</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,514</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,482</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,190</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21,761</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44,990</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>53,209</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	8,942	32 4	8,448	49 9	10,631	48 5	12,288	47 5	12,020	28 1	19,433	25 8	25,501	28 0
Veterans Fees									4,776	11 1	17,067	22 7	14,694	16 1
Other Federal			6	0 1			1,780	6 9	9,481	22 1	13,482	17 9	25,795	28 3
State Government			1	—			13	0 1			2	—	5	—
Local Government														
Private Gifts	4,199	15 2	2,493	14 7	3,196	14 7	3,087	11 9	4,904	11 5	8,418	11 2	8,924	9 8
Endowment Earnings	6,499	23 5	4,188	24 7	5,407	24 9	5,408	20 9	7,135	16 7	8,353	11 0	8,777	9 6
All Other	7,975	28 9	1,788	10 6	2,657	11 9	3,273	12 7	4,492	10 5	8,523	11 4	7,524	8 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,615</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,924</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21,694</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25,849</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42,816</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>75,268</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>91,221</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	9,992	27 2	9,509	37 4	12,063	36 4	14,025	34 2	13,329	29 6	21,135	17 6	28,007	19 4
Veterans Fees									6,070	9 4	22,914	19 1	19,134	13 2
Other Federal	425	1 2	504	2 0	847	2 5	3,014	7 3	12,396	19 2	16,668	13 9	29,684	20 6
State Government	6,673	18 2	5,533	21 4	7,086	21 4	9,413	22 9	12,581	19 5	28,557	23 7	37,546	26 0
Local Government	323	0 9	938	3 7	1,342	4 0	1,621	4 0	1,621	2 5	2,784	2 3	1,510	1 0
Private Gifts	4,354	11 8	2,465	10 4	3,477	10 5	3,632	8 8	5,498	8 5	9,827	8 2	10,502	7 3
Endowment Earnings	6,532	17 7	4,230	16 6	5,446	16 4	5,454	13 3	7,173	11 1	8,392	7 0	8,870	6 1
All Other	8,456	23 0	2,069	8 1	2,915	8 8	3,880	9 5	5,899	9 2	9,981	8 2	9,177	6 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,755</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25,438</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33,176</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41,039</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64,577</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>120,258</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>144,430</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 28—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950**  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\*

INDIANA	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	406	9 9	367	12 5	624	13 1	913	14 1	679	9 4	3,350	25 0	1,612	11 8
Veterans Fees									909	12 6	1,185	8 9	2,249	16 4
Other Federal	396	9 7	388	13 2	663	14 0	1,210	18 7			1,455	10 9	1,925	14 0
State Government	2,217	54 3	1,783	60 5	2,462	51 8	2,654	40 9	3,452	48 0	5,141	38 4	5,599	40 8
Local Government														
Private Gifts	3	0 1	145	4 9	401	8 4	787	12 1	848	11 8	555	4 1	517	3 8
Endowment Earnings	17	0 4	21	0 7	9	0 2	14	0 2	14	0 2	11	0 1	12	0 1
All Other	1,045	25 6	241	8 2	593	12 5	909	14 0	1,294	18 0	1,684	12 6	1,791	13 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,084</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,752</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,487</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,194</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,381</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,705</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	528	18 1	546	22 1	707	19 6	1,051	21 7	756	12 4	1,766	13 8	1,527	9 4
Veterans Fees									2	—	2,711	21 2	2,360	14 5
Other Federal					13	0 4	27	0 6	321	5 3	233	1 8	269	1 7
State Government	1,795	61 5	1,490	60 4	2,021	56 1	3,207	66 2	3,054	50 1	5,390	42 1	7,789	48 0
Local Government					310	8 6					79	0 6	114	0 7
Private Gifts	14	0 5	34	1 4			57	1 1	215	3 5	18	0 1	394	2 4
Endowment Earnings	62	2 1	52	2 1	74	2 0	61	1 3	100	1 6	26	0 2	25	0 2
All Other	519	17 8	345	14 0	478	13 3	443	9 1	1,648	27 1	2,592	20 2	3,761	23 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,918</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,467</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,603</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,846</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,096</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,815</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,239</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	213	19 7	194	21 8	201	18 0	180	13 5	78	8 6	454	16 2	365	10 2
Veterans Fees									35	3 9	463	16 5	707	19 8
Other Federal	4	0 4					2	0 2	79	8 8	14	0 5	28	0 8
State Government	760	70 4	630	70 8	807	72 2	989	74 0	635	70 4	1,542	55 0	2,130	59 8
Local Government					78	7 0	96	7 2	57	6 3	148	5 3	122	3 4
Private Gifts					1	0 1	31	2 3			4	0 1	5	0 1
Endowment Earnings					29	2 2							209	5 9
All Other	102	9 5	65	7 4	30	2 7	9	0 6	18	2 0	179	6 4		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,804</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,566</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees					11	100 0	17	51 2	6	17 0	17	20 7	21	20 3
Veterans Fees									—	1 0	29	35 6	14	13 7
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>					11	100	33	100	37	100	81	100	104	100
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources					11	100	19	100	19	100	51	100	35	100
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,147	14 2	1,108	17 6	1,547	16 3	2,164	17 0	1,523	10 7	5,595	19 2	3,535	10 5
Veterans Fees									947	6 6	4,393	15 1	5,330	15 9
Other Federal	400	5 0	388	6 2	676	7 1	1,239	9 7	400	2 8	1,701	5 8	2,221	6 6
State Government	4,772	59 0	3,904	61 9	5,290	55 7	6,849	53 9	7,141	50 1	12,084	41 5	15,556	46 3
Local Government					395	4 2	117	0 9	89	0 6	270	0 9	284	0 8
Private Gifts	16	0 2	179	2 8	404	4 2	879	6 9	1,062	7 5	581	2 0	916	2 7
Endowment Earnings	78	1 0	74	1 2	83	0 9	109	0 9	122	0 9	50	0 2	40	0 1
All Other	1,666	20 6	651	10 3	1,101	11 6	1,363	10 7	2,294	20 8	4,457	15 3	5,766	17 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,079</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,304</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,496</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,720</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,248</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29,131</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33,648</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	2,737	61 0	2,299	62 8	3,091	64 9	3,483	61 5	2,462	48 4	4,926	36 5	7,310	47 8
Veterans Fees									650	12 8	5,093	37 7	7,370	34 4
Other Federal									—	—	309	2 3	405	2 7
State Government											1	—		—
Local Government					8	0 2	4	0 1	85	0 6	7	0 1	5	—
Private Gifts	207	4 6	673	18 4	719	15 1	1,047	18 5	966	19 0	1,782	13 1	2,090	13 7
Endowment Earnings	951	21 2	674	15 7	722	15 2	838	14 8	769	15 0	844	6 2	1,053	6 9
All Other	591	13 2	114	3 1	222	4 6	288	5 1	218	4 3	551	4 1	604	4 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,486</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,762</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,503</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,287</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	3,884	30 9	3,407	34 2	4,638	32 5	5,647	30 7	3,985	20 6	10,521	24 7	10,845	22 2
Veterans Fees									1,507	8 3	9,486	22 3	9,060	18 5
Other Federal	400	3 2	388	3 9	676	4 8	1,239	6 7	400	2 1	2,010	4 7	2,626	5 4
State Government	4,772	38 0	3,904	39 2	5,290	37 1	6,849	37 3	7,141	36 9	12,085	28 3	15,556	31 8
Local Government					403	2 8	121	0 7	114	0 6	277	0 6	289	0 6
Private Gifts	223	1 8	852	8 6	1,123	7 9	1,926	10 5	2,028	10 5	2,363	6 6	3,007	6 1
Endowment Earnings	1,029	8 2	648	6 5	805	5 6	947	5 1	891	4 6	884	2 1	1,063	2 2
All Other	2,257	17 9	765	7 6	1,323	9 3	1,651	9 0	3,182	16 4	5,008	11 7	6,460	13 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,565</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,964</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,258</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18,380</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19,338</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42,634</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48,936</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 29—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

IOWA	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	456	11 7	292	10 5	532	14 2	666	14 7	422	7 8	474	4 5	816	6 8
Veterans Fees											3,141	29 8	1,229	10 2
Other Federal	373	9 5	380	13 7	739	19 8	829	18 3	1,562	28 9	2,000	18 9	3,062	25 4
State Government	2,486	63 5	1,780	64 1	2,040	54 7	2,275	50 2	2,520	46 7	3,525	33 4	5,250	43 6
Local Government														
Private Gifts			26	0 9	52	1 4	187	4 1	164	3 0	295	2 8	480	4 0
Endowment Earnings	33	0 8	25	0 9	21	0 6	30	0 7	30	0 5	24	0 2	23	0 2
All Other	565	14 5	275	9 9	348	9 3	548	12 0	705	13 1	1,100	10 4	1,179	9 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,913</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,732</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,533</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,403</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,559</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,039</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	735	14 3	572	22 6	740	15 8	752	14 1	806	11 2	1,302	11 2	802	6 1
Veterans Fees											1,302	11 2	1,500	11 6
Other Federal	9	0 2			6	0 1	101	1 9	757	10 5			477	3 7
State Government	2,413	47 0	1,659	65 7	2,103	44 9	2,340	43 8	2,697	37 4	6,606	56 7	8,352	63 9
Local Government														
Private Gifts	115	2 2	169	6 7	119	2 5	99	1 9	166	2 3	416	3 5	170	1 3
Endowment Earnings	12	0 2	20	0 8	39	0 8	47	0 9	36	0 5	45	0 4	19	0 1
All Other	1,855	36 1	105	4 2	1,679	35 9	2,003	37 4	2,740	38 1	1,980	17 0	1,744	13 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,139</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,686</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,342</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,202</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,651</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,064</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	251	26 1	181	27 2	190	20 8	168	19 8	158	17 1	320	17 2	280	10 0
Veterans Fees											239	12 9	215	7 8
Other Federal							1	0 1			3	0 2		
State Government	659	68 5	480	72 3	683	74 7	657	77 3	740	79 7	1,279	68 8	2,236	80 2
Local Government					14	1 5	14	1 6	7	0 7	17	0 9	14	0 5
Private Gifts			2	0 4										
Endowment Earnings														
All Other	52	5 4	1	0 1	27	3 0	10	1 2	23	2 5			43	1 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees			101	71 5	131	73 6	127	43 5	33	45 9	184	43 4	221	43 7
Veterans Fees									11	15 1	108	25 4	50	10 0
Other Federal					3	2 0			1	1 0				
State Government							3	1 0					59	11 7
Local Government			38	26 7	43	23 8	160	54 8	26	36 8	130	30 7	166	32 6
Private Gifts					1	0 6								
Endowment Earnings			2	1 8			2	0 7	1	1 2	2	0 5	10	2 0
All Other			141	100	178	100	292	100	72	100	424	100	506	100
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,442	14 4	1,146	18 8	1,593	16 8	1,713	15 5	1,419	10 4	2,280	9 3	2,119	7 5
Veterans Fees									11	0 1	4,790	19 6	2,994	10 5
Other Federal	382	3 8	380	6 2	749	7 9	931	8 5	2,320	17 1	2,003	8 2	3,539	12 5
State Government	5,558	55 5	3,919	64 1	4,827	50 8	5,275	47 9	5,957	43 8	11,409	46 6	15,897	56 0
Local Government			38	0 6	56	0 6	174	1 6	33	0 2	148	0 6	179	0 6
Private Gifts	115	1 2	193	3 2	172	1 8	286	2 6	339	2 4	711	2 9	850	2 9
Endowment Earnings	45	0 4	48	0 8	59	0 6	77	0 7	66	0 5	69	0 3	52	0 2
All Other	2,472	24 7	381	6 3	2,054	21 5	2,561	23 2	3,468	25 5	3,081	12 5	2,966	10 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,014</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,110</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,510</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,017</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,603</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24,491</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28,396</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,592	58 8	1,438	61 7	1,733	57 9	2,133	60 2	2,007	48 0	3,616	41 2	4,823	49 2
Veterans Fees									379	9 1	3,013	34 3	2,164	22 0
Other Federal			1	—			3	0 1	24	0 6	10	0 1	20	0 2
State Government			2	0 1									1	—
Local Government														
Private Gifts	408	15 1	472	20 3	674	22 5	689	19 4	947	22 7	972	11 1	1,326	13 5
Endowment Earnings	519	19 2	359	15 4	486	16 2	518	14 6	565	13 6	687	7 8	750	7 7
All Other	189	6 9	58	2 5	102	3 4	202	5 7	255	6 1	483	5 5	721	7 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,708</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,995</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,545</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,177</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,781</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,795</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	3,034	23 9	2,584	30 6	3,326	26 6	3,846	26 4	3,426	19 3	5,896	17 7	6,942	18 2
Veterans Fees									390	2 2	7,803	23 5	5,145	13 5
Other Federal	382	3 0	381	4 5	749	6 0	934	6 4	2,344	13 2	2,013	6 0	3,559	9 3
State Government	5,558	43 7	3,921	46 5	4,827	38 6	5,275	36 2	5,957	33 5	11,409	34 3	15,898	41 6
Local Government			38	0 6	56	0 4	174	1 2	33	0 2	148	0 4	179	0 5
Private Gifts	523	4 1	670	7 9	846	6 8	975	6 7	1,276	7 2	1,883	5 1	1,976	5 2
Endowment Earnings	564	4 4	407	4 8	545	4 4	595	4 1	631	3 6	756	2 3	802	2 1
All Other	2,961	20 9	439	5 2	2,156	17 2	2,763	19 0	3,723	20 9	3,564	10 7	3,637	9 6
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,732</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,440</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,505</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,562</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,789</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33,272</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38,191</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

TABLE 30—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950

(In Thousands of Dollars)\*

KANSAS	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	292	11 0	159	8 9	346	13 6	321	11 8	203	8 2	292	4 5	418	5 7
Veterans Fees									38	1 2	1,311	20 1	1,164	15 7
Other Federal	315	11 8	340	19 1	614	24 1	684	25 2	754	23 1	845	12 9	987	13 2
State Government	1,709	64 4	1,009	56 7	1,171	45 9	1,193	43 9	1,557	47 6	2,153	33 0	3,234	43 4
Local Government														
Private Gifts	3	0 1	1	0 1					144	4 4				
Endowment Earnings	33	1 2	24	1 4	20	0 8	9	0 3	13	0 4	14	0 2	13	0 2
All Other	309	11 5	245	13 8	399	15 6	511	18 8	559	17 1	1,915	29 3	1,620	21 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,661</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,718</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,530</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,436</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	413	20 3	332	19 6	561	22 6	517	15 9	401	12 6	1,201	13 6	2,107	15 1
Veterans Fees											933	10 5	1,514	10 8
Other Federal			2	0 1			187	5 1	467	14 6	244	2 8	670	4 8
State Government	1,327	65 4	1,107	65 3	1,509	60 8	1,965	60 4	2,151	67 3	4,737	58 5	7,310	52 4
Local Government														
Private Gifts							202	6 2					328	2 3
Endowment Earnings	15	0 7	11	0 6	10	0 4	4	0 1	4	0 1			6	0 1
All Other	275	13 6	243	14 4	402	16 2	398	12 3	172	5 4	1,740	19 5	2,035	14 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,482</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,253</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,359</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,968</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	350	27 7	181	25 3	310	35 6	191	22 7	279	18 4	335	15 8	429	17 4
Veterans Fees									37	2 4	549	25 9	516	20 9
Other Federal							6	0 7	4	0 3				
State Government	889	70 3	519	72 5	551	63 3	638	76 1	1,099	72 2	1,164	54 8	1,434	58 3
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings	11	0 9	16	2 2	10	1 1	4	0 5	6	0 4	8	0 4	7	0 3
All Other	15	1 1							96	6 3	67	3 1	76	3 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees			21	12 3	10	3 9	46	12 3	26	7 8	49	6 2	74	8 6
Veterans Fees									54	16 1	189	23 9	113	13 0
Other Federal														
State Government					2	0 9			5	1 5	2	0 2	24	2 9
Local Government			139	82 5	244	94 4	324	87 7	250	74 6	549	69 4	659	75 2
Private Gifts					2	0 8								
Endowment Earnings														
All Other			9	5 2	—	—	—	—			2	0 3	—	0 1
<b>Total</b>			<b>169</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Other Local Public Inst</b>														
All Sources	361	100			393	100	696	100	909	100	1,431	100	1,809	100
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,173	18 8	693	15 9	1,377	21 0	1,280	16 3	1,070	11 6	2,218	11 2	3,447	13 0
Veterans Fees									286	3 1	3,438	17 4	4,788	14 3
Other Federal	315	5 0	342	7 8	617	9 4	868	11 0	1,239	13 4	1,089	5 6	1,659	6 2
State Government	3,925	62 7	2,635	60 5	3,233	49 3	3,800	48 2	4,851	52 6	8,056	40 9	12,002	46 2
Local Government	175	2 8	138	3 2	479	7 3	719	9 1	661	7 2	1,072	5 4	1,410	5 3
Private Gifts	3	0 1	1	—	2	—	203	2 6	156	1 7			326	1 2
Endowment Earnings	33	1 0	51	1 2	41	0 7	40	0 5	70	0 7	67	0 3	74	0 3
All Other	602	9 6	497	11 4	805	12 3	970	12 3	893	9 7	3,793	19 3	3,843	14 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,256</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,357</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,554</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,880</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,226</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19,734</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26,549</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst</b>														
Student Fees	981	52 9	730	40 5	750	45 5	652	40 1	512	32 9	1,183	34 7	1,444	42 2
Veterans Fees									56	3 8	543	16 0	379	11 1
Other Federal							1	0 1					5	0 1
State Government											1	—		
Local Government			175	9 7										
Private Gifts	253	13 7	643	35 6	549	33 3	588	36 3	659	42 4	1,271	37 3	1,290	37 7
Endowment Earnings	366	19 7	223	12 4	274	16 7	250	15 4	234	15 0	282	8 3	247	7 2
All Other	254	13 7	33	1 8	74	4 5	132	8 1	90	5 9	128	3 7	89	1 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,406</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,424</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	2,154	26 6	1,423	23 1	2,127	25 9	1,932	20 3	1,582	14 7	3,401	14 7	4,891	16 3
Veterans Fees									345	3 2	3,982	17 2	4,167	13 9
Other Federal	315	3 9	342	5 5	617	7 5	869	9 1	1,239	11 5	1,089	4 7	1,664	5 6
State Government	3,925	48 4	2,635	42 8	3,233	39 5	3,800	40 0	4,851	45 0	8,057	34 9	12,002	40 0
Local Government	175	2 1	313	5 1	479	5 8	719	7 6	661	6 1	1,072	4 6	1,410	4 7
Private Gifts	258	3 2	644	10 5	551	6 7	791	8 3	815	7 6	1,271	5 5	1,616	5 4
Endowment Earnings	429	5 3	274	4 4	315	3 9	280	3 1	304	2 8	349	1 5	321	1 1
All Other	856	10 5	530	8 6	870	10 7	1,102	11 6	983	9 1	3,919	16 9	3,902	13 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,110</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,161</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,201</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,563</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,780</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23,146</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29,973</b>	<b>100</b>

Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 31—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950**  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\*

KENTUCKY	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	205	8 4	273	15 3	377	15 7	347	11 8	288	7 3	824	11 5	765	9 7
Veterans Fees									5	0 1	1,344	18 8	732	9 2
Other Federal	399	16 3	424	23 8	738	30 8	939	32 1	1,312	33 1	1,419	19 8	1,657	20 8
State Government	1,436	58 7	896	50 3	1,011	42 1	1,319	45 0	1,632	42 5	2,369	33 4	3,478	43 6
Local Government							2	0 1	2	0 1	42	0 6	55	0 7
Private Gifts	4	0 1							107	2 7	177	2 5	179	2 2
Endowment Earnings	10	0 4	10	0 6	11	0 5	53	1 8	117	2 9	10	0 1	25	0 3
All Other	392	16 1	177	10 0	264	10 9	270	9 2	448	11 3	944	13 3	1,075	13 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,401</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,930</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,961</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,149</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,966</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees											114	12 5	59	12 6
Veterans Fees											176	19 2	88	18 8
Other Federal											15	1 6		
State Government											531	58 1	315	67 2
Local Government											3	0 3		
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings											1	0 1		
All Other											75	8 2	6	1 4
<b>Total</b>											<b>915</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	123	7 9	185	16 9	298	24 0	251	17 3	229	14 5	364	14 1	712	27 7
Veterans Fees											507	19 7	275	10 6
Other Federal							18	1 2	80	5 1	8	0 3	27	1 0
State Government	1,262	81 5	819	74 9	910	73 3	1,087	75 2	1,133	71 7	1,445	56 1	1,366	53 0
Local Government							6	0 4					8	0 3
Private Gifts									3	0 2	4	0 2	2	0 1
Endowment Earnings														
All Other	164	10 6	90	8 2	34	2 7	84	5 9	136	8 5	249	9 6	189	7 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,577</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees							13	43 8	38	47 3	43	51 9	54	47 8
Veterans Fees									12	15 2	10	11 6	12	10 6
Other Federal													8	5 5
State Government														
Local Government							16	56 2	29	36 3	29	35 6	38	33 9
Private Gifts													—	0 2
Endowment Earnings									1	1 2	1	0 9	2	2 0
All Other							29	100	80	100	83	100	112	100
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources	585	100	680	100	778	100	883	100	1,292	100	2,527	100	3,287	100
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	618	13 5	809	22 8	1,094	24 7	1,135	21 5	1,444	20 9	2,190	16 5	2,622	18 2
Veterans Fees									17	0 2	3,231	24 4	2,148	14 9
Other Federal	399	8 7	424	11 9	738	18 7	957	18 1	1,438	20 8	1,441	10 9	1,690	11 7
State Government	2,698	58 9	1,941	54 6	1,921	43 5	2,406	45 5	2,816	40 7	4,365	32 9	5,283	36 6
Local Government	223	4 9	34	1 0	285	6 4	299	5 7	262	3 8	379	2 9	636	4 4
Private Gifts	9	0 2	2	0 1	17	0 4	21	0 4	110	1 6	283	2 0	628	3 7
Endowment Earnings	37	0 8	41	1 1	39	0 9	70	1 5	135	2 0	57	0 4	115	0 8
All Other	596	13 0	303	8 5	327	7 4	389	7 3	693	10 0	1,324	10 0	1,391	9 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,580</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,554</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,421</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,286</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,915</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,250</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,413</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	540	26 4	465	25 7	584	36 4	749	29 8	694	26 5	1,183	23 9	1,602	29 3
Veterans Fees									56	2 2	876	17 7	702	12 8
Other Federal			1	—			4	0 1	—	—			1	—
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts	328	16 0	380	19 8	351	21 9	681	27 1	828	31 6	1,327	26 7	1,379	25 2
Endowment Earnings	926	45 2	604	33 3	457	28 5	759	30 2	862	32 6	907	18 3	1,085	19 8
All Other	266	12 4	383	21 2	211	13 2	321	12 8	665	7 1	1,665	13 4	703	12 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,616</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,958</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,472</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	1,158	17 5	1,274	23 7	1,678	27 9	1,884	24 2	2,138	22 4	3,373	18 5	4,224	21 3
Veterans Fees									78	0 8	4,107	22 6	2,850	14 3
Other Federal	399	6 0	425	7 9	738	12 3	957	12 3	1,438	15 1	1,441	7 9	1,691	8 5
State Government	2,698	40 7	1,941	36 2	1,921	31 9	2,410	30 9	2,816	29 5	4,365	24 0	5,283	26 6
Local Government	223	3 4	34	0 6	285	4 7	299	3 8	262	2 8	379	2 1	636	3 2
Private Gifts	337	5 1	362	6 8	368	6 1	702	9 0	938	9 8	1,580	8 7	1,907	9 6
Endowment Earnings	863	14 5	645	12 0	496	8 2	838	10 7	987	10 4	964	5 3	1,200	6 0
All Other	532	12 8	680	12 8	538	8 9	710	9 1	879	9 2	1,989	10 9	2,094	10 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,530</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,367</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,024</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,600</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,531</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18,208</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19,885</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 32—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

LOUISIANA	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	105	6 1	231	12 1	380	9 1	445	7 4	353	5 1	715	6 7	751	6 8
Veterans Fees									146	2 1	1,201	11 2	953	7 9
Other Federal	352	20 2	348	18 3	667	16 0	944	15 6	1,135	16 3	1,132	10 6	1,360	11 4
State Government	1,032	59 3	1,218	64 0	2,711	65 2	4,227	70 0	4,833	69 4	7,165	66 7	8,429	70 3
Local Government														
Private Gifts			15	0 8	—	—	58	1 0	50	0 7	85	0 8	101	0 8
Endowment Earnings	15	0 8	22	1 2	15	0 4	15	0 2	15	0 2	15	0 1	15	0 1
All Other	235	13 6	68	3 6	385	9 3	351	5 8	432	6 2	420	3 9	383	3 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,739</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,158</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,040</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,964</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,723</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,992</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	81	14 1	39	7 7	80	12 1	55	3 8	90	4 1	176	4 9	167	6 7
Veterans Fees									100	4 5	883	24 3	429	17 4
Other Federal									24	1 1	19	0 5	39	1 6
State Government	447	78 5	448	88 3	544	82 4	800	54 1	1,943	87 9	2,487	68 6	1,715	69 2
Local Government					15	2 2	598	40 5	29	1 3	48	1 3	80	3 2
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other	42	7 4	20	4 0	22	3 3	12	0 8	23	1 1	15	0 4	47	1 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,209</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,628</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,477</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	24	7 3	6	2 2	28	4 8	25	3 0	25	3 4	80	7 2	152	5 4
Veterans Fees											182	16 4	526	18 6
Other Federal									24	3 3	1	0 1	17	0 6
State Government	280	86 6	266	93 2	502	85 4	747	91 0	612	84 8	767	69 0	2,052	72 5
Local Government					30	5 0			48	6 6	81	7 3	81	2 9
Private Gifts					28	4 8								
Endowment Earnings														
All Other	20	6 1	13	4 6			49	6 0	13	1 9				
<b>Total</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,828</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	1	6 3	3	9 8	20	21 1	8	11 4						
Veterans Fees					1	1 5								
Other Federal					74	77 2	49	69 6	4	5 1				
State Government	19	93 7	25	89 4										
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other	20	100	28	100	95	100	71	100						
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
<b>All Sources</b>														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	212	8 0	279	10 2	508	9 3	533	6 3	468	4 7	971	6 3	1,071	6 2
Veterans Fees									246	2 5	2,266	14 7	1,908	11 0
Other Federal	352	13 3	347	12 7	668	12 1	955	11 4	1,182	12 0	1,152	7 4	1,416	8 2
State Government	1,778	67 0			3,831	69 6	5,823	69 2	7,388	74 7	10,408	67 4	12,196	70 5
Local Government			1,966	71 9	44	0 8	602	7 2	77	0 8	129	0 8	161	0 9
Private Gifts			15	0 6	29	0 5	58	0 7	50	0 5	85	0 6	101	0 6
Endowment Earnings	14	0 5	21	0 8	15	0 3	15	0 2	14	0 1	15	0 1	14	0 1
All Other	297	11 2	102	3 8	406	7 4	422	5 0	468	4 7	435	2 7	430	2 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,653</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,501</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,408</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,893</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,461</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,297</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	696	38 6	727	42 8	1,078	41 0	1,451	43 7	1,047	30 3	1,987	28 5	2,807	35 5
Veterans Fees									855	24 8	2,283	32 7	1,559	19 7
Other Federal			1	—					111	3 2	252	3 6		
State Government											4	0 1		
Local Government														
Private Gifts	160	8 9	363	21 4	750	28 5	734	21 8	715	20 7	895	12 8	1,734	21 9
Endowment Earnings	752	41 6	480	28 3	609	23 2	1,014	30 5	683	19 2	1,374	19 7	1,592	20 2
All Other	197	10 9	127	7 5	192	7 3	130	3 9	63	1 8	176	2 6	216	2 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,805</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,629</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,320</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,454</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,971</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,908</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	908	20 4	1,006	22 8	1,586	19 5	1,984	16 9	1,515	11 4	2,958	13 2	3,878	15 4
Veterans Fees									1,101	8 2	4,549	20 3	3,467	13 7
Other Federal	352	7 9	348	7 9	668	8 2	955	8 2	1,293	9 7	1,404	6 3	1,416	5 6
State Government	1,778	39 9	1,956	44 3	3,831	47 1	5,823	49 6	7,388	55 3	10,412	46 4	12,196	48 4
Local Government					44	0 5	603	5 1	77	0 8	129	0 6	161	0 6
Private Gifts	160	3 6	378	8 5	779	9 6	782	6 7	765	5 7	980	4 4	1,835	7 3
Endowment Earnings	766	17 2	501	11 3	624	7 7	1,029	8 8	677	5 1	1,399	6 2	1,606	6 4
All Other	494	11 0	220	5 2	898	7 4	832	4 7	831	4 0	611	2 6	646	2 6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,458</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,412</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,180</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,728</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,347</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22,432</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25,395</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 33—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

MAINE	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	199	15 2	231	20 4	290	19 9	342	20 1	204	9 7	469	13 0	772	23 3
Veterans Fees									138	6 5	1,211	33 6	806	24 3
Other Federal	230	17 6	238	21 1	345	23 7	397	23 4	710	33 8	448	12 4	508	15 3
State Government	749	57 3	522	46 3	695	47 8	793	46 6	814	38 7	1,043	28 9	762	22 9
Local Government														
Private Gifts					10	0 7	52	3 0	68	3 2				
Endowment Earnings	39	3 0	55	4 8	42	2 9	34	2 0	37	1 8	33	0 9	33	1 0
All Other	90	6 9	84	7 4	72	5 0	82	4 9	134	6 3	404	11 2	439	13 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,606</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,320</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	3	1 1	44	17 8	47	16 1	19	8 1	40	26 5	52	16 1	66	17 7
Veterans Fees									1	0 6	7	2 1	14	3 7
Other Federal											0	0 2		
State Government	243	98 5	202	82 1	222	75 5	206	86 5	109	72 9	231	70 7	240	63 9
Local Government					22	7 6	12	5 0			29	8 8	45	12 0
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other	1	0 4	—	0 1	2	0 8	1	0 4			7	2 1	10	2 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees											4	8 0	17	11 4
Other Federal													1	0 7
State Government											38	69 6	95	64 0
Local Government											12	21 8	22	14 6
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other											—	0 6	14	9 3
<b>Total</b>											<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	201	12 9	275	20 0	337	19 3	362	18 7	244	10 8	526	13 2	856	22 3
Veterans Fees									138	6 1	1,218	30 6	821	21 3
Other Federal	230	14 8	238	17 3	345	19 7	368	20 5	711	31 6	448	11 2	508	13 2
State Government	993	63 9	725	52 7	917	52 5	998	51 5	923	41 0	1,312	32 9	1,097	28 5
Local Government					22	1 3	12	0 6			41	1 0	66	1 7
Private Gifts					10	0 6	51	2 6	67	3 0				
Endowment Earnings	39	2 5	54	3 9	42	2 4	34	1 8	37	1 6	33	0 8	33	0 9
All Other	91	5 9	84	6 1	74	4 2	83	4 3	134	5 9	411	10 3	463	12 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,987</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,844</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	415	42 0	512	53 6	548	41 1	727	50 4	478	33 2	969	35 7	1,198	45 5
Veterans Fees									124	8 6	838	31 0	515	19 6
Other Federal							6	0 4	39	2 7				
State Government			2	0 2			2	0 1	3	0 2	59	2 2	59	2 2
Local Government														
Private Gifts	19	1 9	48	5 1	141	10 6	53	3 7	75	5 2	134	5 0	138	5 2
Endowment Earnings	491	49 7	358	37 4	621	46 6	622	43 1	636	44 2	630	23 3	677	25 7
All Other	63	6 4	36	3 7	23	1 7	32	2 3	84	5 9	77	2 8	48	1 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,333</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,707</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	616	24 2	787	33 7	885	28 7	1,089	32 2	722	19 5	1,495	22 3	2,054	31 7
Veterans Fees									262	7 1	2,056	30 7	1,338	20 6
Other Federal	230	9 0	238	10 2	345	11 2	404	11 9	750	20 2	446	6 7	508	7 8
State Government	993	39 2	727	31 2	917	29 8	1,000	29 6	926	25 1	1,371	20 5	1,156	17 9
Local Government					22	0 7	12	0 4			41	0 6	66	1 0
Private Gifts	19	0 7	48	2 1	151	4 9	104	3 1	142	3 9	134	2 0	138	2 1
Endowment Earnings	530	20 8	412	17 7	663	21 5	656	19 4	673	18 2	663	9 9	710	11 0
All Other	154	6 1	120	5 1	97	3 2	115	3 4	218	5 9	488	7 3	511	7 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,542</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,693</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,694</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,479</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 34—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

MARYLAND	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst</b>														
Student Fees	720	29 2	686	31 7	790	31 4	1,076	32 7	1,044	22 3	1,460	13 9	1,697	13 3
Veterans Fees									16	0 3	1,856	17 7	2,194	17 2
Other Federal	257	10 4	272	12 6	394	15 7	502	15 2	670	14 3	769	7 3	868	6 8
State Government	742	30 1	850	39 3	594	23 6	815	24 8	1,741	37 2	4,038	38 6	5,248	41 0
Local Government							4	0 1	38	0 8	66	0 6	155	1 2
Private Gifts	5	0 2			28	1 1	46	1 4	51	1 1	68	0 7	218	1 7
Endowment Earnings	5	0 2	23	1 1	21	0 8	18	0 5	16	0 3	66	0 6	17	0 1
All Other	738	29 9	333	15 3	688	27 4	833	25 3	1,106	23 7	2,158	20 6	2,394	18 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,467</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,515</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,294</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,682</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,478</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,791</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees							59	37 1	125	42 4	139	21 7	169	20 0
Veterans Fees									9	3 1	76	11 9	70	8 2
Other Federal														
State Government							93	58 5	160	54 4	425	66 4	606	71 8
Local Government							1	0 6	—	0 1	—	—	—	—
Private Gifts							6	3 8						
Endowment Earnings														
All Other							159	100	294	100	640	100	845	100
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	69	13 8	67	24 6	106	28 0	102	26 5	44	10 1	109	11 8	70	5 8
Veterans Fees											60	6 6	20	1 6
Other Federal														
State Government	426	85 4	204	75 2	265	69 8	278	72 8	379	87 9	750	81 5	1,116	92 3
Local Government														
Private Gifts									5	1 2				
Endowment Earnings														
All Other	4	0 8	1	0 2	8	2 2	3	0 7	4	0 8	1	0 1	3	0 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees					25	65 0	15	59 5	12	41 9	12	40 6	43	47 3
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government					13	32 9	9	40 5	17	58 1	16	59 4	48	52 7
Local Government														
Private Gifts					1	2 1								
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>					<b>39</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees											48	38 7	106	30 8
Veterans Fees											8	6 3	74	21 3
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government											20	16 2	84	24 3
Private Gifts											48	38 8	75	21 8
Endowment Earnings														
All Other													6	1 8
<b>Total</b>											<b>124</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Other Local Public Inst</b>														
All Sources					21	100	20	100			45	100	45	100
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	789	26 6	753	30 9	920	31 1	1,259	32 3	1,224	22 6	1,768	14 4	2,080	13 6
Veterans Fees									24	0 4	2,000	16 3	2,357	15 4
Other Federal	257	8 7	272	11 2	394	13 3	501	12 9	669	12 3	766	6 3	868	5 7
State Government	1,168	39 3	1,055	43 3	872	29 5	1,209	31 3	2,297	42 3	5,252	42 9	7,101	46 3
Local Government					21	0 7	4	0 1	38	0 7	159	1 3	275	1 8
Private Gifts	5	0 2			30	1 1	47	2 2	56	1 0	68	0 6	218	1 4
Endowment Earnings	5	0 2	23	0 9	21	0 7	18	0 5	16	0 3	66	0 5	17	0 1
All Other	743	25 0	334	13 7	696	23 6	841	21 7	1,110	20 4	2,159	17 7	2,403	15 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,967</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,437</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,954</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,880</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,434</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,238</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,425</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,463	33 6	1,472	37 6	1,812	36 9	1,870	34 5	1,749	16 1	3,006	22 9	3,505	18 9
Veterans Fees									302	2 8	2,100	16 0	2,000	10 8
Other Federal							487	9 0	5,640	51 8	2,991	22 7	7,671	41 3
State Government	363	8 3	235	6 0	260	5 3	228	4 2	203	1 8	232	1 8	451	2 4
Local Government					2						26	0 2	48	0 3
Private Gifts	640	14 7	519	13 2	1,032	22 1	1,203	22 2	1,146	10 5	2,363	18 0	2,332	12 5
Endowment Earnings	1,464	33 6	1,392	35 5	1,445	29 4	1,479	27 3	1,432	13 2	1,944	14 0	1,728	9 3
All Other	428	9 8	302	7 7	308	6 3	153	2 8	417	3 8	589	4 4	846	4 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,358</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,907</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,420</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,889</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,151</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18,581</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	2,252	30 7	2,225	35 0	2,732	34 8	3,129	33 7	2,973	18 2	4,774	18 8	5,591	16 5
Veterans Fees									326	2 0	4,100	10 2	4,357	12 8
Other Federal	257	3 5	272	4 3	394	5 0	988	10 6	6,309	38 7	3,757	14 8	8,539	25 2
State Government	1,531	20 9	1,280	20 3	1,132	14 4	1,438	15 4	2,500	15 3	5,484	21 6	7,552	22 3
Local Government					23	0 3	4	—	38	0 2	185	0 7	323	1 0
Private Gifts	645	8 8	519	8 2	1,112	14 1	1,250	13 6	1,202	7 4	2,431	9 6	2,550	7 5
Endowment Earnings	1,469	20 1	1,415	22 2	1,469	18 6	1,497	16 1	1,448	8 9	1,910	7 6	1,745	5 1
All Other	1,171	16 0	836	10 0	1,004	12 8	994	10 7	1,527	9 3	2,748	10 8	3,249	9 6
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,325</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,357</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,863</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,323</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25,389</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33,906</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.



**TABLE 35—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950**  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\*

MASSACHUSETTS	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst</b>														
Student Fees	1,331	26 9	1,416	35 2	1,613	24 0	1,974	34 1	1,404	22 8	2,127	8 6	3,227	13 0
Veterans Fees									606	9 9	3,586	14 5	1,688	6 8
Other Federal	200	4 0	228	5 7	349	5 2	519	9 0	501	8 1	12,837	51 8	12,929	52 2
State Government	990	20 0	943	23 4	1,220	18 2	1,225	21 2	1,288	21 0	2,037	8 2	2,721	11 0
Local Government														
Private Gifts	177	3 6	29	0 7	220	3 3	407	7 0	535	8 7	1,353	5 5	2,187	8 8
Endowment Earnings	1,714	34 7	1,228	30 5	1,569	23 4	1,427	24 7	1,523	24 8	1,272	5 1	1,351	5 5
All Other	543	10 8	178	4 5	1,741	25 9	231	4 0	289	4 7	1,584	6 3	670	2 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,945</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,022</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,712</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,783</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,146</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24,796</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24,771</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	33	14 9	32	20 3	49	27 6	50	27 1	69	15 8	94	10 7	154	14 8
Veterans Fees											244	27 8	264	25 2
Other Federal									62	14 2			34	3 2
State Government	184	84 4	124	78 7	118	66 5	132	70 9	293	66 8	463	56 0	573	54 8
Local Government					10	5 7					30	3 4	20	1 9
Private Gifts											8	0 9		
Endowment Earnings														
All Other	2	0 7	2	1 0	—	0 2	4	2 0	14	3 2	11	1 2	1	0 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	32	3 0	123	12 3	187	16 2	214	18 2	141	13 0	211	13 7	299	14 9
Veterans Fees									2	0 2	115	7 5	214	10 7
Other Federal	2	0 0	3	0 3	2	0 2					2	0 1	1	—
State Government	1,037	96 8	872	87 0	895	77 6	930	79 4	935	86 1	1,195	78 1	1,406	70 2
Local Government					65	5 6	25	2 1	6	0 5	17	0 4	78	3 9
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings			1	0 1	1	0 1	—	0 1	—		1	0 1	5	0 3
All Other			3	0 3	3	0 3	2	0 2	2	0 2	2	0 1		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr Colleges</b>														
Student Fees											12	36 8	179	29 3
Veterans Fees											21	62 7	375	61 3
Other Federal														
State Government											0	0 5	—	—
Local Government													58	9 4
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>											<b>33</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Other Local Public Inst</b>														
All Sources	229	100	158	100	214	100	134	100	8	100	159	100	210	100
<b>All Public Inst</b>														
Student Fees	1,404	21 7	1,581	29 6	1,859	22 5	2,253	31 0	1,616	21 0	2,444	8 9	3,892	13 6
Veterans Fees									609	7 9	3,965	14 5	2,545	8 9
Other Federal	202	3 1	231	4 3	352	4 3	520	7 1	563	7 3	12,839	46 8	12,962	45 3
State Government	2,211	34 2	1,938	36 3	2,243	27 0	2,288	31 4	2,516	32 8	3,726	13 6	4,699	16 4
Local Government	220	1 4	147	2 8	276	3 4	146	2 0	13	0 2	207	0 8	327	1 1
Private Gifts	177	2 8	28	0 5	220	2 7	407	5 6	536	7 0	1,361	5 0	2,186	7 7
Endowment Earnings	1,714	26 5	1,229	21 1	1,570	19 0	1,427	19 6	1,523	19 8	1,273	4 6	1,351	4 6
All Other	538	8 3	182	3 4	1,743	21 1	237	3 3	306	4 0	1,596	5 8	676	2 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,466</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,336</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,255</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,278</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,682</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27,411</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28,638</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	10,872	46 8	10,804	54 0	12,655	52 2	14,418	51 2	15,118	41 5	19,647	36 1	24,785	39 0
Veterans Fees									1,646	4 5	14,922	27 4	13,499	21 2
Other Federal							181	0 7	518	1 4	3,077	5 6	4,651	7 3
State Government											30	0 1	11	—
Local Government											3	—	5	—
Private Gifts	1,942	8 4	2,005	10 0	2,300	9 5	2,618	9 3	7,120	19 6	4,594	8 4	7,394	11 6
Endowment Earnings	8,407	45 8	6,608	33 0	8,270	34 1	8,871	31 5	8,839	24 3	9,505	17 6	10,542	16 6
All Other	2,092	9 0	584	3 0	1,009	4 2	1,964	7 3	3,151	8 7	2,619	4 8	2,762	4 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,213</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,006</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24,234</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28,052</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36,392</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>54,486</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>63,619</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	12,276	41 4	12,390	48 9	14,514	44 7	16,671	47 1	16,734	38 0	22,091	27 0	28,677	11 1
Veterans Fees									2,255	5 1	18,887	23 0	16,014	17 4
Other Federal	202	0 7	231	0 9	352	1 1	701	2 0	1,081	2 5	15,916	19 4	17,614	19 1
State Government	2,211	7 4	1,938	7 7	2,243	6 9	2,288	6 5	2,516	5 7	3,756	4 6	4,710	5 1
Local Government	220	0 7	147	0 6	278	0 8	146	0 4	13	—	210	0 3	332	0 3
Private Gifts	2,119	7 1	2,043	8 0	2,520	7 7	3,025	8 6	7,656	17 4	5,954	7 3	9,581	10 4
Endowment Earnings	10,021	33 8	7,837	30 9	9,840	30 3	10,298	29 1	10,362	23 5	10,868	13 3	11,994	12 9
All Other	2,630	8 9	766	3 0	2,752	8 5	2,201	6 3	3,457	7 8	4,215	5 1	3,438	3 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,679</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25,342</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32,489</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35,330</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44,074</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>81,897</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>92,259</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 36—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

MICHIGAN	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	301	9 8	253	11 7	470	11 8	718	14 6	634	7 5	1,101	8 2	1,800	10 2
Veterans Fees									618	7 4	3,477	26 1	2,656	15 1
Other Federal	841	11 1	481	20 0	708	17 7	803	16 3	1,078	12 9	1,119	8 4	1,873	7 8
State Government	1,890	61 4	1,238	57 5	2,446	61 3	2,978	60 4	5,478	65 2	6,419	48 1	9,390	53 5
Local Government														
Private Gifts							5	0 1	12	0 1	242	1 8	275	1 6
Endowment Earnings	75	2 4	86	4 0	107	2 7	56	1 1	117	1 4	118	0 9	127	0 7
All Other	471	15 3	148	6 8	262	6 5	369	7 5	462	5 5	869	6 5	1,939	11 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,078</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,993</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,929</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,399</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,345</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,560</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	1,210	12 2	1,066	13 7	1,528	14 7	2,122	17 2	1,596	9 6	2,268	8 7	3,904	12 0
Veterans Fees									1,066	6 4	5,013	19 2	3,228	9 9
Other Federal	11	0 1	24	0 3			170	1 4	724	4 4	444	1 7	3,197	9 8
State Government	5,201	52 2	3,079	39 6	5,050	48 5	5,374	43 5	7,049	42 4	9,416	36 0	12,858	39 4
Local Government														
Private Gifts			372	4 8	370	3 6	1,158	9 4	943	5 7	928	3 6	1,009	3 3
Endowment Earnings	231	2 3	262	3 4	555	5 3	576	4 7	576	3 5	681	2 6	670	2 1
All Other	3,305	33 2	2,965	38 2	2,909	27 9	2,932	23 8	4,640	28 0	7,363	28 2	7,693	23 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,958</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,768</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,412</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,332</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,594</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26,113</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32,649</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	68	2 7	123	8 0	200	11 0	290	12 6	268	8 8	757	14 7	1,390	23 1
Veterans Fees									23	0 8	1,224	23 7	868	14 4
Other Federal	4	0 2	5	0 3	6	0 2					20	0 4	17	0 3
State Government	2,370	96 1	1,382	89 8	1,596	87 6	1,923	84 0	2,676	88 3	2,996	58 1	3,676	59 3
Local Government					7	0 5	11	0 5	13	0 4	68	1 3	90	1 5
Private Gifts					9	0 5	1	0 1			15	0 3	6	0 1
Endowment Earnings					2	0 1	5	0 2	7	0 2	5	0 1	5	0 1
All Other	24	1 0	30	1 9	2	0 1	59	2 6	45	1 5	69	1 4	75	1 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,466</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,154</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,027</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees			148	55 8	190	46 3	243	50 3	184	32 0	679	33 1	677	31 9
Veterans Fees									51	9 9	882	43 1	400	18 9
Other Federal							2	0 3	1	0 2	22	1 1	2	0 1
State Government					3	0 7	3	0 7	26	4 5	162	7 9	596	28 2
Local Government			116	43 7	212	51 7	233	48 3	303	52 8	302	14 8	441	20 8
Private Gifts			1	0 5	3	0 7	2	0 3						
Endowment Earnings					1	0 3	1	0 1	1	0 2			2	0 1
All Other					1	0 3			8	1 4				
<b>Total</b>			<b>265</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,118</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources	<b>1,175</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,908</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,582</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,158</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,295</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,953	11 7	2,083	16 7	3,237	17 5	4,203	18 6	3,951	12 3	5,788	10 8	9,304	14 0
Veterans Fees									1,758	5 5	12,237	22 7	8,468	12 7
Other Federal	356	2 1	460	3 7	732	3 9	1,140	5 1	1,825	5 7	1,678	3 1	4,822	7 2
State Government	9,480	56 7	5,961	47 7	9,181	49 4	10,364	45 9	16,341	47 6	19,457	36 2	27,181	40 8
Local Government	801	4 8	130	1 0	1,184	6 1	1,591	7 1	2,349	7 3	4,054	7 5	4,737	7 1
Private Gifts			373	3 0	382	2 1	1,203	5 6	1,085	3 4	1,451	2 7	1,619	2 4
Endowment Earnings	306	1 9	347	2 8	664	3 6	637	2 8	701	2 2	804	1 5	802	1 2
All Other	3,799	22 8	3,142	25 1	3,174	17 1	3,360	14 9	5,181	15 0	8,347	15 5	9,735	14 6
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,675</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,495</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18,544</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22,558</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32,181</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58,816</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>66,648</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,225	51 6	1,225	61 4	1,670	61 3	2,112	65 7	2,064	52 0	3,693	40 0	5,695	46 2
Veterans Fees									402	10 1	3,632	39 3	3,188	25 9
Other Federal			4	0 2	3	0 1	1	—	25	0 6				
State Government											5	0 1	8	0 1
Local Government														
Private Gifts	141	5 9	497	24 9	668	24 6	631	19 6	982	24 7	1,338	14 5	2,303	18 6
Endowment Earnings	388	16 3	213	10 7	304	11 2	248	10 8	293	7 4	287	3 1	365	4 6
All Other	620	26 2	67	2 8	76	2 8	125	3 9	207	5 2	283	3 0	587	4 6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,217</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,973</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,238</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,331</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	3,178	16 7	3,308	22 8	4,907	23 1	6,815	24 5	6,015	16 6	9,481	15 0	14,999	19 0
Veterans Fees									2,160	6 0	15,869	25 2	11,681	14 8
Other Federal	356	1 9	464	3 2	735	3 5	1,141	4 4	1,820	5 1	1,678	2 7	4,822	6 1
State Government	9,480	49 7	5,961	41 1	9,181	43 1	10,364	40 2	13,331	42 4	19,462	30 9	27,189	34 4
Local Government	801	4 2	130	0 9	1,184	5 6	1,591	6 2	2,349	6 5	4,054	6 4	4,737	6 0
Private Gifts	141	0 7	870	6 0	1,060	4 9	1,894	7 4	2,067	6 7	2,789	4 4	3,922	5 0
Endowment Earnings	694	3 6	560	3 9	968	4 3	985	3 6	1,085	3 4	1,061	1 7	1,307	1 7
All Other	4,419	23 2	3,199	22 1	3,250	15 3	3,485	13 5	5,388	14 6	8,630	13 7	10,309	13 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,049</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,492</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21,365</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25,775</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36,154</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>68,054</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>78,979</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 37—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

MINNESOTA	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,168	11 5	1,080	17 2	1,516	15 9	1,451	14 7	2,428	16 7	1,433	6 1	2,683	9 2
Veterans Fees											3,982	17 1	3,045	10 4
Other Federal	349	3 4	346	5 5	879	7 1	875	8 9	2,861	19 7	2,042	8 8	3,224	11 1
State Government	4,882	48 0	3,599	57 2	5,318	55 6	4,995	60 6	5,313	36 5	9,813	42 0	14,362	49 1
Local Government														
Private Gifts	185	1 8	196	3 1	487	5 1	824	8 4	1,025	7 1	1,577	6 8	1,674	5 7
Endowment Earnings	686	6 8	431	6 9	546	5 7	785	8 0	985	6 8	811	3 5	977	3 4
All Other	2,891	28 5	634	10 1	1,015	10 6	935	9 4	1,924	13 2	3,672	15 7	3,247	11 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,161</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,286</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,561</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,865</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,536</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23,390</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29,282</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	69	7 5	108	12 3	137	12 0	150	11 5	143	8 9	246	11 7	339	11 4
Veterans Fees									109	6 8	487	23 3	405	13 0
Other Federal					—	—	4	0 3	31	1 9	1	0 1		
State Government	847	90 7	760	86 0	966	81 9	1,070	82 4	1,204	74 7	1,303	62 2	2,160	72 6
Local Government					—	—	—	—			21	1 0	20	0 7
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings					13	1 2	15	1 1	4	0 2				
All Other	17	1 8	15	1 7	22	1 9	60	4 7	120	7 5	37	1 7	49	1 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,973</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees			54	18 6	73	15 6	110	10 5	79	22 7	218	22 3	128	15 3
Veterans Fees									35	10 2	185	18 9	63	7 6
Other Federal												0 1		
State Government					6	1 3			20	5 8				
Local Government			234	80 5	389	83 1	455	80 5	206	59 5	550	56 4	623	74 3
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other			2	0 6	—	—			6	1 8	23	2 3	24	2 8
<b>Total</b>			<b>290</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,238	11 2	1,242	16 7	1,726	15 5	1,711	14 6	2,649	16 1	1,897	7 2	3,150	9 5
Veterans Fees									144	0 9	4,653	17 6	3,513	10 6
Other Federal	349	3 1	346	4 6	680	6 1	880	7 5	2,892	17 5	2,044	7 7	3,224	9 8
State Government	5,729	51 6	4,359	58 4	6,290	56 3	6,065	51 7	6,537	39 6	11,117	42 1	16,512	50 0
Local Government			234	3 1	389	3 5	455	3 9	206	1 2	572	2 2	643	1 9
Private Gifts	184	1 7	196	2 6	487	4 4	825	7 0	1,025	6 2	1,577	6 0	1,675	5 1
Endowment Earnings	686	6 2	431	5 8	560	5 0	799	6 8	989	6 0	811	3 1	977	3 0
All Other	2,908	26 2	651	8 8	1,036	9 2	995	8 5	2,050	12 5	3,730	14 1	3,820	10 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,094</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,459</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,168</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,730</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,492</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26,401</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33,014</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,133	43 5	1,357	54 7	1,480	55 3	1,627	51 1	1,688	43 2	3,015	40 2	4,106	50 2
Veterans Fees									382	9 8	2,106	28 1	1,492	18 2
Other Federal			8	0 3					278	7 1	180	2 4		
State Government									—	0 1	3		6	0 1
Local Government														
Private Gifts	332	12 7	637	25 6	737	27 5	975	30 6	985	25 2	1,444	19 2	1,743	21 3
Endowment Earnings	505	19 4	298	12 0	347	13 0	418	13 1	435	11 1	587	7 8	549	6 7
All Other	638	24 4	184	7 4	114	4 2	165	5 2	136	3 5	174	2 3	289	3 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,608</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,185</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,904</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,509</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,185</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	2,371	17 3	2,599	26 1	3,206	23 2	3,338	22 4	4,337	21 3	4,912	14 5	7,256	17 6
Veterans Fees									526	2 6	6,759	19 9	5,005	12 1
Other Federal	349	2 5	354	3 6	680	4 9	880	5 9	3,170	15 5	2,224	6 6	3,224	7 8
State Government	5,729	41 8	4,359	43 9	6,290	45 4	6,065	40 7	6,537	32 0	11,120	32 8	16,518	40 1
Local Government			234	2 3	389	2 8	455	3 0	206	1 0	572	1 7	643	1 6
Private Gifts	516	3 8	833	8 4	1,224	8 8	1,800	12 0	2,010	9 9	3,021	8 9	3,417	8 3
Endowment Earnings	1,191	8 7	729	7 3	907	6 6	1,217	8 2	1,424	7 0	1,498	4 1	1,526	3 7
All Other	4,548	25 0	845	8 4	1,150	8 3	1,160	7 3	2,188	10 7	3,904	11 5	3,609	8 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,702</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,943</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,846</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,915</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,396</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33,910</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41,198</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

TABLE 38—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\*

MISSISSIPPI	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst</b>														
Student Fees	72	4 6	79	6 4	149	8 1	219	8 6	89	2 8	226	4 6	442	7 0
Veterans Fees									242	7 6	906	18 5	476	7 6
Other Federal	390	24 9	415	33 5	867	46 9	1,067	42 3	1,319	41 2	1,408	28 8	1,740	27 7
State Government	739	47 2	603	48 6	372	20 1	507	20 0	696	21 8	1,214	24 8	1,983	31 6
Local Government					253	13 7	278	11 0	335	10 5	380	7 8	473	7 6
Private Gifts	4	0 2			1	0 1	12	0 5	79	2 5	104	2 1	161	2 6
Endowment Earnings	14	0 9	27	2 2	27	1 5	27	1 1	27	0 8	27	0 6	27	0 4
All Other	348	22 2	115	9 3	179	9 6	417	16 5	409	12 8	628	12 8	974	15 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,527</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,893</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,276</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	192	25 2	171	34 7	206	34 0	290	38 2	370	35 7	733	35 6	888	32 3
Veterans Fees									132	12 8	339	16 4	325	11 8
Other Federal	2	0 3							4	0 4	4	0 2	6	0 2
State Government	439	57 6	265	60 2	273	45 0	385	50 6	442	42 7	770	37 3	1,341	48 8
Local Government					19	3 1	27	3 5	5	0 4	49	2 4	51	1 9
Private Gifts					58	9 6	3	0 3	8	0 8	20	1 0	5	0 2
Endowment Earnings	51	6 7			43	7 0			16	1 5	10	0 5	52	1 9
All Other	78	10 2	25	5 1	8	1 3	56	7 4	60	5 7	137	6 6	78	2 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,062</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,746</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	56	18 2	67	28 9	80	33 0	114	26 6	213	49 3	283	27 1	614	34 7
Veterans Fees									—	0 1	237	22 7	432	24 4
Other Federal			1	0 3					1	0 2	1	0 1	3	0 1
State Government	254	81 8	162	68 8	155	64 2	192	44 8	195	45 1	411	39 3	666	37 6
Local Government					2	0 6	8	1 8	1	0 3	1	0 1	1	—
Private Gifts									2	0 4	3	0 3	—	0 1
Endowment Earnings									—	—	7	0 7		
All Other			5	2 0	5	2 2	115	26 8	19	4 6	102	9 7	55	3 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,771</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees									22	15 1				
Veterans Fees									25	16 8				
Other Federal														
State Government									32	22 1				
Local Government									65	44 0				
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings									3	2 0				
All Other									147	100				
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	15	13 9	10	6 2	75	14 5	102	14 6	51	8 9	305	15 4	299	12 4
Veterans Fees									40	7 0	513	25 8	695	28 9
Other Federal			2	1 4	1	0 2					6	0 3		
State Government					79	15 3	121	17 4	86	14 9	391	19 7	592	24 6
Local Government	91	84 6	142	87 5	341	66 1	445	63 8	359	62 5	648	32 6	715	29 7
Private Gifts					—	0 1	—	—						
Endowment Earnings	2	1 5	8	4 9	20	3 8	30	4 2	38	6 7	124	6 2	106	4 4
All Other	108	100	162	100	516	100	698	100	574	100	1,987	100	2,407	100
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	336	12 2	328	15 4	510	15 9	725	16 4	746	13 8	1,548	15 5	2,243	17 0
Veterans Fees									440	8 2	1,996	20 0	1,928	14 6
Other Federal	392	14 2	418	19 6	868	27 1	1,068	24 2	1,324	24 6	1,420	14 2	1,748	13 2
State Government	1,432	52 2	1,059	49 8	878	27 4	1,205	27 3	1,453	26 9	2,788	27 9	4,382	34 7
Local Government	91	3 3	142	6 7	615	19 1	758	17 2	765	14 2	1,078	10 8	1,240	9 4
Private Gifts	5	0 1			59	1 8	14	0 3	89	1 7	127	1 3	166	1 3
Endowment Earnings	66	2 4	27	1 3	69	2 1	27	0 6	43	0 8	44	0 4	79	0 6
All Other	428	15 6	153	7 2	211	6 6	617	14 0	530	9 8	991	9 9	1,214	9 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,748</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,127</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,414</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,390</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,990</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	665	65 8	409	62 7	420	58 9	411	55 3	420	46 4	737	44 5	835	47 4
Veterans Fees									50	5 5	380	22 9	223	12 7
Other Federal							1	0 1	52	5 8	14	0 8	15	0 9
State Government							11	1 5	2	0 2	3	0 2	3	0 2
Local Government							—	—	1	0 1	4	0 2	4	0 2
Private Gifts	129	12 7	104	16 0	146	20 4	173	23 5	196	21 7	309	18 7	451	25 6
Endowment Earnings	146	16 3	118	17 8	120	16 8	108	14 6	148	15 3	132	8 0	186	10 6
All Other	52	5 2	23	3 5	28	3 9	36	5 0	45	5 0	77	4 7	43	2 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	1,001	26 6	737	26 5	930	23 7	1,136	22 0	1,166	18 5	2,285	19 6	3,078	20 6
Veterans Fees									490	7 8	2,376	20 4	2,151	14 4
Other Federal	392	10 4	418	15 0	868	22 1	1,069	20 7	1,376	21 9	1,434	12 3	1,763	11 8
State Government	1,432	38 2	1,059	38 1	878	22 4	1,216	23 6	1,455	23 1	2,789	23 9	4,585	30 6
Local Government	91	2 4	142	5 1	615	15 7	758	14 7	766	12 2	1,082	9 1	1,214	8 3
Private Gifts	132	3 5	104	3 8	205	5 2	189	3 7	285	4 5	438	3 8	617	4 1
Endowment Earnings	240	6 1	143	5 2	169	4 8	135	2 6	181	2 9	176	1 5	265	1 8
All Other	480	12 8	176	6 3	239	6 1	653	12 7	375	6 1	1,068	9 2	1,257	8 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,758</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,779</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,924</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,156</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,294</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,646</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,560</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 39—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

MISSOURI	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	512	13 2	442	18 2	620	14 1	696	13 3	535	9 6	649	4 8	1,686	12 6
Veterans Fees									4	0 1	4,767	35 1	2,219	16 6
Other Federal	428	11 0	381	15 7	827	18 8	1,005	19 4	1,325	23 6	1,387	10 2	1,746	13 1
State Government	2,198	56 6	1,401	57 8	2,429	55 2	2,942	56 4	3,015	53 8	5,362	30 5	6,085	46 6
Local Government					214	4 9	182	3 5	169	2 5	144	1 1	204	1 5
Private Gifts	19	0 5	21	0 9	29	0 7	42	0 8	48	0 9	59	0 4	60	0 5
Endowment Earnings	52	1 3	67	2 8	70	1 7	77	1 5	83	1 5	68	0 5	71	0 5
All Other	675	17 4	113	4 6	202	4 6	274	5 2	452	8 0	1,133	8 4	1,283	9 6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,884</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,397</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,218</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,601</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,569</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,354</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	322	19 1	258	22 7	336	17 9	280	17 5	220	10 9	644	16 5	501	12 0
Veterans Fees									262	13 0	812	20 9	636	12 9
Other Federal							14	0 9	86	4 3	9	0 2	5	0 1
State Government	1,214	72 1	869	76 4	1,528	81 4	1,261	78 6	1,345	66 7	2,197	56 3	2,736	65 8
Local Government														
Private Gifts							1	—						
Endowment Earnings														
All Other	148	8 8	11	0 9	14	0 7	48	3 0	102	5 1	238	6 1	383	9 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,878</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees			113	41 8	109	34 2	111	26 2	22	12 5	258	25 5	242	28 4
Veterans Fees									1	0 6	174	17 2	106	12 4
Other Federal			1	0 2										
State Government					23	7 2	20	4 7	3	1 8	33	3 2	37	4 3
Local Government			157	57 9	184	57 7	291	68 8	147	84 5	548	54 1	455	53 5
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other			—	0 1	3	0 9	3	0 3	1	0 6	—	—	12	1 4
<b>Total</b>			<b>271</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources	<b>238</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	837	14 4	830	20 5	1,075	15 8	1,144	15 1	786	9 8	1,567	8 3	2,445	12 9
Veterans Fees									267	3 3	5,818	30 7	2,892	15 3
Other Federal	428	7 4	382	9 4	827	12 1	1,019	13 4	1,411	17 6	1,396	7 4	1,751	9 2
State Government	3,412	58 8	2,270	56 1	4,113	60 4	4,296	56 7	4,451	55 5	7,718	40 7	8,979	47 3
Local Government	235	4 0	356	8 8	474	7 0	678	8 9	424	5 3	943	5 0	1,097	5 8
Private Gifts	19	0 3	21	0 5	29	0 4	43	0 6	48	0 6	60	0 3	60	0 3
Endowment Earnings	52	0 9	66	1 6	76	1 1	76	1 0	84	1 0	68	0 4	71	0 4
All Other	823	14 2	124	3 1	219	3 2	323	4 3	557	6 9	1,371	7 2	1,678	8 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,806</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,049</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,813</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,579</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,028</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18,941</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18,973</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	3,355	40 3	2,843	52 9	3,109	45 3	4,725	57 5	4,448	45 3	7,520	38 6	9,740	41 7
Veterans Fees									950	9 7	5,590	28 7	5,049	21 6
Other Federal							77	0 9	143	1 5	529	2 7	933	4 0
State Government									2	—	4	—	8	—
Local Government														
Private Gifts	1,440	17 3	910	17 0	745	10 9	1,294	15 7	1,833	16 6	2,614	13 4	2,949	12 6
Endowment Earnings	2,362	28 4	1,116	20 8	1,286	18 8	1,303	15 8	1,304	13 3	1,703	8 8	2,008	8 6
All Other	1,168	14 0	501	9 3	1,716	25 0	832	10 1	1,342	13 6	1,513	7 8	2,689	11 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,325</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,370</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,856</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,231</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,822</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19,473</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23,376</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	4,192	29 7	3,673	39 0	4,184	30 8	5,869	37 1	5,234	29 3	9,087	23 7	12,185	28 8
Veterans Fees									1,217	6 8	11,408	28 7	7,941	18 8
Other Federal	428	3 0	382	4 1	827	6 0	1,006	6 9	1,554	8 7	1,925	5 0	2,684	6 3
State Government	3,412	24 1	2,270	24 8	4,113	30 0	4,296	27 2	4,453	25 0	7,722	20 1	8,987	21 2
Local Government	235	1 7	356	3 8	474	3 5	678	4 3	424	2 4	943	2 4	1,097	2 6
Private Gifts	1,459	10 3	931	9 9	774	5 7	1,337	8 5	1,681	9 4	2,674	7 0	3,009	7 1
Endowment Earnings	2,414	17 1	1,182	12 5	1,362	10 0	1,379	8 7	1,338	7 8	1,771	4 6	2,079	4 9
All Other	1,991	14 1	625	6 6	1,030	14 2	1,155	7 3	1,899	10 6	2,884	7 5	4,367	10 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,131</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,419</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,669</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,810</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,850</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38,414</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>42,349</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

TABLE 40—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\*

MONTANA	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	46	5 4	38	6 1	64	6 6	87	7 9	71	4 4	143	5 8	178	5 4
Veterans Fees											616	24 9	458	14 0
Other Federal	214	25 0	235	37 8	354	36 6	362	32 8	674	42 4	443	17 9	536	16 3
State Government	447	52 2	235	37 7	274	28 3	351	31 9	606	38 1	889	36 0	1,085	31 4
Local Government					130	13 4	138	12 6						
Private Gifts									—	—	16	0 7	27	0 8
Endowment Earnings	48	5 6	42	6 8	36	3 7	56	5 1	34	2 2	32	1 3	87	2 7
All Other	101	11 8	73	11 8	111	11 4	107	9 7	205	12 9	332	13 4	410	9 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,471</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,281</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	90	13 0	114	23 6	159	27 3	120	18 4	89	9 1	144	8 1	182	9 0
Veterans Fees									83	8 4	755	42 4	506	28 5
Other Federal	2	0 3	1	0 3	2	0 4	9	1 4	55	5 5	5	0 3	7	0 4
State Government	429	62 0	287	59 9	348	59 2	439	67 7	693	70 1	782	44 0	1,056	59 5
Local Government														
Private Gifts	1	0 2	—	0 1										
Endowment Earnings	75	10 8	65	13 5	60	10 3	71	10 9	59	5 9	64	3 6	24	1 4
All Other	95	13 7	12	2 6	17	2 8	10	1 6	10	1 0	29	1 6	21	1 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	29	11 8	41	22 9	28	16 3	33	17 4	10	5 0	17	5 6	27	6 8
Veterans Fees									—	0 1	39	12 8	51	13 0
Other Federal														
State Government	205	84 3	119	67 3	120	69 2	143	75 6	169	87 6	246	81 6	312	80 2
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings					25	14 5								
All Other	9	3 9	17	9 8			13	7 0	14	7 3				
<b>Total</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees			15	28 2	17	22 1	17	17 0	—	0 5	33	15 4	22	8 8
Other Federal														
State Government			39	71 8	59	77 9	83	83 0	119	99 5	161	74 4	210	85 1
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other											1	0 6		
<b>Total</b>			<b>54</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees							13	56 3	3	21 4	10	34 8	7	14 6
Veterans Fees									—	0 6	3	11 7	3	7 3
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government							9	37 7	10	66 0	14	51 4	27	50 1
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other							1	6 0	2	12 0	—	1 8		
<b>Total</b>							<b>23</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	165	9 2	208	15 6	267	14 8	270	13 1	173	5 9	334	7 0	388	6 8
Veterans Fees									84	2 9	1,440	30 2	1,039	18 1
Other Federal	216	12 1	236	17 7	356	19 8	371	18 0	729	25 1	448	0 3	542	9 4
State Government	1,081	60 3	681	51 0	798	44 3	1,016	49 2	1,587	54 6	2,078	43 3	3,272	57 0
Local Government					130	7 3	147	7 1	10	0 3	14	0 3	27	0 5
Private Gifts	2	0 1												
Endowment Earnings	122	6 8	107	8 0	121	6 7	127	6 2	93	3 2	96	2 0	112	1 9
All Other	206	11 5	103	7 7	127	7 1	132	6 4	231	8 0	363	7 6	330	5 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,063</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,795</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,737</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	48	46 1	26	29 5	101	32 4	129	51 4	10	14 6	82	21 2	127	32 5
Veterans Fees									10	15 7	100	25 9	92	23 5
Other Federal									18	27 8			4	1 0
State Government											1	0 3	1	0 3
Local Government														
Private Gifts	6	5 9	39	44 4	126	40 4	67	26 8	18	26 9	142	36 8	111	28 4
Endowment Earnings	20	18 8	22	25 6	27	8 7	19	7 7	7	10 5	34	8 5	55	14 0
All Other	30	29 2	—	0 5	68	18 5	35	14 1	3	4 5	28	7 3	1	0 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	213	11 2	234	16 4	368	17 4	399	17 3	183	6 1	416	8 0	515	9 4
Veterans Fees									94	3 2	1,546	29 8	1,131	18 5
Other Federal	216	11 4	236	16 6	356	16 9	371	16 0	747	25 1	448	8 7	546	8 9
State Government	1,081	57 0	681	47 9	798	37 8	1,016	47 9	1,587	53 4	2,079	40 1	3,273	53 4
Local Government					130	6 2	147	6 4	10	0 3	14	0 3	27	0 4
Private Gifts	8	0 4	39	2 7	126	5 9	67	2 9	18	0 6	158	3 0	138	2 3
Endowment Earnings	142	7 5	129	9 1	148	7 0	146	6 3	100	3 4	129	2 5	167	2 7
All Other	236	12 5	103	7 3	185	8 3	167	7 2	284	7 9	391	7 6	331	5 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,973</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,181</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,128</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding

**TABLE 41—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

NEBRASKA	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	584	16 3	435	16 1	537	15 6	708	20 1	504	9 6	800	9 2	922	10 6
Veterans Fees									70	1 3	2,464	28 3	1,010	11 5
Other Federal	277	7 7	295	11 0	550	16 0	639	18 1	1,149	21 9	838	9 6	1,017	11 6
State Government	2,076	58 0	1,676	62 1	1,878	54 6	1,772	50 2	2,424	46 1	3,318	38 1	4,020	46 0
Local Government														
Private Gifts					9	0 3	12	0 3	28	0 5	99	1 1	123	1 4
Endowment Earnings	52	1 5	54	2 0	50	1 5	46	1 3	75	1 4	34	0 4	37	0 4
All Other	590	16 5	237	8 8	413	12 0	351	10 0	1,011	19 2	1,162	13 3	1,622	18 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,579</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,437</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,528</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,261</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,715</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,751</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	95	10 7	66	9 6	80	13 0	114	16 4	103	12 2	178	14 2	264	17 0
Veterans Fees									1	0 2	145	11 8	168	10 8
Other Federal							3	0 4	1	0 1	2	0 1	16	1 0
State Government	780	57 7	506	87 5	528	86 2	565	81 4	719	84 6	892	71 1	1,067	68 5
Local Government					3	0 5	8	1 2			13	1 1	11	0 7
Private Gifts							1	0 2			1	0 1		
Endowment Earnings					1	0 1								
All Other	14	1 6	19	2 9	1	0 2	3	0 4	25	2 9	23	1 8	31	2 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees			8	44 8	10	37 4	22	48 7	12	18 4	62	29 6	72	38 2
Veterans Fees									18	28 8	8	4 0	12	6 4
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government			10	55 2	16	62 6	23	51 3	33	52 8	112	53 4	103	54 5
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other											28	13 1	2	0 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,467</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources			218	100	349	100	454	100	553	100	889	100	957	100
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	678	15 2	598	16 5	736	16 6	1,029	21 8	719	10 7	1,194	10 8	1,601	14 0
Veterans Fees									255	3 8	3,012	27 2	1,429	12 5
Other Federal	277	6 2	295	8 2	550	12 4	642	13 6	1,180	17 2	840	7 6	1,033	9 0
State Government	2,855	63 9	2,272	62 8	2,406	54 4	2,337	49 5	3,142	46 7	4,210	38 0	5,086	44 4
Local Government			133	3 7	252	5 7	272	5 8	301	4 5	408	3 7	449	3 9
Private Gifts			1	—	10	0 2	12	0 2	29	0 4	100	0 9	131	1 2
Endowment Earnings	52	1 2	55	1 5	52	1 2	49	1 0	75	1 1	34	0 3	37	0 3
All Other	605	13 5	262	7 3	420	9 5	381	8 1	1,046	15 6	1,270	11 5	1,686	14 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,467</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,616</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,426</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,722</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,727</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,068</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,451</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	714	47 1	542	48 3	420	54 7	423	53 1	445	45 8	1,134	38 1	1,691	42 0
Veterans Fees									75	7 8	854	28 7	812	20 2
Other Federal									28	2 9			34	0 8
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts	310	20 4	308	27 5	225	29 3	223	28 0	214	22 1	506	17 1	1,094	27 2
Endowment Earnings	334	22 0	236	21 0	105	13 7	139	17 4	175	18 0	192	6 4	294	7 3
All Other	158	10 5	37	3 2	17	2 3	12	1 5	33	3 4	289	9 7	101	2 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,977</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,026</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	1,392	23 3	1,140	24 1	1,156	22 3	1,452	26 3	1,184	15 1	2,328	16 6	3,292	21 3
Veterans Fees									330	4 3	3,866	27 5	2,241	14 5
Other Federal	277	4 6	295	6 2	550	10 6	642	11 6	1,188	15 4	840	6 0	1,067	6 9
State Government	2,855	47 7	2,272	48 0	2,406	46 3	2,337	42 4	3,142	40 8	4,210	30 0	5,086	32 9
Local Government			133	2 8	252	4 9	272	4 9	301	3 9	408	2 9	448	2 9
Private Gifts	310	5 2	309	6 5	235	4 5	235	4 3	243	3 2	608	4 3	1,225	9 1
Endowment Earnings	396	6 5	291	6 1	157	3 0	188	3 4	250	3 2	226	1 6	331	2 1
All Other	763	12 7	299	6 3	437	8 4	393	7 1	1,079	14 0	1,559	11 1	1,787	11 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,983</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,739</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,193</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,519</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,697</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,045</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,477</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

TABLE 42—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\*

NEVADA	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst</b>														
Student Fees	40	6 8	21	3 7	30	5 0	50	5 1	58	6 7	180	9 4	122	8 1
Veterans Fees											257	15 1	150	10 0
Other Federal	177	30 0	189	33 2	236	39 4	237	24 0	307	35 0	304	17 9	317	21 1
State Government	277	46 9	328	58 3	287	48 1	622	63 0	379	43 1	932	54 7	743	49 6
Local Government													47	3 1
Private Gifts	18	3 1			21	3 4	3	0 3	20	2 3				
Endowment Earnings	16	2 7	16	2 8	17	2 8	25	2 5	27	3 0	18	1 0	15	1 0
All Other	62	10 5	11	2 0	8	1 3	51	5 1	87	9 9	32	1 9	106	7 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	40	6 8	21	3 7	30	5 0	50	5 1	58	6 7	180	9 4	122	8 1
Veterans Fees											257	15 1	150	10 0
Other Federal	177	30 0	189	33 2	236	39 4	237	24 0	307	35 0	304	17 9	317	21 1
State Government	277	46 9	328	58 3	287	48 1	622	63 0	379	43 1	932	54 7	743	49 6
Local Government													47	3 1
Private Gifts	18	3 1			21	3 4	3	0 3	20	2 3				
Endowment Earnings	16	2 7	16	2 8	17	2 8	25	2 5	27	3 0	18	1 0	15	1 0
All Other	62	10 5	11	2 0	8	1 3	51	5 1	87	9 9	32	1 9	106	7 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	40	6 8	21	3 7	30	5 0	50	5 1	58	6 7	180	9 4	122	8 1
Veterans Fees											257	15 1	150	10 0
Other Federal	177	30 0	189	33 2	236	39 4	237	24 0	307	35 0	304	17 9	317	21 1
State Government	277	46 9	328	58 3	287	48 1	622	63 0	379	43 1	932	54 7	743	49 6
Local Government													47	3 1
Private Gifts	18	3 1			21	3 4	3	0 3	20	2 3				
Endowment Earnings	16	2 7	16	2 8	17	2 8	25	2 5	27	3 0	18	1 0	15	1 0
All Other	62	10 5	11	2 0	8	1 3	51	5 1	87	9 9	32	1 9	106	7 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.



**TABLE 43—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950**  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\*

NEW HAMPSHIRE	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	222	18 7	213	20 7	285	21 2	359	24 4	232	15 2	310	10 8	509	16 9
Veterans Fees									35	2 3	890	31 0	504	16 7
Other Federal	190	16 0	199	19 3	265	19 7	324	22 1	342	22 4	357	12 4	383	12 7
State Government	430	36 3	450	43 7	621	46 1	535	36 4	625	41 0	839	29 2	1,132	37 5
Local Government														
Private Gifts	2	0 2			11	0 8	10	0 7			13	0 5	32	1 1
Endowment Earnings	38	3 3	42	4 1	45	3 3	47	3 2	50	3 3	44	1 5	44	1 5
All Other	302	25 5	126	12 2	119	8 9	194	13 2	241	15 8	422	14 6	412	13 6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,875</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	40	17 0	42	22 0	40	18 6	13	6 5	38	12 8	47	9 9	97	17 8
Veterans Fees									7	2 5	58	12 3	65	11 9
Other Federal	9	4 0	4	2 1	6	2 7			4	1 4	7	1 6		
State Government	182	77 7	144	75 9	154	72 2	152	74 0	230	77 8	298	63 6	322	59 3
Local Government					10	4 7	36	17 6	10	3 4	50	10 7	39	7 1
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other	3	1 3	—	—	4	1 8	4	1 9	6	2 1	9	1 9	21	3 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources			2	100										
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	262	18 5	255	20 9	325	20 8	373	22 3	270	14 8	356	10 7	606	17 0
Veterans Fees									43	2 4	948	28 3	569	16 0
Other Federal	190	14 0	203	16 6	271	17 4	324	19 4	346	19 0	365	10 9	383	10 7
State Government	612	43 2	594	48 6	775	49 7	687	41 0	855	47 0	1,137	34 0	1,454	40 9
Local Government			2	0 2	10	0 6	36	2 2	10	0 5	50	1 5	39	1 1
Private Gifts	2	0 1			11	0 7	9	0 5			13	0 4	32	0 9
Endowment Earnings	38	2 7	42	3 4	45	2 9	47	2 8	50	2 7	44	1 3	44	1 2
All Other	304	21 5	126	10 3	123	7 9	198	11 8	247	13 6	431	12 9	433	12 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	817	50 0	1,099	61 0	1,195	55 6	1,361	58 1	829	32 6	1,190	30 1	2,312	50 1
Veterans Fees									534	21 0	1,163	29 4	696	14 4
Other Federal							4	0 1			15	0 4	29	0 6
State Government											1	—	2	—
Local Government														
Private Gifts	736	45 1	127	7 0	204	9 5	247	10 1	399	15 7	683	17 5	758	16 4
Endowment Earnings	80	4 9	57	3 2	658	30 6	648	27 7	619	24 3	741	18 7	705	15 3
All Other	80	4 9	57	3 2	91	4 3	94	4 0	162	6 4	152	3 9	146	3 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,802</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,148</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,543</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,955</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,618</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	1,079	35 4	1,354	44 8	1,520	41 0	1,734	43 1	1,099	25 2	1,546	21 2	2,918	35 7
Veterans Fees									577	13 2	2,111	28 9	1,235	15 1
Other Federal	190	6 5	203	6 7	271	7 3	328	8 2	346	7 9	380	5 2	412	5 0
State Government	612	20 0	594	19 6	775	20 9	687	17 1	855	19 6	1,138	15 6	1,458	17 8
Local Government			2	0 1	10	0 3	36	0 9	10	0 2	50	0 7	39	0 5
Private Gifts	2	0 1	127	4 2	215	5 8	246	6 1	399	9 2	700	9 7	789	9 6
Endowment Earnings	774	25 4	561	18 5	703	18 9	695	17 3	669	15 3	785	10 7	749	9 2
All Other	384	12 6	183	6 1	214	5 8	292	7 3	406	9 4	583	8 0	579	7 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,024</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,708</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,364</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,299</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,177</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 44—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

NEW JERSEY	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst</b>														
Student Fees	674	23 5	889	34 6	985	27 9	841	20 1	652	12 1	2,347	26 9	2,114	19 6
Veterans Fees							300	5 5	300	5 5	2,062	23 6	2,216	20 5
Other Federal	253	8 9	278	10 8	399	11 3	832	19 9	713	13 2	702	8 1	573	5 3
State Government	1,434	50 1	1,098	42 8	1,049	46 7	1,903	46 6	2,241	41 5	3,315	37 9	4,407	40 9
Local Government														
Private Gifts	53	1 8	46	1 8	279	7 9	87	2 1	1,265	23 4			1,143	10 6
Endowment Earnings	193	6 7	155	6 0	199	5 6	169	4 1	217	4 0	266	3 0	261	2 4
All Other	258	9 0	104	4 0	22	0 6	342	8 2	14	0 3	45	0 5	75	0 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,533</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,174</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,402</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,737</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,789</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	121	49 9	145	55 1	226	58 1	296	52 3	135	22 1	136	13 0	160	13 9
Veterans Fees									167	27 4	601	57 7	604	52 4
Other Federal	—	0 1			87	22 4	85	15 0	89	14 6	53	5 1	40	3 5
State Government	104	43 1	115	43 7	65	16 7	100	17 6	128	21 0	175	16 8	256	22 2
Local Government					9	2 4	69	12 2	75	12 3	75	7 2	89	7 7
Private Gifts	6	2 5					1	0 2	2	0 3				
Endowment Earnings							2	0 4	2	0 3	2	0 2	2	0 2
All Other	11	4 4	3	1 2	2	0 4	13	2 3	12	2 0			2	0 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees			343	31 2	318	23 0	350	25 7	225	13 7	366	15 2	568	21 3
Veterans Fees									19	1 1	605	25 2	241	9 0
Other Federal													7	0 3
State Government	1,214	100 0	758	68 8	1,037	74 9	1,005	74 0	1,399	84 9	1,421	59 0	1,792	67 1
Local Government														
Private Gifts					14	1 0	2	0 2			1	0 1		
Endowment Earnings					16	1 1	2	0 1						
All Other									4	0 3	13	0 5	62	2 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees													12	32 2
Veterans Fees													8	23 3
Other Federal														
State Government													5	13 9
Local Government													10	27 8
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other													1	2 8
<b>Total</b>													<b>36</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees					27	86 9	81	85 7	40	54 8	105	24 6	79	17 4
Veterans Fees									1	1 6	85	20 1	48	10 5
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government					1	3 2	8	8 8	20	27 6	230	54 2	320	70 3
Private Gifts					3	9 9								
Endowment Earnings														
All Other													8	1 8
<b>Total</b>					<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16 0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1 1</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst</b>														
Student Fees	796	18 4	1,376	35 0	1,556	29 2	1,568	25 3	1,052	13 6	2,953	23 4	2,932	19 4
Veterans Fees									486	6 3	3,354	26 6	3,118	20 6
Other Federal	254	5 9	278	7 1	399	7 5	917	14 8	802	10 4	755	6 0	621	4 1
State Government	2,752	63 6	1,971	50 1	2,773	52 0	3,008	48 5	3,769	48 8	4,911	39 0	6,490	42 8
Local Government					66	1 2	78	1 3	95	2 2	305	2 4	419	2 8
Private Gifts	59	1 4	46	1 2	306	5 7	90	1 5	1,267	16 4			1,144	7 7
Endowment Earnings	194	4 5	155	3 9	215	4 0	173	2 8	269	3 3	269	2 1	261	1 7
All Other	269	6 2	107	2 7	23	0 4	361	5 8	42	0 5	63	0 5	148	0 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,324</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,933</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,338</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,195</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,733</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,610</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,105</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,986	50 2	1,989	50 5	2,327	48 8	2,835	46 3	1,892	21 7	3,704	27 4	6,260	37 4
Veterans Fees									890	10 2	4,353	32 2	4,022	24 0
Other Federal							557	9 1	1,982	22 7	1,946	14 4	1,088	10 1
State Government									1	—			1	—
Local Government														
Private Gifts	227	5 7	355	9 0	515	10 8	815	13 3	1,211	13 9	1,007	7 5	1,738	10 4
Endowment Earnings	1,551	39 2	1,339	34 0	1,613	33 9	1,688	27 6	2,428	27 9	1,902	14 1	2,123	12 7
All Other	196	4 9	258	6 5	309	6 5	224	3 7	317	3 6	597	4 4	896	5 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,941</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,764</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,119</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,721</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,509</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,731</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	2,782	33 5	3,365	42 8	3,883	38 1	4,403	35 8	2,944	17 9	6,657	25 5	9,192	28 9
Veterans Fees									1,376	8 4	7,707	29 5	7,140	22 4
Other Federal	254	3 1	278	3 5	399	3 9	1,474	12 0	2,784	16 9	2,701	10 3	2,309	7 2
State Government	2,752	33 2	1,971	25 0	2,773	27 2	3,008	24 4	3,770	22 9	4,911	18 8	6,461	20 3
Local Government					66	0 6	78	0 8	95	0 6	305	1 2	419	1 3
Private Gifts	286	3 5	401	5 1	821	8 0	905	7 4	2,478	15 0	1,007	3 9	2,882	9 1
Endowment Earnings	1,743	21 1	1,494	19 0	1,828	18 9	1,861	15 1	2,648	16 1	2,171	8 3	2,358	7 5
All Other	465	5 6	365	4 5	332	3 3	585	4 7	359	2 2	680	2 5	1,047	3 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,284</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,874</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,102</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,314</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,454</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26,119</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31,836</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 45—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950**  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\*

NEW MEXICO	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	11	2 2	15	3 5	37	4 9	39	4 8	45	4 3	160	9 2	100	4 1
Veterans Fees									419	40 2	240	13 9	242	9 8
Other Federal	197	38 7	216	49 5	316	42 1	323	40 4			447	25 8	809	32 7
State Government	194	37 9	158	36 2	231	30 8	283	35 4	361	34 7	623	36 0	1026	41 4
Local Government					61	8 8	55	6 9	65	6 2	74	4 3	96	3 9
Private Gifts							3	0 3						
Endowment Earnings	28	5 4	18	4 1	23	3 1	31	3 9	40	3 9	38	2 2	52	2 1
All Other	81	15 8	29	6 7	92	12 3	66	8 3	111	10 7	150	8 6	149	6 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,474</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	63	13 8	93	22 9	116	19 0	172	20 5	142	10 7	471	16 5	700	17 8
Veterans Fees									133	10 1	1,030	36 2	740	18 8
Other Federal							11	1 3	228	17 3	2	0 1		
State Government	265	57 8	232	57 2	408	66 7	552	66 0	650	49 2	1,179	41 4	2,214	56 2
Local Government														
Private Gifts			9	2 1	6	1 0	2	0 3			5	0 2		
Endowment Earnings	87	18 9	61	15 0	63	10 3	74	8 8	75	5 7	89	3 1	55	1 4
All Other	44	9 5	12	2 8	19	3 0	26	3 1	93	7 0	72	2 5	230	5 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,989</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	40	14 6	40	17 2	46	14 8	41	11 3	104	18 8	227	20 9	93	5 8
Veterans Fees											239	22 1	552	34 8
Other Federal							1	0 2						
State Government	219	80 1	181	77 4	199	64 0	257	70 8	342	62 1	469	43 3	732	46 2
Local Government					39	12 7	48	13 3	90	16 4	124	11 4	148	9 4
Private Gifts					4	1 3	5	1 4	4	0 7			6	0 4
Endowment Earnings			12	5 0	15	5 0	7	1 9			5	0 5	7	0 4
All Other	15	5 3	1	0 4	7	2 2	4	1 1	11	2 0	19	1 8	47	3 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	334	79 2	48	100 0	59	34 9	124	63 6	281	71 7	288	69 5	228	41 3
Veterans Fees									1	0 3	3	0 8	9	1 6
Other Federal														
State Government	53	12 4			84	49 5	43	21 8	110	28 0	45	10 8	123	22 3
Local Government														
Private Gifts					3	1 9								
Endowment Earnings	32	7 6			10	6 0	29	14 6			29	18 2	188	34 0
All Other	3	0 8			5	3 1					3	0 7	5	0 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	449	27 0	196	17 4	259	14 0	376	17 1	572	17 3	1,145	19 0	1,122	13 1
Veterans Fees									553	16 7	1,513	25 1	1,544	18 0
Other Federal	197	11 8	216	19 2	316	17 2	335	15 3	228	6 9	450	7 5	809	9 5
State Government	730	43 9	572	50 9	921	50 0	1,135	51 7	1,463	44 3	2,316	38 4	4,095	47 9
Local Government					90	4 9	104	4 7	154	4 7	198	3 3	244	2 9
Private Gifts			9	0 8	13	0 7	10	0 4	1	0 1	5	0 1	5	0 1
Endowment Earnings	146	8 8	90	8 0	119	6 5	140	6 4	116	3 5	161	2 7	301	3 5
All Other	142	8 5	42	3 7	123	6 7	97	4 4	215	6 5	244	3 9	430	5 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,305</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,032</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,551</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees											20	25 6	105	50 0
Veterans Fees											5	6 4	46	21 4
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts											50	64 2	60	28 6
Endowment Earnings											3	3 8		
All Other											78	100	210	100
<b>Total</b>														
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	449	26 9	196	17 4	259	14 0	376	17 1	572	17 3	1,165	19 1	1,227	14 0
Veterans Fees									553	16 7	1,518	24 9	1,589	18 1
Other Federal	197	11 9	216	19 2	316	17 2	335	15 3	228	6 9	450	7 4	809	9 2
State Government	730	43 9	572	50 9	921	50 0	1,135	51 7	1,463	44 3	2,316	37 9	4,095	46 8
Local Government					90	4 9	104	4 7	154	4 7	198	3 2	244	2 8
Private Gifts			9	0 8	13	0 7	10	0 4	1	0 1	5	0 1	5	0 1
Endowment Earnings	146	8 8	90	8 0	119	6 5	140	6 4	116	3 5	161	2 6	301	3 4
All Other	142	8 5	42	3 7	123	6 7	97	4 4	215	6 5	247	4 0	430	4 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,305</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,110</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,761</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 46—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

NEW YORK	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst</b>														
Student Fees	1,631	22 5	1,645	26 6	1,907	24 9	2,141	22 6	1,553	11 1	1,976	10 6	2,637	11 9
Veterans Fees									592	4 2	2,251	12 1	1,781	8 0
Other Federal	411	5 7	451	7 3	815	10 6	1,137	12 0	2,318	16 5	2,578	13 8	2,940	13 2
State Government	2,629	36 4	2,484	40 2	2,802	36 0	2,875	30 4	3,776	26 9	6,608	35 4	8,618	38 8
Local Government														
Private Gifts	530	7 3	218	3 5	407	5 3	922	9 8	115	0 8	2,321	12 4	2,404	10 8
Endowment Earnings	1,280	17 7	1,035	16 7	1,257	16 4	1,322	14 0	4,454	31 8	1,262	6 8	1,734	7 8
All Other	752	10 4	350	5 7	467	6 2	1,068	11 2	1,221	8 7	1,658	8 9	2,094	9 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,233</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,183</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,655</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,465</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,029</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18,654</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22,208</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	41	12 3	33	9 2	53	9 8	81	18 1	204	20 3	2	0 1	68	3 9
Veterans Fees									18	1 8	142	10 3	123	6 9
Other Federal									85	8 5	25	1 8	91	5 2
State Government	272	81 9	323	89 7	481	88 4	366	81 9	567	56 7	1,157	84 2	1,471	82 9
Local Government														
Private Gifts									17	1 7	29	2 1	14	0 8
Endowment Earnings									35	3 5				
All Other	20	5 8	4	1 1	10	1 8			75	7 5	20	1 5	6	0 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	7	0 3	133	6 4	201	8 1	127	5 0	118	3 9	549	11 4	467	6 8
Veterans Fees									47	1 5	467	9 7	567	8 5
Other Federal	68	3 1	19	0 9			34	1 3	154	5 1	43	0 9	30	0 4
State Government	2,135	96 6	1,039	92 1	2,274	91 8	2,378	93 6	2,663	89 3	3,735	77 6	5,801	84 3
Local Government							2	0 1						
Private Gifts			13	0 6	1	—								
Endowment Earnings														
All Other			1	—	2	0 1	—	—	6	0 2	21	0 4		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,541</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,018</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,815</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,885</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees							28	7 0					269	4 6
Veterans Fees									8	1 2	3,999	57 6	650	11 2
Other Federal													15	0 3
State Government							273	69 4	545	83 9	2,154	31 0	4,659	80 2
Local Government														
Private Gifts													217	3 7
Endowment Earnings							93	23 6	86	13 2	293	4 2		
All Other							394	100	650	100	6,948	100	5,810	100
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst</b>														
All Sources	5,751	100	6,932	100	10,388	100	9,835	100	12,697	100	20,379	100	21,809	100
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,954	12 6	2,464	15 8	3,015	14 3	3,202	14 1	2,984	9 5	4,855	9 3	5,720	9 8
Veterans Fees									678	2 1	10,725	20 5	5,420	9 3
Other Federal	592	3 8	471	3 0	815	3 9	1,179	5 2	2,591	8 2	3,452	6 6	3,174	5 4
State Government	4,422	31 7	4,747	30 5	5,758	27 3	5,892	26 0	7,619	24 3	13,654	26 2	21,730	40 6
Local Government	5,472	35 2	6,279	40 3	7,004	36 1	8,961	39 5	11,479	36 6	13,800	26 6	11,915	23 8
Private Gifts	530	3 4	211	1 5	409	1 9	923	4 1	132	0 4	2,350	4 5	2,418	4 1
Endowment Earnings	1,283	8 3	1,043	6 6	1,258	6 0	1,326	5 8	4,510	14 4	1,262	2 4	1,658	3 0
All Other	772	5 0	355	2 3	2,207	10 5	1,197	5 3	1,400	4 5	2,012	3 9	2,340	4 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,525</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,581</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21,066</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22,683</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31,393</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52,170</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58,485</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst</b>														
Student Fees	24,417	58 4	22,921	58 0	29,260	56 6	29,549	56 1	29,018	40 7	40,073	30 4	56,697	36 9
Veterans Fees									7,707	10 9	41,970	31 9	34,061	22 2
Other Federal									7,706	10 9	14,009	10 6	20,454	13 3
State Government	113	0 3	87	0 2	181	0 4	186	0 3	15	—	280	0 2	1,582	1 0
Local Government									6	—	14	—	949	0 6
Private Gifts	2,030	4 9	2,609	6 6	4,102	7 9	5,074	9 6	9,402	13 2	9,556	7 3	12,074	7 9
Endowment Earnings	6,463	15 5	10,173	25 8	14,804	28 6	12,809	24 3	10,625	14 9	14,832	11 3	15,730	10 2
All Other	8,770	20 9	3,715	9 4	3,341	6 5	4,440	8 4	6,766	9 4	10,910	8 3	12,110	7 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,793</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>39,505</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>51,688</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52,704</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>71,365</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>131,644</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>153,657</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	26,371	46 0	25,385	46 1	32,275	44 3	32,751	43 4	32,002	31 2	44,998	24 4	62,417	29 4
Veterans Fees									8,445	8 2	52,695	28 7	39,481	18 6
Other Federal	592	1 0	471	0 9	815	1 1	1,841	2 4	10,357	10 7	17,481	9 5	23,620	11 2
State Government	5,035	8 8	4,834	8 8	5,939	8 2	6,078	8 1	7,634	7 4	13,934	7 6	25,312	11 9
Local Government	5,472	9 5	6,279	11 4	7,004	10 5	8,964	11 9	11,485	11 2	13,874	7 5	14,864	7 0
Private Gifts	2,560	4 5	2,840	5 1	4,511	6 2	5,997	8 0	9,534	9 3	11,906	6 5	14,491	6 9
Endowment Earnings	7,746	13 5	11,207	20 3	16,062	22 1	14,129	18 7	15,135	14 7	16,094	8 8	17,498	8 2
All Other	9,542	16 7	4,070	7 4	5,548	7 6	5,627	7 5	8,166	7 9	12,922	7 0	14,450	6 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,318</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55,086</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>72,754</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>75,387</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>102,758</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>183,814</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>212,142</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 47—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

NORTH CAROLINA	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst</b>														
Student Fees	195	11 6	242	18 9	360	15 1	475	14 4	387	9 9	384	5 6	898	9 0
Veterans Fees									18	0 4	1,735	25 4	1,233	12 3
Other Federal	407	24 3	435	34 0	1,034	43 5	1,467	44 4	1,706	43 7	1,789	26 2	2,223	22 3
State Government	883	52 6	461	36 0	606	25 5	830	25 1	1,461	37 4	2,245	32 9	4,687	47 0
Local Government					332	14 0	389	11 8						
Private Gifts	6	0 4	3	0 2	2	0 1	23	0 7	97	2 5	134	2 0	180	1 8
Endowment Earnings	8	0 4	8	0 6	8	0 3	8	0 2	8	0 2	8	0 1	14	0 1
All Other	180	10 7	133	10 3	37	1 5	116	3 4	228	5 9	529	7 8	747	7 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,368</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,905</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,824</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,982</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	684	21 4	571	38 8	740	33 6	1,068	39 8	1,447	34 9	1,260	20 2	1,550	17 9
Veterans Fees											1,725	27 7	1,688	19 5
Other Federal	6	0 2			25	1 1					127	2 0	165	1 9
State Government	1,223	38 2	711	48 3	1,098	49 8	1,212	45 2	2,140	51 6	2,673	42 9	4,612	53 2
Local Government					12	0 5	12	0 4					30	0 3
Private Gifts	147	4 6	85	5 8	68	3 1	211	7 9	219	5 3	267	4 3	356	4 1
Endowment Earnings	116	3 6	88	6 0	93	4 2	150	5 6	139	3 4	127	2 0	145	1 7
All Other	1,022	32 0	17	1 1	169	7 7	30	1 1	199	4 8	59	0 8	123	1 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,683</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,143</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,238</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,669</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	38	10 0	129	37 2	265	36 0	274	34 5	249	24 4	287	17 6	457	23 8
Veterans Fees									14	1 3	328	20 1	246	12 8
Other Federal					11	1 5			3	0 3	7	0 4	8	0 4
State Government	343	89 4	212	60 9	455	61 7	479	60 3	740	72 5	1,004	61 5	1,450	69 9
Local Government					6	0 8								
Private Gifts			—	0 1	—	—	1	0 1						
Endowment Earnings	2	0 6	6	1 8			40	5 1	15	1 5	3	0 2	55	2 8
All Other	383	100	347	100	737	100	794	100	1,021	100	1,633	100	2,221	100
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees			10	98 0	11	68 2	20	78 1			36	45 4		
Veterans Fees							—	1 6			38	47 5		
Other Federal							—	0 8						
State Government					5	31 8	5	19 5			5	6 4		
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings			—	2 0							1	0 7		
All Other			10	100	16	100	25	100			79	100		
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees													58	30 1
Veterans Fees													92	48 1
Other Federal														
State Government													41	21 5
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings													—	0 3
All Other													191	100
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst</b>														
Student Fees	917	17 4	952	30 6	1,376	25 8	1,838	27 0	2,083	23 0	1,968	13 4	2,062	14 0
Veterans Fees									31	0 3	3,825	25 9	3,259	15 5
Other Federal	413	7 9	435	14 0	1,070	20 0	1,468	21 6	1,709	18 8	1,923	13 0	2,397	11 4
State Government	2,450	46 5	1,384	44 4	2,159	40 4	2,522	37 0	4,341	47 9	5,922	40 1	10,750	51 1
Local Government					355	6 7	406	6 0			5	—	76	0 4
Private Gifts	153	2 9	89	2 9	69	1 3	235	3 4	315	3 5	401	2 7	536	2 5
Endowment Earnings	124	2 4	95	3 1	101	1 9	158	2 3	147	1 6	138	0 9	163	0 7
All Other	1,204	22 9	158	5 0	206	3 9	186	2 7	442	4 9	591	4 0	925	4 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,261</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,336</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,813</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,068</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,773</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21,068</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst</b>														
Student Fees	1,521	40 5	1,965	47 9	2,580	45 9	3,237	45 8	3,727	36 5	4,337	31 3	5,156	32 7
Veterans Fees									358	3 5	2,721	19 7	1,853	11 8
Other Federal			1	—					635	6 2	319	2 3	471	3 0
State Government	14	0 4	4	0 1	3	0 1			3	—				
Local Government							5	0 1	5	—				
Private Gifts	396	10 5	467	11 4	401	7 1	466	6 6	1,231	12 0	1,235	8 9	1,915	12 2
Endowment Earnings	1,305	34 7	1,078	26 3	1,949	34 7	2,171	30 7	2,604	25 5	2,923	21 1	3,275	20 8
All Other	523	13 9	589	14 3	685	12 2	1,184	16 8	1,662	16 3	2,304	16 7	3,066	19 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,759</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,104</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,618</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,065</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,225</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,839</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,736</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	2,438	27 0	2,917	40 5	3,956	36 1	5,075	36 5	5,810	30 1	6,305	22 1	8,118	22 1
Veterans Fees									389	2 0	6,546	22 9	5,112	13 9
Other Federal	413	4 6	436	6 0	1,070	9 8	1,468	10 6	2,344	12 2	2,242	7 8	2,868	7 8
State Government	2,464	27 3	1,387	19 2	2,162	19 8	2,522	18 1	4,344	22 5	5,922	20 7	10,750	29 2
Local Government					355	3 2	411	3 0	5	—	5	—	76	0 2
Private Gifts	549	6 1	556	7 7	470	4 3	703	5 1	1,546	8 0	1,636	6 7	2,451	6 7
Endowment Earnings	1,429	15 9	1,173	16 3	2,050	18 7	2,329	16 8	2,751	14 3	3,061	10 7	3,438	9 3
All Other	1,727	19 1	745	10 3	891	8 1	1,370	9 9	2,104	10 9	2,895	10 1	3,991	10 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,920</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,214</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,954</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,878</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19,293</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28,612</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36,804</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 48—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

NORTH DAKOTA	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	61	5 6	50	8 7	77	8 8	105	10 8	44	2 7	77	3 1	99	3 7
Veterans Fees									3	0 2	254	10 3	159	5 9
Other Federal	249	23 0	235	41 1	439	50 0	458	46 9	911	56 6	593	24 0	674	25 0
State Government	600	55 5	211	36 7	280	29 6	283	30 1	545	33 8	1,341	54 3	1,585	58 8
Local Government														
Private Gifts	5	0 5	—	—	4	0 5								
Endowment Earnings	73	6 8	41	7 1	35	4 0	64	6 5			69	2 8	62	2 3
All Other	92	8 6	37	6 4	62	7 1	55	5 7	108	6 7	138	5 5	117	4 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,472</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	67	6 7	69	19 1	79	16 6	103	14 3	78	9 0	372	18 8	117	4 4
Veterans Fees									78	8 9	122	6 2	377	14 3
Other Federal									30	3 4	8	0 4	18	0 7
State Government	733	73 7	251	69 3	362	76 4	514	71 7	584	66 9	1,393	70 5	1,844	69 8
Local Government														
Private Gifts									42	4 8	3	0 1	59	2 2
Endowment Earnings	61	6 1	34	9 5	33	7 0	61	8 5	54	6 2			57	2 2
All Other	134	13 5	8	2 1			3	0 4	7	0 8	80	4 0	187	6 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,978</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,639</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	164	21 9	141	24 6	119	18 8	140	21 1	93	9 8	127	9 4	249	15 5
Veterans Fees									5	0 5	159	11 7	180	10 0
Other Federal									23	3 4				
State Government	526	70 2	403	70 0	470	74 4	460	69 1	705	73 1	965	71 2	1,075	66 9
Local Government					5	0 8			10	1 0	17	1 3	5	0 3
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings	30	4 1	19	3 2	32	5 1	59	8 9	54	5 6	48	3 6	57	3 5
All Other	28	3 8	12	2 2	6	0 9	6	0 9	66	6 8	38	2 8	61	3 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,607</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	23	13 3	14	12 7	26	15 1	32	16 8	13	6 3	49	11 0	52	9 7
Veterans Fees									11	5 1	99	22 3	84	15 6
Other Federal	11	6 4	9	8 6	32	18 6	28	14 8					40	7 4
State Government	101	59 8	67	62 0	86	50 2	96	50 7	129	61 1	269	60 6	355	66 2
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings	18	10 7	11	10 3	11	6 6	18	9 6			18	4 1		
All Other	17	9 8	7	6 4	16	9 5	15	8 1	58	27 5	9	2 0	6	1 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees											14	19 9	67	58 6
Veterans Fees											40	57 5	19	16 5
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government											6	8 0	17	14 6
Private Gifts													2	1 8
Endowment Earnings														
All Other											10	14 6	10	8 5
<b>Total</b>											<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	314	10 5	275	17 0	300	13 9	380	14 9	229	6 2	639	10 1	584	7 7
Veterans Fees									96	2 6	674	10 7	798	10 5
Other Federal	259	8 7	244	15 1	471	21 8	522	20 5	975	26 6	600	9 5	732	9 6
State Government	1,960	65 5	932	57 5	1,178	54 6	1,364	53 6	1,982	53 6	3,968	62 8	4,859	64 0
Local Government					5	0 3			10	0 3	23	0 4	21	0 3
Private Gifts	5	0 2			5	0 3			43	1 2	3	—	61	0 8
Endowment Earnings	182	6 1	105	6 4	112	5 2	202	7 9	108	2 9	136	2 2	176	2 3
All Other	272	9 0	64	4 0	85	3 9	79	3 1	239	6 5	275	4 3	362	4 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,992</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,547</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,661</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,318</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,993</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	72	53 3	36	46 1	74	58 4	87	60 8	46	37 4	92	37 3	95	32 3
Veterans Fees											51	20 6	46	16 6
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts	13	9 6	10	12 7	16	12 7	9	6 2	8	6 8	19	7 7	34	11 6
Endowment Earnings	50	36 9	31	38 9	34	27 0	41	28 8	62	50 6	76	30 8	70	23 8
All Other	—	0 2	2	2 3	2	1 9	6	4 2	6	5 0	9	3 8	49	16 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	386	12 3	311	18 3	374	16 4	467	17 4	275	7 2	731	11 2	679	8 6
Veterans Fees									96	2 5	725	11 0	844	10 7
Other Federal	259	8 3	244	14 4	471	20 6	522	19 4	975	25 8	600	9 2	732	9 3
State Government	1,960	62 7	932	54 8	1,178	51 7	1,364	50 7	1,982	51 9	3,968	60 5	4,859	61 6
Local Government					5	0 2			10	0 2	23	0 3	21	0 3
Private Gifts	18	0 6	10	0 6	21	0 9	9	0 3	50	1 2	22	0 3	95	1 2
Endowment Earnings	232	7 4	136	8 0	146	6 4	243	9 0	170	4 5	212	3 2	246	3 1
All Other	272	8 7	66	3 9	87	3 8	85	3 2	245	6 5	284	4 3	410	5 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,127</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,282</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,783</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,565</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,886</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 49—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

OHIO	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	783	11 0	732	15 3	1,017	16 0	942	12 4	1,387	12 0	1,298	6 0	1,353	6 5
Veterans Fees											1,586	7 3	1,126	5 4
Other Federal	330	4 7	346	7 3	708	11 1	889	11 7	1,510	13 0	1,091	5 0	1,418	6 9
State Government	4,761	67 0	3,203	67 1	3,463	54 4	4,249	55 7	5,866	50 6	10,098	46 4	10,263	49 5
Local Government					214	3 4	238	3 1	283	2 4	364	1 7	414	2 0
Private Gifts	70	1 0	50	1 1	226	3 5	286	3 7	835	7 2	1,461	6 7	2,142	10 4
Endowment Earnings	67	0 9	69	1 4	81	1 3	98	1 3	117	1 0	125	0 6	168	0 8
All Other	1,094	15 4	375	7 8	653	10 3	919	12 1	1,696	13 8	5,720	26 3	3,833	18 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,165</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,775</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,362</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,621</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,594</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21,743</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,707</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	423	21 8	685	31 1	932	28 3	1,045	29 9	198	5 7	1,567	21 4	2,011	18 4
Veterans Fees									122	3 5	1,340	18 3	927	8 5
Other Federal	2	0 1	3	0 1	—	—	85	2 4					8	0 1
State Government	1,438	74 3	1,490	67 5	2,318	70 3	2,314	66 2	2,971	85 1	4,359	59 6	7,927	72 7
Local Government					1	—								
Private Gifts	19	1 0	15	0 7	23	0 7	20	0 6					5	0 1
Endowment Earnings	19	1 0	11	0 5	17	0 5	17	0 5	6	0 2	5	0 1	4	—
All Other	33	1 8	1	0 1	5	0 2	12	0 4	193	5 5	36	0 6	22	0 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,296</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,493</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,307</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,904</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	135	14 4												
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government	772	82 0												
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other	34	3 6												
<b>Total</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>100</b>												
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources	8,972	100	2,590	100	3,181	100	3,909	100	5,272	100	8,502	100	8,768	100
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	2,446	18 7	2,481	25 9	3,278	25 5	3,806	25 4	2,940	14 4	4,723	12 6	5,984	14 9
Veterans Fees			372	3 9					1,203	5 9	6,285	16 7	4,004	9 9
Other Federal	332	2 6	4,693	49 0	711	5 5	1,077	7 2	1,518	7 5	1,108	3 0	1,873	4 6
State Government	6,971	53 4			5,795	45 1	6,586	43 8	8,857	43 5	14,521	38 7	18,207	45 2
Local Government	1,194	9 1	828	8 6	1,151	9 0	1,248	8 3	1,496	7 1	1,918	5 1	2,522	6 2
Private Gifts	255	2 0	285	3 0	458	3 6	797	5 3	1,650	0 1	2,389	6 4	3,084	7 6
Endowment Earnings	567	4 3	344	3 6	475	3 7	501	3 3	482	2 4	553	1 5	573	1 4
All Other	1,298	9 9	569	6 0	972	7 6	1,005	6 7	2,020	9 9	6,055	16 0	4,122	10 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,054</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,570</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,840</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,023</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,356</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>37,552</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40,374</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	5,290	41 2	4,776	53 9	6,428	55 9	7,154	54 3	6,602	43 7	10,482	36 5	13,350	41 7
Veterans Fees									1,637	10 8	9,559	33 3	7,654	23 9
Other Federal			22	0 2			319	2 4	288	1 9	783	2 7	1,031	3 2
State Government	531	4 1	226	2 6	257	2 2	393	3 0	397	2 6	21	0 1	4	—
Local Government							3							
Private Gifts	968	7 5	1,284	14 5	1,484	13 0	1,746	13 3	2,364	15 6	3,836	13 4	4,319	16 8
Endowment Earnings	4,350	33 9	2,156	24 3	2,949	25 7	3,095	23 5	2,887	19 1	3,204	11 2	3,751	11 7
All Other	1,708	13 3	403	4 5	366	3 2	464	3 5	950	6 3	797	2 8	863	2 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,847</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,867</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,494</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,174</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,125</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28,682</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30,972</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	7,736	29 8	7,257	39 3	9,706	39 9	10,963	38 9	9,542	26 8	15,205	22 9	19,334	27 1
Veterans Fees									2,840	8 0	18,844	23 9	11,658	16 3
Other Federal	332	1 3	394	2 1	711	2 9	1,396	5 0	1,806	5 1	1,891	2 9	2,909	4 1
State Government	7,502	29 0	4,919	26 7	6,052	24 9	6,979	24 7	9,254	26 1	14,542	22 0	18,211	25 5
Local Government	1,184	4 6	826	4 5	1,151	4 7	1,251	4 4	1,498	4 2	1,918	2 9	2,522	3 5
Private Gifts	1,224	4 7	1,569	8 6	1,952	8 0	2,543	9 0	4,214	11 9	6,225	9 4	7,403	10 4
Endowment Earnings	4,917	19 0	2,500	13 6	3,424	14 1	3,596	12 3	3,369	9 5	2,757	6 7	4,424	6 1
All Other	3,006	11 6	972	5 3	1,338	5 5	1,469	5 2	2,970	8 4	8,852	10 3	4,985	7 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,901</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18,437</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24,334</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28,197</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35,481</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>66,234</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>71,346</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 50—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

OKLAHOMA	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	200	8 8	94	6 0	190	6 2	142	4 7	227	4 6	708	9 0	754	7 3
Veterans Fees									25	0 5	1,670	21 2	1,835	17 8
Other Federal	350	15 3	415	26 8	766	24 9	869	28 4	1,572	31 9	1,123	14 3	1,627	15 8
State Government	1,213	53 0	781	50 4	1,864	60 8	1,623	53 0	2,466	49 8	3,475	44 1	5,037	48 9
Local Government														
Private Gifts	2	0 1	1	0 1	2	0 1	12	0 4	24	0 5	51	0 6	76	0 7
Endowment Earnings	167	7 3	160	10 3	92	3 0	108	3 5	209	4 2	177	2 2	158	1 5
All Other	355	15 5	98	6 4	161	5 2	307	10 0	417	8 5	677	8 6	821	8 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,267</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,549</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,061</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,930</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,881</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,308</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	209	9 6	172	8 8	247	9 1	330	12 0	208	5 3	413	6 7	677	9 7
Veterans Fees									6	0 2	2,273	36 8	1,724	24 7
Other Federal	—	—	1	0 1	1	—	56	2 0	193	5 0	48	0 8	48	0 7
State Government	1,786	82 3	1,434	73 6	2,354	86 5	2,176	76 9	3,095	79 7	2,809	45 5	4,048	58 1
Local Government														
Private Gifts					2	0 1	18	0 6						
Endowment Earnings	169	7 8	160	8 2	3	0 1	102	3 6			190	3 1		
All Other	6	0 3	181	9 3	116	4 2	137	4 9	382	9 8	436	7 1	466	6 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,828</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,884</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,169</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,963</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	160	11 5	100	11 1	240	18 8	177	18 7	161	13 2	475	19 7	286	12 5
Veterans Fees									19	1 5	741	30 6	450	19 7
Other Federal	1	0 1	4	0 4										
State Government	1,229	88 4	771	85 5	963	78 7	750	79 4	1,001	82 2	1,116	46 2	1,516	66 3
Local Government											20	0 8	16	0 7
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other			27	3 0	31	2 5	18	1 9	38	3 1	66	2 7	18	0 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,416</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	17	3 9	20	5 7	27	4 6	42	8 8	23	4 4	119	10 5	110	7 2
Veterans Fees									15	3 0	334	29 5	204	13 6
Other Federal			35	10 1			16	3 4	4	0 8			17	1 1
State Government	407	94 9	287	83 1	543	93 4	406	85 8	437	84 7	606	53 5	1,109	73 3
Local Government														
Private Gifts					3	0 5								
Endowment Earnings														
All Other	5	1 2	4	1 1	8	1 5	9	2 0	37	7 1	74	6 5	71	4 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees			15	98 2	43	78 3	53	86 5	11	13 5	50	59 5	62	54 2
Veterans Fees									4	4 1	34	40 5	48	42 1
Other Federal			—	1 8	1	2 0								
State Government									63	74 4			—	0 4
Local Government					9	17 4	4	6 8	6	6 5			3	2 4
Private Gifts					1	1 1	—	0 8	—	0 6				
Endowment Earnings														
All Other					1	1 2	4	5 9	1	0 9			—	0 9
<b>Total</b>			<b>15</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	586	9 3	400	8 4	737	9 6	753	10 2	629	5 9	1,765	10 0	1,888	8 9
Veterans Fees									68	0 6	5,052	28 6	4,260	20 1
Other Federal	352	5 6	455	9 6	769	10 1	942	12 8	1,770	16 6	1,171	6 8	1,691	8 0
State Government	4,634	73 8	3,274	68 8	5,723	74 7	4,956	67 2	7,052	66 3	8,006	45 2	11,711	55 3
Local Government					9	0 1	4	0 1	6	0 1	20	0 1	19	0 1
Private Gifts	2	—	1	—	8	0 1	30	0 4	24	0 2	51	0 3	77	0 4
Endowment Earnings	436	5 4	320	6 7	94	1 2	211	2 9	209	2 0	367	2 1	158	0 7
All Other	366	5 9	309	6 5	317	4 2	475	6 4	875	8 3	1,253	7 1	1,478	6 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,276</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,759</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,657</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,371</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,633</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,685</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21,182</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	476	53 9	307	53 7	488	55 9	520	56 2	686	42 2	1,051	33 0	1,339	39 3
Veterans Fees									443	27 3	1,401	45 9	1,520	44 9
Other Federal	1	0 2					33	3 6	26	1 6			23	0 7
State Government									1	—				
Local Government					38	4 3								
Private Gifts	139	15 7	189	33 0	220	25 2	214	23 1	278	17 1	319	10 0	325	9 5
Endowment Earnings	89	10 1	58	10 2	100	11 4	88	9 5	116	7 2	141	4 4	138	4 1
All Other	178	20 1	18	3 1	28	3 2	70	7 6	75	4 6	215	6 7	51	1 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,187</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,405</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	1,062	14 8	707	13 3	1,225	14 3	1,273	15 3	1,315	10 7	2,816	13 5	3,227	13 1
Veterans Fees									511	4 2	6,513	31 2	5,789	23 6
Other Federal	353	4 9	455	8 5	769	9 0	975	11 7	1,796	14 6	1,171	5 6	1,714	7 0
State Government	4,634	64 7	3,274	61 4	5,723	67 1	4,956	59 8	7,053	57 5	8,006	38 4	11,711	47 6
Local Government					47	0 6	4	0 1	6	—	20	0 1	19	0 1
Private Gifts	141	2 0	190	3 6	228	2 7	244	2 9	302	2 5	370	1 8	402	1 6
Endowment Earnings	425	6 0	376	7 1	194	2 3	339	3 6	325	2 7	508	2 4	296	1 2
All Other	544	7 6	327	6 1	345	4 0	545	6 0	950	7 8	1,468	7 0	1,429	5 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,159</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,331</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,531</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,296</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,258</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,872</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24,587</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.



**TABLE 51—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950**  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\*

OREGON	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst</b>														
Student Fees	107	4 3	143	9 5	325	14 6	368	13 2	547	17 0	355	6 5	377	5 2
Veterans Fees											1,045	19 0	862	11 7
Other Federal	221	8 9	276	18 3	377	16 9	416	14 9	445	13 8	656	11 9	704	9 6
State Government	1,481	59 7	953	63 0	1,185	53 3	1,546	55 5	1,543	47 9	2,553	46 5	4,281	58 6
Local Government					101	4 5	128	4 6	176	5 5	243	4 4	319	4 4
Private Gifts			13	0 8	21	1 0	30	1 1	72	2 2	79	1 4	137	1 9
Endowment Earnings	11	0 4	10	0 7	11	0 5	9	0 3	6	0 2	6	0 1	6	0 1
All Other	680	26 7	117	7 7	205	9 2	287	10 4	430	13 4	560	10 2	624	8 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,784</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,219</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,497</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	377	19 9	174	23 5	386	25 4	436	26 3	423	18 0	179	9 7	380	12 9
Veterans Fees									324	13 8	298	16 1	565	19 2
Other Federal			36	4 9			11	0 7			40	2 2	107	3 6
State Government	1,192	63 0	500	67 5	975	64 2	996	60 1	1,168	49 7	1,256	67 8	1,823	61 9
Local Government														
Private Gifts	63	3 3	19	2 5	127	8 4	146	8 9	137	5 8	24	1 3	13	0 5
Endowment Earnings	7	0 4	8	1 1	10	0 6	17	1 0	19	0 8	20	1 1	5	0 2
All Other	255	13 4	3	0 5	22	1 4	49	3 0	280	11 9	34	1 8	51	1 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,944</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	98	25 1	19	6 8	32	9 4	30	8 6	24	7 8	78	10 7	155	14 5
Veterans Fees									35	11 2	124	16 9	141	13 1
Other Federal			4	1 4			5	1 5	9	2 8				
State Government	202	74 9	258	91 8	306	89 3	315	89 1	243	77 3	524	71 3	771	71 8
Local Government														
Private Gifts					2	0 6	1	0 3	—	—	1	0 1	2	0 2
Endowment Earnings														
All Other					2	0 7	2	0 5	3	0 9	7	1 0	4	0 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees											40	10 6	205	39 2
Veterans Fees											330	87 1	151	28 8
Other Federal														
State Government													167	32 0
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings											9	2 3		
All Other														
<b>Total</b>											<b>379</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	582	12 2	337	13 3	743	18 2	833	17 3	994	16 9	652	7 7	1,118	9 4
Veterans Fees									359	6 1	1,797	21 2	1,700	14 4
Other Federal	221	4 6	316	12 5	377	9 2	432	9 0	454	7 7	696	8 2	812	6 9
State Government	2,966	62 3	1,711	67 5	2,466	60 3	2,857	59 6	2,954	50 2	4,334	51 2	7,043	59 5
Local Government					101	2 5	128	2 7	176	3 0	243	2 9	319	2 7
Private Gifts	63	1 3	31	1 2	151	3 7	178	3 7	210	3 6	134	1 3	152	1 3
Endowment Earnings	17	0 4	19	0 7	21	0 5	27	0 6	25	0 4	26	0 3	11	0 1
All Other	915	19 2	121	4 8	229	5 6	338	7 1	713	12 1	610	7 2	679	5 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,764</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,793</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,885</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,461</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,841</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	333	31 6	400	49 4	673	56 8	712	59 2	827	48 5	1,450	40 1	1,913	44 8
Veterans Fees									195	11 4	1,714	47 3	1,613	37 8
Other Federal			1	0 1					25	1 5	4	0 1	86	2 0
State Government											5	0 1	5	0 1
Local Government														
Private Gifts	162	15 4	155	19 1	268	22 6	176	14 7	405	23 8	169	4 7	303	7 1
Endowment Earnings	256	24 2	185	23 3	200	16 9	207	17 2	195	11 4	235	6 6	263	6 2
All Other	305	28 8	65	8 1	43	3 7	107	8 9	59	3 4	40	1 1	85	2 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,268</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	915	15 7	737	22 0	1,416	26 9	1,545	25 8	1,821	24 0	2,102	17 4	3,031	18 8
Veterans Fees									554	7 3	3,510	29 0	3,422	20 6
Other Federal	221	3 8	317	9 5	377	7 1	432	7 2	479	6 3	700	5 8	897	5 6
State Government	2,966	50 9	1,711	51 1	2,466	46 8	2,857	47 7	2,954	38 9	4,338	35 9	7,048	43 8
Local Government					101	1 9	128	2 1	176	2 3	243	2 0	319	2 0
Private Gifts	225	3 9	186	5 6	419	7 9	354	5 9	615	8 1	273	2 3	454	2 8
Endowment Earnings	273	4 7	207	6 2	221	4 2	234	3 9	220	2 9	264	2 2	274	1 7
All Other	1,220	21 0	186	5 6	272	5 2	445	7 4	772	10 2	650	5 4	764	4 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,320</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,272</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,995</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,591</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,080</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,109</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 52—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

PENNSYLVANIA	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	906	23 2	803	22 0	1,114	23 0	1,113	13 2	1,501	15 3	1,237	8 6	2,106	12 2
Veterans Fees									59	0 6	3,539	24 7	3,132	18 1
Other Federal	565	14 5	587	16 0	985	20 3	3,354	39 7	3,030	30 9	3,024	21 1	3,485	20 0
State Government	1,739	44 8	1,794	49 1	2,074	42 7	2,627	31 1	3,657	37 3	4,596	32 1	5,661	32 7
Local Government														
Private Gifts	43	1 1	65	1 8	153	3 2	300	3 5	464	4 7	751	5 2	683	3 9
Endowment Earnings	26	0 7	28	0 7	26	0 5	26	0 3	26	0 3	26	0 2	26	0 2
All Other	619	15 9	381	10 4	502	10 3	1,032	12 2	1,080	10 9	1,158	8 1	2,241	12 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,898</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,656</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,854</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,482</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,817</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,331</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,314</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	332	7 7	899	36 5	835	29 0	878	30 0	683	23 0	1,674	27 3	1,685	24 2
Veterans Fees									108	3 7	1,429	23 3	1,037	15 2
Other Federal			4	0 2			1	—	—	—	—	—	13	0 2
State Government	3,881	90 1	1,526	61 9	2,025	70 4	2,012	68 6	2,142	72 3	2,993	48 9	4,153	59 7
Local Government					17	0 6	25	0 9	20	0 7	18	0 3	26	0 4
Private Gifts			2	0 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Endowment Earnings					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other	96	2 2	34	1 3	—	—	15	0 5	10	0 3	12	0 2	23	0 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,309</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,878</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,931</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,963</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,126</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,959</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees							1	4 9						
Veterans Fees											15	26 2	9	15 8
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government									30	100 0	2	3 2	5	8 1
Private Gifts							29	95 1						
Endowment Earnings											40	70 6	45	76 1
All Other							30	100	30	100	57	100	59	100
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources	276	100	247	100										
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,238	14 6	1,703	26 7	1,949	25 2	1,992	17 5	2,185	17 0	2,911	14 2	3,791	15 6
Veterans Fees									167	1 3	4,983	24 3	4,199	17 3
Other Federal	565	6 7	591	9 3	985	12 8	3,355	29 4	3,031	23 7	3,024	14 7	3,478	14 3
State Government	5,620	66 2	3,320	52 1	4,099	53 0	4,639	40 6	5,799	45 3	7,589	37 0	9,814	40 3
Local Government	276	3 3	247	3 9	17	0 2	26	0 2	19	0 1	20	0 1	30	0 1
Private Gifts	42	0 5	66	1 1	154	2 0	329	2 9	405	3 9	751	3 7	684	2 8
Endowment Earnings	26	0 3	26	0 4	26	0 3	26	0 2	26	0 2	26	0 3	26	0 3
All Other	715	8 4	415	6 5	502	6 5	1,048	9 2	1,090	8 5	1,170	5 7	2,264	9 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,482</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,368</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,732</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,415</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,812</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,514</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24,331</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	14,857	50 2	12,937	53 0	15,239	55 7	15,945	52 6	13,861	38 5	19,490	27 9	27,263	33 9
Veterans Fees									4,093	11 4	22,734	32 6	19,936	24 9
Other Federal			16	0 1	19	0 1	1,239	4 1	2,846	7 9	2,534	3 6	2,593	3 2
State Government	2,061	7 0	2,021	8 3	2,241	8 2	2,322	7 7	3,013	8 4	4,650	6 7	6,304	7 9
Local Government							10	—	18	—	47	0 1	46	—
Private Gifts	1,418	4 8	2,054	8 4	2,445	8 9	2,881	9 5	3,303	8 9	5,280	7 7	6,862	8 6
Endowment Earnings	4,823	15 6	4,085	16 7	4,314	15 8	4,637	15 3	4,224	11 7	5,102	7 3	6,146	7 7
All Other	6,665	22 4	3,318	13 5	3,105	11 3	3,256	10 8	4,742	13 2	2,903	14 1	11,024	13 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,624</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24,431</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27,363</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30,290</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35,995</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>69,640</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>80,214</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	16,095	42 2	14,640	47 5	17,188	49 0	17,937	43 0	16,046	32 9	22,401	24 8	31,054	29 7
Veterans Fees									4,260	8 7	27,717	30 7	24,185	23 1
Other Federal	565	1 5	607	2 0	1,004	2 9	4,594	11 0	5,877	12 0	5,558	6 2	6,071	5 8
State Government	7,881	20 2	5,341	17 4	6,340	18 0	6,961	16 7	8,812	18 1	12,239	13 6	16,118	15 4
Local Government	276	0 7	247	0 8	17	—	36	0 1	32	0 1	67	0 1	76	—
Private Gifts	1,460	3 8	2,120	6 9	2,599	7 4	3,210	7 7	3,698	7 6	6,031	6 7	7,577	7 3
Endowment Earnings	4,649	12 2	4,111	13 3	4,340	12 4	4,663	11 2	4,250	8 7	5,168	5 7	6,217	6 0
All Other	7,380	19 4	3,733	12 1	3,607	10 3	4,304	10 3	5,832	11 9	10,973	12 2	13,368	12 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30,799</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35,095</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41,705</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48,607</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90,154</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>104,546</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 53—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

RHODE ISLAND	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	11	2 1	62	12 9	78	12 5	105	14 6	150	12 1	256	14 7	412	18 0
Veterans Fees											350	20 1	330	14 4
Other Federal	172	35 0	176	36 5	227	36 7	241	33 6	257	20 8	257	14 7	287	12 6
State Government	243	49 4	227	47 1	266	43 0	311	43 4	645	52 1	835	47 9	1,002	43 9
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings	3	0 5	2	0 5	2	0 4	2	0 3	2	0 1	2	0 1	2	0 1
All Other	63	13 0	14	3 0	46	7 4	58	8 1	183	14 9	45	2 5	251	11 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	27	14 8	40	18 8					59	22 7	69	18 4	108	23 5
Veterans Fees											19	5 1	15	3 2
Other Federal														
State Government	155	85 2	172	81 2	219	100 0	230	82 2	200	76 8	283	75 5	328	71 3
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	38	5 6	102	14 7	78	9 3	105	10 5	209	14 0	325	15 4	520	18 9
Veterans Fees											369	17 4	345	12 6
Other Federal	172	25 5	176	25 3	227	27 1	240	24 1	257	17 2	257	12 1	287	10 5
State Government	398	59 0	399	57 4	486	57 9	541	54 3	845	56 4	1,118	52 7	1,330	48 4
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings	3	0 4	3	0 4	2	0 2	2	0 2	2	0 1	2	0 1	2	0 1
All Other	64	9 5	15	2 2	46	5 5	109	10 9	185	12 3	49	2 3	260	9 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	892	50 6	871	57 4	919	47 0	1,124	46 2	1,126	38 7	2,442	38 9	3,100	49 3
Veterans Fees									315	10 9	2,497	39 8	1,889	30 0
Other Federal									462	15 9	352	5 6	428	6 8
State Government			5	0 3	36	1 9	35	1 4	47	1 6	15	0 2	15	0 2
Local Government									1					
Private Gifts	164	9 3	144	9 5	222	11 3	294	12 1	164	5 6	443	7 1	263	4 2
Endowment Earnings	561	31 8	470	31 0	726	37 1	751	30 8	711	24 5	489	7 5	497	7 9
All Other	145	8 3	26	1 8	52	2 7	44	1 9	82	2 8	55	0 9	98	1 6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,956</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,435</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,273</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,291</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	930	38 2	973	44 0	997	35 7	1,229	35 8	1,335	30 3	2,787	33 0	3,620	40 1
Veterans Fees									315	7 2	2,886	34 1	2,234	24 7
Other Federal	172	7 1	176	7 9	227	8 1	426	12 4	719	16 3	809	7 3	715	7 9
State Government	398	16 3	404	18 3	522	18 7	576	16 8	892	20 2	1,133	13 5	1,345	14 9
Local Government									1					
Private Gifts	164	6 7	144	6 5	222	7 9	294	8 6	164	3 7	443	5 3	263	2 9
Endowment Earnings	564	23 1	473	21 4	728	26 1	753	22 0	713	16 2	471	5 6	499	5 5
All Other	209	8 6	41	1 9	98	3 5	153	4 4	267	6 1	104	1 2	358	4 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,437</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,795</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,432</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,406</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,393</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,034</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 54—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

SOUTH CAROLINA	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	69	4 7	122	13 2	209	11 7	309	14 9	167	5 6	343	5 5	532	8 5
Veterans Fees									54	1 8	863	13 8	582	9 3
Other Federal	375	25 6	330	35 8	681	38 0	778	37 4	991	33 3	1,158	18 5	1,255	20 2
State Government	811	55 3	438	47 5	665	37 2	749	36 0	1,312	44 1	2,382	38 1	2,480	39 9
Local Government														
Private Gifts			3	0 3	2	0 1	14	0 7	27	0 9	155	2 5	50	0 8
Endowment Earnings	9	0 6	9	1 0	57	3 2	25	1 2	22	0 8	35	0 6	28	0 5
All Other	203	13 8	21	2 2	175	9 8	204	9 8	403	13 5	1,316	21 0	1,292	20 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,976</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,252</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,219</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	337	20 6	282	37 4	479	34 3	741	38 0	524	19 2	916	19 7	1,026	23 0
Veterans Fees									23	0 8	1,467	31 6	882	19 8
Other Federal	45	2 8	9	1 1	14	1 0	57	2 9	283	10 4				
State Government	1,210	74 0	457	60 5	863	61 8	1,031	52 9	1,479	54 4	2,158	46 6	2,532	56 8
Local Government							1	0 1	1					
Private Gifts									40	1 5	9	0 2		
Endowment Earnings	1	0 1			3	0 2	5	0 3						
All Other	41	2 5	8	1 0	37	2 7	113	5 8	372	13 7	89	1 9	20	0 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,638</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,460</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources	86	100	91	100	105	100	115	100	103	100	176	100	187	100
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	412	12 9	406	23 0	712	21 6	1,072	25 9	701	12 1	1,289	11 7	1,612	14 8
Veterans Fees									84	1 4	2,372	21 4	1,487	13 7
Other Federal	420	13 2	338	19 1	695	21 1	836	20 2	1,274	22 0	1,158	10 5	1,255	11 5
State Government	2,021	63 4	895	50 6	1,530	46 4	1,782	43 0	2,797	48 3	4,541	41 0	5,012	46 2
Local Government	61	1 9	61	3 5	60	1 8	67	1 6	66	1 1	93	0 8	90	0 8
Private Gifts			3	0 2	5	0 2	14	0 3	68	1 2	164	1 5	51	0 5
Endowment Earnings	25	0 8	24	1 3	78	2 4	45	1 1	31	0 5	45	0 4	43	0 4
All Other	249	7 8	41	2 3	213	6 5	328	7 9	779	13 4	1,405	12 7	1,318	12 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,188</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,293</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,067</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,868</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	612	50 8	521	64 3	717	53 6	935	58 2	984	52 4	2,209	46 0	2,250	47 9
Veterans Fees									137	7 3	1,070	22 3	833	17 7
Other Federal			2	0 2			4	0 3	39	2 1	8	0 2	—	—
State Government													20	0 4
Local Government					1	0 1	2	0 1	6	0 3			—	—
Private Gifts	62	5 1	69	8 5	310	23 2	320	20 3	358	19 1	966	20 1	1,083	23 1
Endowment Earnings	337	28 0	206	25 4	255	19 0	283	17 7	245	13 0	347	7 2	385	8 2
All Other	193	16 1	13	1 6	54	4 1	54	3 4	109	5 8	205	4 2	128	2 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,878</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,805</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,699</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	1,024	23 3	927	35 9	1,429	30 9	2,007	34 9	1,685	21 9	3,498	22 0	3,862	24 8
Veterans Fees									221	2 9	3,442	21 7	2,320	14 9
Other Federal	420	9 6	340	13 2	695	15 0	840	14 6	1,313	17 1	1,166	7 3	1,255	8 1
State Government	2,021	46 0	895	34 7	1,530	33 0	1,782	31 0	2,797	36 4	4,541	28 6	5,032	32 3
Local Government	61	1 4	61	2 4	61	1 3	69	1 2	72	0 9	93	0 6	90	0 6
Private Gifts	62	1 4	72	2 8	315	6 8	340	5 9	428	5 6	1,130	7 1	1,134	7 3
Endowment Earnings	362	8 2	229	8 9	333	7 2	328	5 7	276	3 6	392	2 5	428	2 7
All Other	442	10 1	54	2 1	267	5 8	382	6 7	888	11 6	1,610	10 2	1,446	9 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,392</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,578</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,630</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,748</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,678</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,872</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,567</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 55—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

SOUTH DAKOTA	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	78	7 6	65	9 5	103	10 3	134	12 0	72	4 0	109	4 9	175	6 1
Veterans Fees											244	11 0	238	8 2
Other Federal	243	23 8	256	37 7	453	45 1	459	41 1	885	48 8	640	28 9	678	23 4
State Government	523	51 2	263	38 6	289	28 7	258	23 0	572	31 6	809	36 5	1,316	45 5
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings	61	6 0	35	5 2	49	4 9	94	8 5	49	2 7	48	2 2	57	2 0
All Other	116	11 4	82	9 0	111	11 0	173	15 4	233	12 9	365	16 5	429	14 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,891</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	107	17 3	99	24 1	132	26 9	161	29 4	111	14 5	164	12 8	235	14 4
Veterans Fees									5	0 7	451	35 3	351	21 4
Other Federal							5	1 0	—	0 1				
State Government	473	70 9	280	68 3	334	68 4	333	60 9	614	80 3	623	48 8	996	60 8
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings	33	5 4	17	4 2	22	4 6	43	7 9	26	3 4	27	2 1	48	2 9
All Other	3	0 4	14	3 4	—	0 1	5	0 8	8	1 0	13	1 0	8	0 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	127	20 2	101	25 6	109	26 7	150	30 5	70	14 2	164	20 6	235	17 8
Veterans Fees									16	3 2	170	21 4	138	10 5
Other Federal							3	0 6					3	0 2
State Government	449	71 4	261	66 3	262	64 0	263	53 4	361	73 4	331	41 8	872	66 2
Local Government											79	9 9		
Private Gifts							2	0 4	3	0 6	3	0 4	7	0 6
Endowment Earnings	41	6 6	32	8 1	38	9 3	74	15 0	41	8 4	38	4 8	35	2 8
All Other	12	1 8	—	—	—	—	—	0 1	1	0 2	9	1 1	26	1 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	312	13 8	284	17 8	344	18 1	444	20 6	253	8 2	437	10 2	646	11 0
Veterans Fees									21	0 7	865	20 2	728	12 5
Other Federal	243	10 7	257	17 3	453	23 8	467	21 7	885	28 8	640	14 9	678	11 6
State Government	1,445	63 8	804	54 2	884	46 5	854	39 6	1,548	50 5	1,763	41 2	3,184	54 5
Local Government											79	1 8		
Private Gifts							2	0 1	3	0 1	3	0 1	8	0 1
Endowment Earnings	136	6 0	84	5 7	110	5 8	211	9 8	116	3 8	113	2 6	143	2 4
All Other	130	5 7	75	5 0	111	5 8	178	8 2	242	7 9	387	9 0	463	7 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,068</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,287</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,850</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	242	48 3	243	51 9	289	57 3	261	55 5	315	49 0	505	41 9	577	48 5
Veterans Fees									9	1 4	355	29 5	249	20 9
Other Federal			2	0 5					30	4 7				
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts	80	16 1	130	27 8	116	23 0	102	21 7	155	24 0	170	14 1	213	17 9
Endowment Earnings	120	24 0	70	15 0	70	13 9	94	20 0	161	20 3	161	13 4	118	9 8
All Other	58	11 6	23	4 8	29	5 8	13	2 8	4	0 6	14	1 1	35	2 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	554	20 0	507	26 0	633	26 3	705	26 8	568	15 3	942	17 2	1,223	17 4
Veterans Fees									30	0 8	1,220	22 2	977	13 9
Other Federal	243	8 8	259	13 2	453	18 8	467	17 8	815	24 7	640	11 6	678	9 6
State Government	1,445	52 2	804	41 2	884	36 8	854	32 5	1,548	41 7	1,763	32 1	3,184	45 2
Local Government											79	1 4		
Private Gifts	80	2 9	130	8 7	116	4 8	104	4 0	158	4 2	173	3 2	220	3 1
Endowment Earnings	256	9 3	154	7 9	180	7 5	305	11 6	247	6 7	274	5 0	259	3 7
All Other	188	6 8	98	5 0	140	5 8	101	3 8	246	6 6	401	7 3	498	7 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,766</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,626</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,712</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,492</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,039</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 56—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

TENNESSEE	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst</b>														
Student Fees	408	15 0	397	24 9	675	24 3	771	23 0	964	19 8	1,031	10 9	1,312	11 4
Veterans Fees											2,536	26 9	1,864	16 3
Other Federal	435	15 9	417	26 1	859	30 8	966	28 7	1,218	25 1	1,366	14 5	1,617	14 1
State Government	1,326	48 6	593	37 2	889	31 9	1,227	36 5	2,146	44 2	3,721	39 5	5,407	47 7
Local Government					100	3 6								
Private Gifts	9	0 4	9	0 6	4	0 2	86	2 6	84	1 7	193	2 0	464	4 0
Endowment Earnings	21	0 8	23	1 4	23	0 8	46	1 4	18	0 4	19	0 2	19	0 2
All Other	528	19 3	155	9 8	233	8 4	263	7 8	428	8 8	563	6 0	721	6 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,727</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,783</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,858</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,429</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,464</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	17	9 9	28	32 1	30	28 9	35	16 0	36	16 5	126	21 1		
Veterans Fees									6	2 7	218	36 5		
Other Federal							1	0 6						
State Government	150	90 1	56	64 1	72	70 1	179	82 8	166	76 9	253	42 4		
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other			3	3 8	1	1 0	1	0 6	8	3 9				
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	59	8 7	102	23 6	144	27 5	153	25 4	135	15 9	448	22 4	159	16 3
Veterans Fees									7	0 9	497	24 8	325	33 3
Other Federal														
State Government	620	91 3	233	53 8	294	56 4	400	66 3	665	78 4	967	48 4	483	49 4
Local Government					36	7 0	41	6 8	26	3 1	23	1 2	10	1 0
Private Gifts							2	0 4						
Endowment Earnings														
All Other			98	22 6	47	9 1	6	1 1	14	1 7	64	3 2		
<b>Total</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees													527	16 4
Veterans Fees													661	20 6
Other Federal														
State Government													1,899	59 0
Local Government													61	1 9
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings													69	2 1
All Other													3,217	100
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	484	13 5	528	25 0	849	24 9	950	23 0	1,135	19 2	1,604	13 3	1,998	12 8
Veterans Fees									14	0 2	3,251	27 1	2,850	18 2
Other Federal	435	12 2	417	19 7	859	25 2	967	23 1	1,218	20 6	1,364	11 1	1,617	10 3
State Government	2,096	58 6	881	41 6	1,255	36 8	1,806	43 2	2,978	50 3	4,941	41 3	7,849	50 1
Local Government					140	4 1	41	1 0	26	0 4	23	0 2	70	0 5
Private Gifts	10	0 3	10	0 5	4	0 1	89	2 1	84	1 4	193	1 6	464	3 0
Endowment Earnings	21	0 6	22	1 0	23	0 7	46	1 1	19	0 3	19	0 2	19	0 1
All Other	528	14 8	257	12 2	280	8 2	271	6 5	452	7 6	627	5 2	789	5 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,574</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,410</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,179</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,926</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,022</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,656</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst</b>														
Student Fees	2,414	45 5	1,702	37 7	2,358	43 7	2,417	38 9	3,161	42 2	4,024	34 4	5,010	30 2
Veterans Fees									518	6 9	2,581	22 1	2,510	15 1
Other Federal			2	0 1					11	0 1	229	2 0	508	3 1
State Government									78	1 1	28	0 2	113	0 7
Local Government									16	0 2	25	0 2		
Private Gifts	592	11 2	847	18 8	965	17 9	1,086	17 5	966	12 9	1,488	12 7	1,837	11 1
Endowment Earnings	1,565	29 5	1,406	35 6	1,627	30 1	2,102	33 8	1,826	24 4	2,194	18 9	2,394	14 4
All Other	711	13 8	353	7 8	442	8 3	609	9 8	906	12 2	1,116	9 6	4,209	25 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,302</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,513</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,392</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,214</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,482</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,685</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,581</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	2,898	32 6	2,230	33 7	3,207	36 4	3,376	32 4	4,296	32 0	5,628	23 7	7,008	21 8
Veterans Fees									532	4 0	5,832	24 6	5,380	16 6
Other Federal	435	4 9	419	6 3	859	9 8	967	9 3	1,229	9 2	1,593	6 7	2,125	6 6
State Government	2,096	23 6	881	13 3	1,255	14 3	1,806	17 4	3,060	22 8	4,969	21 0	7,962	24 7
Local Government					140	1 6	41	0 4	42	0 3	48	0 2	70	0 2
Private Gifts	602	6 8	857	12 9	969	11 0	1,175	11 3	1,050	7 8	1,681	7 1	2,301	7 1
Endowment Earnings	1,586	17 9	1,631	24 6	1,650	18 7	2,148	20 7	1,845	13 8	2,213	9 3	2,413	7 5
All Other	1,259	14 2	610	9 2	722	8 2	880	8 5	1,358	10 1	1,743	7 4	4,968	15 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,876</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,628</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,802</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,393</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,408</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23,707</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>32,237</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 57—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

TEXAS	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	145	3 1	169	5 4	333	6 3	659	9 1	197	2 1	625	3 9	433	3 1
Veterans Fees									765	8 1	2,589	16 2	1,570	11 1
Other Federal	623	13 2	840	26 8	1,503	28 4	2,039	28 1	2,399	25 4	2,664	16 7	2,525	17 8
State Government	2,217	46 8	1,469	47 0	1,892	35 8	2,800	34 5	2,887	30 5	6,367	40 0	5,875	39 3
Local Government					599	9 6	578	8 0	877	7 2	851	5 3	930	6 6
Private Gifts			13	0 4	36	0 7	40	0 6	195	2 1	198	1 2	273	1 9
Endowment Earnings	10	0 2	130	4 2	300	5 7	308	4 2	534	5 7	585	3 7	730	5 2
All Other	1,737	36 7	506	16 2	714	13 5	1,123	15 5	1,783	18 9	2,087	13 0	2,126	15 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,732</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,127</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,287</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,247</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,428</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,966</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,165</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	433	8 3	790	25 8	1,274	25 4	1,454	23 7	1,221	10 5	1,740	9 4	1,940	7 9
Veterans Fees									1,511	13 0	5,554	29 9	3,804	15 5
Other Federal	11	0 2	8	0 3	29	0 6	137	2 1	1,071	9 2	1,051	5 7	1,266	5 1
State Government	2,893	55 1	1,555	50 8	3,558	70 9	4,080	67 1	5,330	45 8	9,032	48 6	14,666	59 5
Local Government									1	—			51	0 3
Private Gifts	77	1 5	34	1 1	2	—	66	1 0	250	2 1	323	1 7	518	2 1
Endowment Earnings	874	16 7	602	19 7	13	0 3	71	2 1	754	6 5	121	0 7	185	0 7
All Other	955	18 2	71	2 3	142	2 8	251	4 0	1,497	12 9	751	4 0	2,179	8 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,243</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,018</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,059</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,633</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18,572</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24,639</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	579	23 6	570	31 7	764	27 6	811	22 6	717	15 3	735	12 8	1,151	12 9
Veterans Fees									360	7 7	1,508	26 3	1,505	17 8
Other Federal	6	0 3	2	0 1	4	0 2	15	0 4	1	—			64	0 7
State Government	1,841	74 8	1,188	65 9	1,939	70 0	2,562	72 0	2,584	55 2	3,105	54 0	5,683	63 5
Local Government														
Private Gifts			10	0 6			100	2 8	905	19 3			7	0 1
Endowment Earnings	32	1 3	30	1 7	61	2 2	78	2 2	116	2 5	394	6 9	445	5 0
All Other	2,458	100	1,800	100	2,768	100	3,596	100	4,683	100	5,742	100	8,945	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,596</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,683</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,742</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,945</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	70	13 2	95	22 9	121	21 3	160	22 2	118	14 5	45	7 5	125	9 5
Veterans Fees									82	10 1	151	25 0	148	10 5
Other Federal	17	3 2	6	1 3	10	1 8	25	3 5	3	0 3			15	1 2
State Government	360	68 0	284	68 3	422	74 5	487	67 8	537	66 0	355	58 8	926	71 0
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings	49	9 2												
All Other	34	6 4	31	7 5	14	2 4	46	6 5	74	9 1	53	8 7	102	7 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees			286	75 8	344	51 7	403	35 0	361	25 6	1,442	24 0	1,299	20 2
Veterans Fees									348	24 7	2,024	33 8	1,791	27 9
Other Federal					1	0 1			1	0 1	28	0 5	14	0 2
State Government					5	0 8	252	21 9	156	11 0	798	13 3	1,468	22 8
Local Government			85	22 5	302	45 4	484	42 0	458	32 4	1,448	24 1	1,583	24 6
Private Gifts			—	0 1	2	0 3	3	0 2	4	0 3	3	0 1	25	0 4
Endowment Earnings					6	1 6	11	1 7	6	0 4	9	0 1		
All Other			377	100	665	100	1,152	100	77	5 5	244	4 1	253	3 9
<b>Total</b>									<b>1,409</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,996</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,433</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources					394	100	488	100	1,361	100	2,719	100	4,259	100
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,228	9 5	1,009	21 8	3,048	20 8	3,903	20 2	3,008	10 3	5,302	10 7	6,298	10 5
Veterans Fees									3,793	12 9	13,495	27 2	10,717	17 9
Other Federal	657	5 1	856	9 7	1,548	10 5	2,216	11 5	3,475	11 9	3,743	7 5	3,885	6 5
State Government	7,312	56 3	4,496	81 2	7,815	53 2	9,876	51 8	11,594	39 5	18,818	40 0	28,831	48 3
Local Government			85	1 0	811	5 5	1,062	5 5	1,136	3 9	2,299	4 6	2,776	4 6
Private Gifts	78	0 6	58	0 7	223	1 5	309	1 1	1,353	4 6	524	1 1	864	1 8
Endowment Earnings	933	7 2	732	8 3	313	2 1	379	2 0	1,294	4 4	727	1 5	932	1 6
All Other	2,759	21 3	644	7 3	943	6 4	1,515	7 9	3,676	12 5	3,687	7 4	5,339	8 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,967</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,780</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,701</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19,260</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29,329</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>49,955</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59,742</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	2,520	52 3	2,255	54 7	2,928	48 5	3,088	59 7	3,090	33 6	5,722	38 1	7,765	41 9
Veterans Fees									1,572	19 6	4,535	30 1	4,791	25 9
Other Federal			6	0 1			12	0 2	347	4 3	76	0 5	60	0 3
State Government			1	—							1	0 1	24	0 1
Local Government											2		60	0 3
Private Gifts	574	11 9	762	18 4	880	14 6	738	14 3	1,306	16 3	2,437	16 2	2,893	15 5
Endowment Earnings	1,232	25 6	905	21 9	1,051	17 4	1,185	22 9	1,355	16 9	1,579	10 5	2,438	12 6
All Other	493	10 2	300	4 9	1,174	19 5	152	2 9	343	4 3	681	4 5	639	3 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,819</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,129</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,033</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,175</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,013</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,045</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18,539</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	3,748	21 0	4,164	32 3	5,976	28 8	6,991	28 6	6,098	16 3	11,024	17 0	14,063	18 0
Veterans Fees									5,365	14 4	18,030	27 0	15,508	19 8
Other Federal	657	3 7	862	6 7	1,548	7 5	2,228	9 1	3,822	10 2	3,819	5 9	3,944	5 1
State Government	7,312	41 1	4,497	34 8	7,815	37 7	9,876	40 8	11,594	31 1	19,829	30 7	28,854	36 7
Local Government			85	0 7	811	3 9	1,062	4 3	1,136	3 0	2,301	3 6	2,836	3 6
Private Gifts	652	3 7	820	6 3	1,103	5 3	947	3 9	2,659	7 1	2,961	4 6	3,527	4 6
Endowment Earnings	2,165	12 2	1,637	12 7	1,364	6 6	1,564	6 4	2,649	7 1	2,306	3 8	3,270	4 2
All Other	3,252	18 3	844	6 5	2,117	10 2	1,667	6 9	4,019	10 8	4,368	6 7	5,978	7 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,786</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,969</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,734</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24,435</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>37,842</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64,638</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>78,280</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 58—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

UTAH	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	60	8 5	72	12 8	196	18 6	144	10 2	102	5 4	202	6 4	297	8 5
Veterans Fees									179	9 5	586	18 5	588	17 0
Other Federal	199	28 1	214	38 2	304	28 8	606	42 9	444	23 5	427	13 5	496	14 0
State Government	378	53 2	252	44 9	450	43 7	529	37 4	893	47 3	1,667	52 7	1,801	52 0
Local Government					8	0 8	6	0 4	8	0 4	13	0 4	14	0 4
Private Gifts	1	0 2			8	0 8	13	1 0	62	3 3	34	1 1	28	0 8
Endowment Earnings	18	2 6	8	1 4	10	0 9	13	0 9	9	0 5	11	0 4	13	0 4
All Other	52	7 4	15	2 7	78	7 4	102	7 2	190	10 1	222	7 0	239	6 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,887</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,162</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,466</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	278	31 9	300	42 5	348	33 2	390	29 4	661	21 8	1,213	25 7	831	15 6
Veterans Fees									127	4 2	597	12 6	1,087	20 4
Other Federal	1	0 1			15	1 4	102	7 7	462	15 3	260	5 3	475	8 9
State Government	611	58 5	343	48 8	572	54 4	722	54 5	1,122	37 0	2,264	47 9	2,362	44 3
Local Government					15	1 4	17	1 3						
Private Gifts			—	—	1	0 2	2	0 1	338	11 2	224	4 7	280	5 2
Endowment Earnings	37	4 3	21	2 9	19	1 8	26	2 0	24	0 8	22	0 5	29	0 5
All Other	45	5 2	41	5 8	80	7 6	67	5 0	295	9 7	155	3 3	270	5 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,725</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,334</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees			67	28 0	70	22 2	87	16 0	72	10 2	108	9 9	115	9 9
Veterans Fees									17	2 4	268	24 5	245	20 2
Other Federal					1	0 5	47	8 5	17	2 4	5	0 4	20	1 7
State Government			104	43 1	195	62 8	359	66 0	553	78 1	660	60 2	737	62 9
Local Government					30	9 7	29	5 3	19	2 7	24	2 2	32	2 7
Private Gifts			41	17 1	1	0 4	2	0 3	1	0 1				
Endowment Earnings														
All Other			28	11 8	14	4 4	21	3 9	29	4 1	32	2 8	30	2 6
<b>Total</b>			<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	339	21 4	439	29 2	614	25 4	621	18 9	835	14 9	1,522	16 9	1,243	12 5
Veterans Fees									322	5 7	1,451	16 1	1,909	19 2
Other Federal	200	12 6	214	14 2	320	13 3	755	23 0	923	16 4	681	7 6	980	9 8
State Government	890	56 3	699	46 4	1,217	50 4	1,611	49 0	2,568	45 7	4,591	51 1	4,895	49 1
Local Government					53	2 2	52	1 6	28	0 5	37	0 4	45	0 5
Private Gifts	1	0 1	41	2 7	10	0 4	17	0 5	401	7 1	257	2 9	308	3 1
Endowment Earnings	55	3 5	28	1 9	29	1 2	30	1 2	33	0 6	43	0 4	43	0 4
All Other	97	6 1	85	5 6	172	7 1	189	5 8	514	9 1	409	4 6	540	5 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,284</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,624</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,981</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,963</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	169	27 6	145	34 7	179	28 4	190	29 4	173	18 4	369	23 7	403	18 5
Veterans Fees									168	17 9	357	22 9	332	15 3
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts	363	59 1	266	63 6	421	66 7	402	65 6	520	55 3	778	49 9	1,379	63 3
Endowment Earnings	10	1 6	5	1 1	10	1 6	9	1 4	10	1 1	9	0 6	9	0 4
All Other	72	11 7	2	0 6	21	3 3	23	3 6	68	7 3	45	2 9	55	2 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,175</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	508	23 1	584	30 4	793	26 0	801	20 6	1,008	15 3	1,891	17 9	1,646	13 5
Veterans Fees									490	7 5	1,808	17 1	2,241	18 5
Other Federal	200	9 1	214	11 1	320	10 5	755	19 4	923	14 1	681	6 6	980	8 1
State Government	890	40 5	699	36 3	1,217	40 0	1,611	41 3	2,568	39 1	4,591	43 5	4,895	40 3
Local Government					53	1 7	52	1 3	28	0 4	37	0 4	45	0 4
Private Gifts	364	16 6	307	16 0	431	14 2	419	10 8	921	14 0	1,035	9 8	1,684	13 9
Endowment Earnings	65	3 0	33	1 7	39	1 3	48	1 2	43	0 7	42	0 4	52	0 4
All Other	169	7 7	87	4 5	193	6 3	212	5 4	582	8 9	454	4 3	595	4 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,196</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,046</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,898</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,563</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,539</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,138</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.



**TABLE 59—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

VERMONT	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst</b>														
Student Fees	349	35 4	348	34 2	366	31 8	477	29 0	470	26 5	540	19 5	942	31 4
Veterans Fees											699	25 2	632	21 0
Other Federal	205	21 4	215	21 0	297	25 8	289	17 6	373	21 0	343	12 4	472	15 7
State Government	194	20 3	188	18 5	185	16 1	491	29 8	295	16 6	401	14 4	480	16 0
Local Government					6	0 5	56	3 4	61	3 5	73	2 6	74	2 5
Private Gifts	42	4 4	12	1 2	128	11 2	184	10 0	61	3 5	109	3 9	79	2 6
Endowment Earnings	37	3 9	60	5 9	98	8 6	48	2 9	102	5 7	63	2 3	72	2 4
All Other	140	14 6	228	22 2	69	6 0	122	7 3	412	23 2	546	19 7	252	8 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,774</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,003</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees			—	0 4	3	3 0	3	3 0			26	19 2	26	19 2
Veterans Fees											4	2 8	4	2 8
Other Federal														
State Government	52	100 0	48	90 3	84	97 0	107	97 0	36	100 0	107	78 0	107	78 0
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>9 3</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	340	33 6	348	32 5	368	29 8	481	27 4	470	26 0	566	19 5	968	30 8
Veterans Fees											702	24 1	636	20 2
Other Federal	205	20 3	215	20 1	297	24 0	289	16 4	373	20 6	343	11 8	472	15 0
State Government	246	24 3	206	19 2	269	21 8	598	34 0	331	18 3	507	17 4	587	18 8
Local Government					6	0 5	56	3 2	61	3 4	73	2 5	74	2 4
Private Gifts	42	4 2	12	1 1	129	10 4	164	9 3	60	3 3	109	3 7	80	2 5
Endowment Earnings	38	3 8	60	5 6	98	7 9	48	2 7	101	5 6	63	2 2	72	2 3
All Other	140	13 8	231	21 5	69	5 6	122	7 0	412	22 8	546	18 8	252	8 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,909</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,141</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	301	51 9	417	63 2	691	64 7	882	71 5	1,019	63 2	1,332	57 7	1,589	59 6
Veterans Fees									79	4 9	426	18 5	488	18 3
Other Federal							16	1 3	38	2 4				
State Government	19	3 3	15	2 3	22	2 1	36	2 9	67	4 2	71	3 1	54	2 0
Local Government	17	2 9	29	4 3	69	6 5	73	5 9	178	11 0	250	11 2	361	13 6
Private Gifts	229	39 6	165	25 0	165	15 4	161	13 1	141	8 1	170	7 4	128	4 8
Endowment Earnings	13	2 3	34	5 2	120	11 3	66	5 3	100	6 2	48	2 1	43	1 6
All Other														
<b>Total</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,396</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,665</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	641	40 3	765	44 2	1,059	46 0	1,363	45 5	1,489	43 5	1,898	36 4	2,557	44 1
Veterans Fees									79	2 3	1,128	21 6	1,124	19 4
Other Federal	205	12 9	215	12 4	297	12 9	305	10 2	411	12 0	343	6 6	472	8 1
State Government	265	16 7	221	12 8	291	12 6	634	21 2	398	11 6	578	11 1	641	11 0
Local Government					6	0 3	56	1 9	61	1 8	73	1 4	76	1 3
Private Gifts	59	3 7	41	2 3	198	8 6	237	7 9	238	7 0	368	7 0	441	7 6
Endowment Earnings	267	16 8	225	13 0	263	11 4	209	7 0	232	6 8	233	4 6	300	3 4
All Other	153	9 6	265	15 3	189	8 2	188	6 3	512	15 0	594	11 4	295	5 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,303</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,992</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,420</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,215</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,806</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 60—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

VIRGINIA	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	109	6 2	193	12 9	282	12 5	523	16 2	417	11 0	664	10 9	689	9 8
Veterans Fees									879	23 1	987	15 5	311	11 4
Other Federal	381	21 5	502	33 6	758	33 7	920	28 5	1,079	28 1	1,100	18 1	1,329	18 8
State Government	887	50 2	608	44 7	722	32 1	829	25 6	859	41 2	2,369	39 4	3,234	45 8
Local Government					138	6 1	143	4 4	204	5 4	22	0 4	15	0 2
Private Gifts			—	—			1	—	20	0 5	14	0 2	10	0 1
Endowment Earnings	28	1 6	26	1 7	17	0 8	19	0 6	17	0 5	14	0 2	15	0 2
All Other	363	20 5	105	7 1	333	14 8	798	24 7	697	18 3	927	15 3	965	13 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,232</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,803</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,067</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,068</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	1,265	35 1	1,077	49 6	1,277	36 6	1,567	28 3	1,516	18 4	2,344	21 0	2,535	19 9
Veterans Fees									431	5 2	1,982	17 7	1,657	13 0
Other Federal	9	0 3	7	0 3	326	9 3	9	0 2	827	10 0	417	3 7	281	2 2
State Government	967	26 8	625	28 8	920	26 3	1,229	22 2	2,534	30 8	2,969	26 6	3,075	24 2
Local Government					4	0 1	4	0 1						
Private Gifts	47	1 3	109	5 0	218	6 2	310	6 6	277	3 4	225	2 0	604	4 8
Endowment Earnings	558	15 5	246	11 3	518	14 8	588	10 6	522	6 3	450	4 0	381	2 8
All Other	757	21 0	109	5 0	235	6 7	1,832	33 0	2,130	25 9	2,788	25 0	4,204	33 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,603</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,496</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,539</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,237</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,175</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,717</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	193	32 5	200	40 9	349	48 5	598	58 8	253	39 9	284	38 6	353	37 7
Veterans Fees									—	—	5	0 7	23	2 5
Other Federal	3	0 6	3	0 7	1	0 2			—	—			4	0 4
State Government	346	58 5	279	57 0	346	48 1	379	37 3	334	52 6	415	56 4	527	56 4
Local Government									1	0 2	2	0 3	2	0 2
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings	50	8 4	7	1 4	23	3 2	40	3 9	46	7 3	30	4 0	26	2 8
All Other	592	100	489	100	719	100	1,017	100	634	100	736	100	935	100
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources	26	100	28	100										
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,566	26 2	1,470	35 1	1,908	29 5	2,688	27 4	2,185	17 2	3,293	18 3	3,578	17 3
Veterans Fees									431	3 4	2,925	16 3	2,491	12 0
Other Federal	393	6 6	512	12 2	1,085	16 8	929	9 5	1,705	13 5	1,517	8 4	1,614	7 8
State Government	2,200	36 7	1,572	37 6	1,988	30 7	2,438	24 9	4,436	35 0	5,773	32 2	6,837	33 0
Local Government	26	0 4	28	0 7	143	2 2	147	1 5	205	1 6	24	0 1	17	0 1
Private Gifts	47	0 8	110	2 6	218	3 4	311	3 2	297	2 3	240	1 3	614	2 9
Endowment Earnings	586	9 8	272	6 5	534	8 3	611	6 2	540	4 3	464	2 6	376	1 8
All Other	1,169	19 5	221	5 3	592	9 1	2,670	27 3	2,872	22 7	3,745	20 8	5,196	25 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,987</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,185</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,468</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,794</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,671</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,981</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20,723</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,452	40 7	1,470	52 6	1,781	51 1	2,385	56 4	2,561	50 1	4,040	51 5	4,493	53 1
Veterans Fees									146	2 9	1,478	18 8	1,022	12 1
Other Federal									281	5 5	28	0 4	3	—
State Government			11	0 4					4	0 1			5	0 1
Local Government					25	0 7	10	0 2			4	0 1		
Private Gifts	187	5 2	238	8 5	325	9 3	344	8 2	585	11 4	673	8 6	1,302	15 4
Endowment Earnings	1,077	30 2	965	34 6	1,113	31 9	1,152	27 3	1,194	23 4	1,250	15 9	1,376	16 2
All Other	850	23 9	110	3 9	243	7 0	170	4 0	338	6 8	370	4 7	294	3 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,566</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,794</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,227</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,109</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,843</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,465</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	3,018	31 6	2,940	42 1	3,689	37 0	5,073	36 2	4,746	28 7	7,333	28 4	8,071	27 7
Veterans Fees									577	3 2	4,403	17 1	3,513	12 0
Other Federal	393	4 1	512	7 4	1,085	10 9	1,091	7 8	1,986	11 2	1,545	6 0	1,617	5 5
State Government	2,200	23 0	1,583	22 7	1,988	20 0	2,442	17 4	4,436	24 9	5,773	22 4	6,837	23 4
Local Government	26	0 3	28	0 4	168	1 7	157	1 1	209	1 2	28	0 1	22	0 1
Private Gifts	234	2 4	348	5 0	543	5 5	655	4 7	882	5 0	913	3 5	1,916	6 6
Endowment Earnings	1,663	17 4	1,237	17 7	1,647	16 6	1,768	12 6	1,734	9 8	1,714	6 6	1,762	6 0
All Other	2,019	21 2	331	4 7	835	8 4	2,840	20 2	3,210	18 0	4,115	15 9	5,460	18 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,553</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,979</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,955</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,621</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,780</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25,324</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29,188</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 61—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 to 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

WASHINGTON	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	159	8 5	129	10 0	111	5 6	106	4 5	98	2 4	215	2 6	259	2 8
Veterans Fees									1	—	965	11 8	879	9 4
Other Federal	277	14 9	278	21 7	415	21 0	471	20 3	816	20 3	748	9 1	792	8 5
State Government	1,238	66 4	610	47 6	1,016	51 5	1,174	50 6	2,157	53 7	4,953	60 1	6,412	68 5
Local Government					94	4 8	155	6 7	184	4 6	318	3 9	272	2 9
Private Gifts	11	0 6	4	0 3	3	0 2	16	0 7	94	2 3	124	1 5	108	1 1
Endowment Earnings	42	2 3	193	12 7	176	8 9	173	7 5	204	5 1	230	2 8	286	2 8
All Other	137	7 3	98	7 7	157	8 0	226	9 7	463	11 6	638	7 8	377	4 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,972</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,017</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,191</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,363</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	850	29 5	566	32 1	816	29 3	927	26 4	740	13 8	732	8 3	906	7 1
Veterans Fees			1	—	3	0 1	52	1 5	61	1 1	970	11 0	689	5 4
Other Federal							1,114	20 7	1,114	20 7	321	3 6	758	5 9
State Government	1,800	62 5	1,160	65 1	1,924	69 2	2,393	68 2	3,186	59 3	6,290	71 2	9,474	74 3
Local Government											7	0 1		—
Private Gifts	56	1 9	5	0 3			44	1 3	137	2 5	354	4 0	474	3 7
Endowment Earnings	85	3 0	38	2 2	29	1 1	90	2 6	40	0 8	80	0 9	138	1 1
All Other	90	3 1	5	0 3	9	0 3			97	1 8	84	0 9	319	2 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,781</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,506</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,375</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,838</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,759</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	172	18 6	36	6 9	150	16 3	135	14 2	68	6 0	250	9 0	428	15 0
Veterans Fees											339	12 2	454	15 8
Other Federal													6	0 2
State Government	752	81 4	489	92 7	768	83 3	788	82 4	972	85 6	2,143	76 8	1,901	68 5
Local Government					4	0 4	7	0 8	12	1 1	16	0 6	14	0 5
Private Gifts									1	0 1				
Endowment Earnings														
All Other			2	0 4			25	2 6	82	7 2	41	1 4		
<b>Total</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,789</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,863</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees									40	20 3	116	13 7	216	19 1
Veterans Fees									39	20 1	84	10 0	166	14 7
Other Federal									8	4 4				
State Government									98	50 2	620	73 6	578	51 1
Local Government									7	3 4	23	2 7	153	13 5
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other									3	1 6			18	1 6
<b>Total</b>									<b>195</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees			31	97 3	22	100 0	88	53 9	9	23 3	23	6 5	75	17 4
Veterans Fees							4	10 7	4	10 7	25	7 0	82	19 0
Other Federal							9	5 5	4	10 9			1	0 2
State Government							61	37 7	21	55 1	302	83 3	234	54 4
Local Government											11	3 0	27	6 3
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other			1	2 7			5	2 9			1	0 2	11	2 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,669</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,406</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,181	20 8	762	21 1	1,100	19 3	1,256	18 0	954	8 9	1,337	6 4	1,884	7 1
Veterans Fees									104	1 0	2,384	11 3	2,270	8 5
Other Federal	277	4 9	279	7 7	418	7 3	532	7 7	1,942	18 0	1,069	5 1	1,557	5 9
State Government	3,790	66 8	2,249	62 4	3,708	65 1	4,415	63 6	6,434	59 8	14,307	68 0	18,659	70 3
Local Government					98	1 7	163	2 3	203	1 9	376	1 8	407	1 8
Private Gifts	66	1 2	9	0 3	4	0 1	60	0 9	232	1 9	478	2 3	580	2 2
Endowment Earnings	128	2 3	201	5 6	206	3 6	263	3 8	244	2 3	310	1 5	404	1 5
All Other	227	4 0	108	2 9	166	2 9	255	3 7	645	6 0	764	3 6	726	2 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,669</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,406</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,944</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,758</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21,024</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26,547</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	398	60 1	364	51 0	572	50 2	617	49 5	523	39 0	1,723	44 0	2,120	48 0
Veterans Fees									250	18 6	1,301	33 3	1,547	35 1
Other Federal			1	0 1					27	2 0	—	—	1	—
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts	113	17 0	200	28 0	270	23 8	283	22 7	321	23 9	656	16 8	565	12 8
Endowment Earnings	105	15 9	140	19 5	114	10 0	132	10 6	140	10 4	159	4 1	188	3 6
All Other	46	7 0	10	1 4	182	16 0	214	17 2	82	6 1	72	1 8	23	0 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,912</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,414</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	1,579	24 9	1,126	26 1	1,672	24 5	1,873	22 9	1,477	12 2	3,060	12 3	4,004	13 0
Veterans Fees									354	2 9	3,685	14 8	3,817	12 3
Other Federal	277	4 4	280	6 5	418	6 1	532	6 5	1,969	16 3	1,070	4 3	1,558	5 0
State Government	3,790	59 9	2,249	52 0	3,708	54 2	4,415	53 9	6,434	53 1	14,307	57 3	18,659	60 3
Local Government					98	1 4	163	2 0	203	1 7	375	1 5	467	1 5
Private Gifts	179	2 8	209	4 8	274	4 0	343	4 2	553	4 6	1,134	4 5	1,144	3 7
Endowment Earnings	233	3 7	341	7 9	320	4 7	395	4 8	384	3 2	468	1 9	580	1 8
All Other	273	4 3	116	2 7	348	5 1	469	5 7	727	6 0	836	3 4	479	2 4
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,331</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,321</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,338</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,190</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24,936</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30,960</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 62—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950**  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\*

WEST VIRGINIA	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	302	12 9	254	15 7	319	14 8	347	12 1	299	8 8	760	12 8	594	8 2
Veterans Fees									21	0 6	1,179	19 7	493	6 8
Other Federal	333	14 3	329	20 3	532	24 7	733	25 5	793	24 1	769	12 8	918	12 7
State Government	1,573	67 4	997	61 5	1,202	55 7	1,649	57 5	1,980	60 0	3,024	50 4	4,992	68 8
Local Government					32	1 5	22	0 8	18	0 5	20	0 3		
Private Gifts			1	0 1	2	0 1	10	0 4	29	0 9			15	0 2
Endowment Earnings	6	0 3	5	0 3	6	0 3	8	0 3	4	0 1	5	0 1	4	0 1
All Other	120	5 1	35	2 1	64	2 9	100	3 4	165	5 0	232	3 9	236	3 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,621</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,157</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,869</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,297</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,998</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,252</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	19	12 0	122	36 5	139	33 0	137	17 2	143	11 0	149	8 4	280	12 9
Veterans Fees									216	16 6	483	27 1	306	13 7
Other Federal							7	0 9	15	1 2			5	0 3
State Government	105	67 9	207	61 9	282	67 0	616	77 1	929	71 2	1,147	64 5	1,632	73 0
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other	31	20 1	5	1 6			39	4 8					2	0 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,234</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	164	16 8	120	25 4	168	26 6	152	19 2	65	9 8	353	32 3	474	21 4
Veterans Fees									11	1 7	175	16 1	245	11 1
Other Federal							3	0 3	8	1 2				
State Government	811	82 6	350	74 3	462	73 1	620	78 4	572	86 3	546	50 0	1,480	66 9
Local Government														
Private Gifts					2	0 3	1	0 2	1	0 2	17	1 5	2	0 1
Endowment Earnings														
All Other	6	0 6	2	0 3			15	1 9	5	0 8	1	0 1	11	0 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,212</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	7	8 1	12	19 7			20	22 4					16	9 5
Veterans Fees													7	4 0
Other Federal	1	0 9	1	2 2										
State Government	82	91 0	46	78 1			59	66 4					150	86 5
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other							10	11 2						
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>			<b>89</b>	<b>100</b>					<b>173</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	493	13 9	507	20 4	626	19 5	656	14 4	497	9 4	1,271	14 3	1,375	11 6
Veterans Fees									249	4 7	1,837	20 7	1,052	8 9
Other Federal	334	9 4	330	13 3	532	16 5	742	16 3	817	15 5	769	8 7	923	7 8
State Government	2,571	72 2	1,600	64 4	1,948	60 6	2,945	64 7	3,481	66 1	4,717	53 2	8,264	66 5
Local Government					32	1 0	22	0 5	18	0 3	20	0 2		
Private Gifts					5	0 2	12	0 3	31	0 6	17	0 2		
Endowment Earnings	5	0 1	5	0 2	7	0 2	8	0 2	6	0 1	5	0 1	16	0 1
All Other	157	4 4	43	1 7	64	2 0	165	3 6	171	3 3	233	2 6	249	2 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,486</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,212</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,550</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,267</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,869</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,873</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	288	52 7	263	58 9	330	53 0	449	59 5	502	50 1	1,155	46 1	1,434	52 9
Veterans Fees									125	12 5	772	30 9	725	26 7
Other Federal							2	0 3	9	0 9				
State Government	15	2 8	12	2 6	12	1 9	11	1 5	13	1 3	12	0 5	20	0 7
Local Government														
Private Gifts	65	11 9	52	11 7	29	4 7	65	8 6	129	12 9	245	9 8	184	6 8
Endowment Earnings	115	20 9	77	17 1	120	19 4	198	26 2	148	14 6	175	7 0	191	7 1
All Other	64	11 7	43	9 7	131	21 0	30	3 9	77	7 7	142	5 7	158	5 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,712</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	781	19 0	770	26 3	956	24 9	1,105	20 8	999	15 9	2,426	21 3	2,809	19 3
Veterans Fees									374	6 0	2,609	22 9	1,777	12 2
Other Federal	334	8 1	330	11 2	532	13 9	744	14 0	826	13 2	769	6 8	923	6 3
State Government	2,586	65 0	1,612	55 0	1,968	51 1	2,958	55 8	3,494	55 7	4,729	41 6	8,274	56 7
Local Government					32	0 8	22	0 4	16	0 3	20	0 2		
Private Gifts	65	1 6	53	1 8	34	0 9	77	1 4	180	2 5	262	2 3	200	1 4
Endowment Earnings	120	2 9	82	2 8	127	3 3	208	3 9	151	2 4	190	1 6	195	1 3
All Other	221	5 4	86	2 9	105	3 1	195	3 7	248	4 0	375	3 3	407	2 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,107</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,933</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,834</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,305</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,268</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,370</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,585</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 63—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

WISCONSIN	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,463	20 1	986	17 3	1,391	18 3	1,589	17 8	2,198	17 8	1,523	7 2	2,801	11 4
Veterans Fees									81	0 5	5,119	24 1	4,550	18 4
Other Federal	337	4 6	350	6 1	675	8 9	855	9 6	1,682	13 6	1,112	5 2	1,503	6 1
State Government	4,086	56 2	2,868	50 4	3,652	48 0	3,993	44 8	5,111	41 4	7,689	36 1	9,478	38 4
Local Government														
Private Gifts	179	2 5	280	4 9	346	4 5	613	6 9	601	4 9	1,121	5 3	1,724	7 0
Endowment Earnings	22	0 3	49	0 9	60	0 8	52	0 6	197	1 6	53	0 2	57	0 2
All Other	1,187	16 3	1,157	20 4	1,487	19 5	1,805	20 3	2,485	20 2	4,064	21 9	4,573	18 5
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,274</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,611</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,907</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,335</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21,281</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24,686</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees	139	6 7	258	14 0	282	11 3	292	13 2	2	0 1	301	7 0	530	10 5
Veterans Fees									33	1 5	406	9 5	822	16 3
Other Federal									23	1 1				
State Government	1,901	92 1	1,576	85 4	2,024	87 8	1,907	86 0	2,074	96 9	3,521	82 2	3,649	72 3
Local Government														
Private Gifts			2	0 1									6	0 1
Endowment Earnings													1	—
All Other	24	1 2	9	0 5	21	0 9	19	0 8	9	0 4	56	1 3	38	0 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,307</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,218</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,285</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,046</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees													3	3 4
Veterans Fees													22	23 2
Other Federal													9	9 3
State Government													60	63 8
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other													—	0 3
<b>Total</b>													<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources			89	100	317	100	388	100			438	100	532	100
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,603	17 2	1,247	16 3	1,666	16 3	1,882	16 4	2,200	15 2	1,847	7 1	3,381	11 1
Veterans Fees									94	0 6	5,526	21 6	5,398	17 8
Other Federal	337	3 6	350	4 6	675	6 6	854	7 4	1,706	11 8	1,112	4 2	1,513	5 0
State Government	5,987	64 1	4,444	58 3	5,001	57 6	6,185	54 7	7,185	49 7	11,490	44 0	13,498	44 4
Local Government			81	1 1	74	0 7	103	0 9			113	0 4	156	0 5
Private Gifts	179	1 9	283	3 7	346	3 4	613	5 3	600	4 1	1,121	4 3	1,729	5 7
Endowment Earnings	22	0 2	48	0 6	60	0 6	51	0 4	197	1 4	54	0 2	59	0 2
All Other	1,211	13 0	1,171	15 4	1,513	14 8	1,824	15 9	2,494	17 2	4,742	18 2	4,634	15 3
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,339</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,624</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,235</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,512</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,476</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26,004</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30,358</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,317	53 2	1,346	56 0	1,741	52 3	1,814	58 3	1,058	46 4	3,170	37 7	4,392	41 2
Veterans Fees									145	6 4	2,544	30 3	2,580	24 8
Other Federal							8	0 2	2	0 1	1	—	36	0 3
State Government			—						—		2	—	1	—
Local Government														
Private Gifts	217	8 8	502	20 9	799	24 0	565	18 2	909	26 7	1,547	18 4	2,519	24 1
Endowment Earnings	603	24 4	409	17 0	482	14 5	458	14 7	340	14 9	399	4 7	482	4 6
All Other	337	13 6	146	6 1	305	9 2	269	8 6	124	5 5	741	8 9	520	5 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,474</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,403</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,327</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,404</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,429</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	2,920	24 7	2,693	25 9	3,407	25 1	3,696	25 3	3,258	19 6	5,017	14 5	7,673	18 8
Veterans Fees									239	1 4	8,070	23 5	7,975	19 6
Other Federal	337	2 9	350	3 5	675	5 0	862	5 9	1,708	10 2	1,113	3 2	1,549	3 8
State Government	5,987	50 6	4,444	44 3	5,901	43 5	6,185	42 3	7,185	42 9	11,492	32 4	13,498	33 1
Local Government			81	0 8	74	0 5	103	0 7			113	0 3	156	0 4
Private Gifts	398	3 4	785	7 8	1,145	8 5	1,178	8 0	1,209	7 2	2,608	7 8	4,247	10 4
Endowment Earnings	625	5 3	457	4 6	542	4 0	509	3 5	537	3 2	453	1 3	541	1 3
All Other	1,548	13 1	1,317	13 1	1,813	13 4	2,093	14 3	2,618	15 6	5,483	16 0	5,154	12 6
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,813</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,627</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,562</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,626</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,754</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34,406</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40,787</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 64—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

WYOMING	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	69	9 8	54	8 0	106	10 5	127	9 9	96	5 8	212	6 9	290	7 3
Veterans Fees									41	2 4	650	21 2	548	13 8
Other Federal	186	26 4	217	31 8	277	27 4	359	28 1	532	31 9	413	13 5	414	10 4
State Government	221	31 4	256	37 6	417	41 2	570	44 6	784	47 0	1,432	46 7	2,448	61 7
Local Government														
Private Gifts							—	—	24	1 4	88	2 9		
Endowment Earnings	111	15 7	119	17 5	133	13 2	104	8 1	101	6 1	101	3 3	114	2 9
All Other	118	16 7	35	5 1	78	7 7	118	9 3	90	5 4	171	5 5	156	3 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,067</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,970</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees									6	9 5	17	16 5	24	16 6
Veterans Fees									3	4 4	25	24 3	6	4 1
Other Federal											3	3 3	10	6 9
State Government														
Local Government									53	86 1	57	55 9	105	72 4
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>									<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources														
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	69	9 8	54	8 0	106	10 5	127	9 9	102	5 9	229	7 2	314	7 6
Veterans Fees									44	2 5	674	21 3	554	13 5
Other Federal	186	26 4	217	31 8	277	27 4	359	28 1	532	30 8	416	13 1	423	10 3
State Government	221	31 4	256	37 6	417	41 2	570	44 6	784	45 3	1,432	45 2	2,448	59 5
Local Government									53	3 1	57	1 8	105	2 5
Private Gifts									24	1 4	88	2 8		
Endowment Earnings	111	15 7	119	17 5	133	13 2	104	8 1	101	5 8	101	3 2	114	2 8
All Other	118	16 7	35	5 1	78	7 7	118	9 3	90	5 2	171	5 4	156	3 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,168</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,114</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	69	9 8	54	8 0	106	10 5	127	9 9	102	5 9	229	7 2	314	7 6
Veterans Fees									44	2 5	674	21 3	554	13 5
Other Federal	186	26 4	217	31 8	277	27 4	359	28 1	532	30 8	416	13 1	423	10 3
State Government	221	31 4	256	37 6	417	41 2	570	44 6	784	45 3	1,432	45 2	2,448	59 5
Local Government									53	3 1	57	1 8	105	2 5
Private Gifts									24	1 4	88	2 8		
Endowment Earnings	111	15 7	119	17 5	133	13 2	104	8 1	101	5 8	101	3 2	114	2 8
All Other	118	16 7	35	5 1	78	7 7	118	9 3	90	5 2	171	5 4	156	3 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,168</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,114</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

**TABLE 65—SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL INCOME FOR HIGHER EDUCATION  
BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, FOR SELECTED YEARS 1930 TO 1950  
(In Thousands of Dollars)\***

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1930		1934		1938		1942		1946		1948		1950	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Land-Grant Inst.</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Univ. and Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>State Teachers Colleges</b>														
Student Fees					24	7 2								
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government					313	92 8								
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>					337	100								
<b>State Junior Colleges</b>														
Student Fees													41	6 2
Veterans Fees													9	1 4
Other Federal														
State Government													322	47 5
Local Government													292	43 0
Private Gifts													1	0 1
Endowment Earnings														
All Other													11	1 8
<b>Total</b>													676	100
<b>Local Public Jr. Colleges</b>														
Student Fees														
Veterans Fees														
Other Federal														
State Government														
Local Government														
Private Gifts														
Endowment Earnings														
All Other														
<b>Total</b>														
<b>Other Local Public Inst.</b>														
All Sources	208	100	270	100			375	100	467	100	616	100		
<b>All Public Inst.</b>														
Student Fees			10	3 7	24	7 1	24	6 4	27	5 8	41	6 7	41	6 1
Veterans Fees									3	0 6	8	1 3	9	1 3
Other Federal	120	57 7												
State Government													322	47 7
Local Government	88	42 3	261	96 3	314	92 9	351	93 3	432	92 5	562	91 2	293	43 2
Private Gifts							1	0 3			1	0 2		
Endowment Earnings														
All Other									5	1 1	4	0 6	12	1 7
<b>Total</b>	208	100	271	100	338	100	376	100	467	100	616	100	677	100
<b>All Private Inst.</b>														
Student Fees	1,716	55 9	1,621	52 3	2,716	56 7	3,275	54 1	4,102	41 7	4,837	30 4	6,939	28 5
Veterans Fees									359	3 7	4,701	29 6	5,575	22 9
Other Federal	379	12 3	792	25 5	845	17 6	941	15 5	1,128	11 5	2,318	14 6	3,527	14 5
State Government														
Local Government					35	0 7	46	0 8					40	0 2
Private Gifts	466	15 2	447	14 4	684	14 3	979	16 2	2,451	24 9	1,797	11 3	2,812	11 6
Endowment Earnings	288	9 4	181	5 8	251	5 4	348	5 7			212	1 3	335	1 4
All Other	220	7 2	61	2 0	251	5 3	466	7 7	1,492	15 2	2,029	12 8	5,085	20 9
<b>Total</b>	3,069	100	3,102	100	4,792	100	6,053	100	9,826	100	15,894	100	24,333	100
<b>All Institutions</b>														
Student Fees	1,716	52 4	1,631	48 4	2,740	53 4	3,299	51 3	4,129	40 1	4,878	29 5	6,980	27 9
Veterans Fees									382	3 5	4,708	28 5	5,584	22 3
Other Federal	499	15 2	792	23 5	845	16 5	941	14 6	1,128	11 0	2,318	14 0	3,527	14 1
State Government													322	1 3
Local Government	88	2 7	261	7 7	349	6 8	397	6 2	432	4 2	562	3 4	433	1 3
Private Gifts	466	14 2	447	13 2	684	13 3	980	15 2	2,451	23 8	1,798	10 9	2,833	11 4
Endowment Earnings	288	8 8	181	5 4	251	5 1	349	5 4	294	2 9	212	1 3	335	1 3
All Other	220	6 7	61	1 8	251	4 9	466	7 3	1,497	14 5	2,033	12 4	5,097	20 4
<b>Total</b>	3,277	100	3,373	100	5,130	100	6,429	100	10,293	100	16,510	100	25,011	100

\* Since all figures are individually rounded, totals may not equal the sum of individual entries. Dashes represent figures eliminated by rounding.

TABLE 66

## JURISDICTION AND LEGAL STATUS OF BOARDS

LEGAL STATUS OF BOARD LEGAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE BOARD											
"Con" = Constitutional Provision, "Stat" = Statutory Provision, "Both" = Both Constitutional and Statutory Provisions, "None" = No Legal Provision											
TITLE OF BOARD	JURISDICTION		Creating the Board	Granting the Board General Authority to Manage the Institution(s)	Conferring Corporate Status on the Board	Specifying Site and Location of the Board	Specifying Methods of Selecting Board Members	Specifying Procedure for Removal of Board Members	Specifying Length of Term of Board Members	Specifying Qualifications of Board Members	Limiting Eligibility of Members to Succeed Themselves
	Number of Separate Educational Institutions Under Direct Supervision of Board (1)	Board also exercises State Educational and Secondary Education Programs (2)									
ALABAMA	6	X	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
State Bd of Education	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Tr., Ala College	1		Con	Con	Con	Both	Both	None	Both	Both	None
Bd of Tr., Ala Polytechnic Inst	1		Both	Both	Stat	Stat	Stat	Con	Stat	None	None
Bd of Tr., Univ of Ala	3		Both	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
ARKANSAS											
Bd of Tr., Southern St Coll	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	None	None
Bd of Tr., Ark St Coll	1		Con	Stat	Stat	Con	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Tr., Ark A & M Coll	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Tr., Ark Polytechnic Coll	1		Stat	Both	Stat	Con	Con	None	Con	None	None
Bd of Tr., Ark St Teachers Coll	1		Con	Both	Con	Con	Con	None	Con	None	None
Bd of Tr., Henderson St Teachers Coll	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Tr., State Normal Coll	1		Both	Stat	Stat	Stat	Both	Stat	Both	Both	None
Bd of Tr., Univ of Ark	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Both	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Tr., Univ of Ark	1		Both	Both	Stat	Both	Con	None	Both	None	None
Bd of Tr., Jr Agrie Coll of Central Ark	1		Both	Both	None	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	None	None
CALIFORNIA	10	X	Both	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	None	None
State Bd of Education	1		Con	Con	Con	Stat	Stat	None	Con	None	None
Regents of Univ of Calif	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Gov., Calif Maritime Academy	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None
COLORADO											
Colo School of Mines	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Reg., Univ of Colo	1		Both	Both	Both	Both	Both	None	Both	None	None
Bd of Reg., State Normal Schools	3		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
State Bd of Agriculture	2		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
CONNECTICUT											
State Bd of Education	4	X	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Tr., Univ of Conn	1		Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None
DELAWARE											
Bd of Tr., Univ of Del	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Tr., Del State Coll	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None
FLORIDA	3		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Control	3		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
GEORGIA											
Bd of Reg., Univ System of Ga	15		Con	Con	None	Con	Con	None	Con	None	None
IDAHO											
Bd of Reg., Univ of Idaho	1	X	Both	Con	Con	Stat	Both	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
ILLINOIS	1		Both	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
Teachers Coll Bd	4		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Tr., Southern Ill Univ	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Tr., Univ of Ill	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None
INDIANA											
St Teachers Coll Bd of Tr	2		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Tr., Purdue Univ	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Tr., Ind Univ	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None





TABLE 66—Continued

## JURISDICTION AND LEGAL STATUS OF BOARDS

LEGAL STATUS OF BOARD LEGAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE BOARD											
"Con" = Constitutional Provision "Stat" = Statutory Provision "Both" = Both Constitutional and Statutory Provisions, "None" = No Legal Provision											
TITLE OF BOARD	JURISDICTION		Creating the Board (3)	Granting General Authority to Manage Institution(s) (4)	Conferring Corporate Status on the Board (5)	Specifying Size and Composition of the Board (6)	Specifying Methods of Selecting Board Members (7)	Specifying Procedure for Re-election of Board Members (8)	Specifying Length of Term of Board Members (9)	Specifying Qualifications of Board Members (10)	Limiting Eligibility of Board Members to Succeed Themselves (11)
	Number of Separate Institutions under Direct Supervision of Board (1)	Board also Supervises State Elementary and Secondary Education Programs (2)									
NEW MEXICO (Cont'd)											
Bd of Reg. N. Mex. Highlands Univ	1		Con	Both	Stat	Con	Con	Con	Con	None	None
Bd of Reg. N. Mex. Military Inst.	1		Con	Con	Con	Both	Con	Con	Stat	Both	None
Bd of Reg. N. Mex. Western Coll	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Con	Con	Con	Stat	None	None
Bd of Educational Finance	*		Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
NEW YORK											
Bd of Tr., State Univ of N Y	33*		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	None	None
NORTH CAROLINA											
Bd of Tr., Univ of N C	1		Both	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None	None
Bd of Tr., West Carolina Coll	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None	None
Bd of Tr., Appalachian St. Tchrs Coll	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None	None
Bd of Tr., Pembroke State Coll of N C	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None	None
Bd of Tr., N. C. Coll at Durham	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None	None
Bd of Tr., Fayetteville St. Tchrs Coll	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None	None
Bd of Tr., Elizabeth City St Tchrs Coll	1		Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None	None
Bd of Tr., Winston-Salem Tchrs Coll	1		Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None	None
NORTH DAKOTA											
State Bd of Higher Education	9		Con	Con	None	Con	Con	Con	Con	None	None
OHIO											
Bd of Tr., Ohio Univ	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Tr., Miami Univ	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Tr., Bowling Green Univ	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Tr., Kent State Univ	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Tr., Ohio State Univ	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Tr., Central State Coll	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
OKLAHOMA											
Oklahoma State Reg for Higher Education	*		Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Stat	None
Bd of Reg. Univ of Oklahoma	1		Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Stat	None
Bd of Reg. A. & M. Colleges	8		Stat	Stat	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	None
Bd of Reg. Ohio Military Academy	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Reg. Ohio Coll for Women	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Con	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Reg. Ohio Colleges	6		Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Con	Stat	None
Bd of Reg., Northern Ohio Jr Coll	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
OREGON											
State Bd of Higher Education	6		Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
PENNSYLVANIA											
Bd of Tr., State Tchrs Coll., Bloomsburg	1		Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Tr., State Tchrs Coll., Clarion	1		Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Tr., State Tchrs Coll., E Stroudsburg	1		Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Tr., State Tchrs Coll., Gettysburg	1		Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None
Bd of Tr., State Tchrs Coll., Indiana	1		Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	None

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>PENNSYLVANIA (Cont'd)</b>											
Bd of Tr., Univ. of Pa.	1		Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	None	None
Bd of Tr., St. Johns Coll., Kittittown	1		Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	None	None
Bd of Tr., St. Johns Coll., Lock Haven	1		Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	None	None
Bd of Tr., St. Johns Coll., Mansfield	1		Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	None	None
Bd of Tr., St. Johns Coll., Millersville	1		Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	None	None
Bd of Tr., St. Johns Coll., Pottsville	1		Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	None	None
Bd of Tr., St. Johns Coll., Shippensburg	1		Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	None	None
Bd of Tr., St. Johns Coll., Slippery Rock	1		Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	None	None
Bd of Tr., St. Johns Coll., W. Chester	1		Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	None	None
Bd of Tr., St. Johns Coll., W. Chester	1		Stat	Stat	None	Stat	Stat	None	Stat	None	None
<b>RISELAND</b>											
Bd of Tr., Univ. of Pa.	2		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>											
Bd of Tr., Univ. of S. C.	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Tr., Clemson Agric. Coll.	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Tr., Univ. of S. C.	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Tr., Winthrop Coll.	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Tr., Med. Coll. of S. C.	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>											
Bd of Tr., State A. & M. Coll.	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Reg. of All Higher Education	7		Both	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
<b>TENNESSEE</b>											
State Bd. of Education	6	X	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Tr., Univ. of Tenn.	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
<b>TEXAS</b>											
Bd of Reg. Univ. of Texas	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Dir., A. & M. Coll. System	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Reg. Univ. of Texas	6		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Reg. North Texas St. Coll.	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Dir., Texas Technological Coll.	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Dir., Texas Coll. Agric. & Ind. S.	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Dir., Texas Coll. Agric. & Ind. S.	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Dir., Texas Southern Univ.	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Reg., Lamar St. Coll. of Tech.	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
<b>UTAH</b>											
Bd of Reg. Univ. of Utah	1		Both	Both	Both	Both	Both	Both	Both	Both	Both
Bd of Tr., Utah St. Agric. Coll.	3	X	Both	Both	None	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
State Bd. of Education	3	X	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
<b>VERMONT</b>											
State Bd. of Education	3	X	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Tr., Univ. of Vt. & St. Agric. Coll.	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
<b>VIRGINIA</b>											
State Bd. of Education Withers & Mary	3	X	Con	Stat	Stat	Con	Con	None	Con	None	None
Bd of Vastors, West. Coll. of Va.	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Vastors, Univ. of Va.	2		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Vastors, Va. Military Inst.	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Vastors, Va. Polytechnic Inst.	2		Both	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
<b>WASHINGTON</b>											
Bd of Reg. Univ. of Wash.	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Reg. State Coll. of Wash.	1		Both	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Tr., West. Wash. Coll. of Edu.	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Tr., West. Wash. Coll. of Edu.	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Tr., Central Wash. Coll. of Edu.	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>											
Bd of Gov. W. Va. Univ.	2	X	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
State Bd. of Education	6		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
<b>WISCONSIN</b>											
Bd of Reg. Univ. of W. Va.	1		Both	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Reg. of State Colleges	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Reg. of State Colleges	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
Bd of Reg. W. Va. Inst. of Technology	1		Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat	Stat
<b>WYOMING</b>											
Bd of Tr., Univ. of Wyo.	1		Both	Both	Stat	Both	Both	None	Stat	Both	None

\* Coordinating board, not an operating board

\* Four of the state institutions are directly supervised by the Board of Trustees, which also exercises varying degrees of supervision over the remaining twenty-nine institutions

† Data incomplete

TABLE 67  
SELECTION, QUALIFICATIONS, REMOVAL, AND TENURE OF BOARD MEMBERS

TITLE OF BOARD	COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD						QUALIFICATIONS OF BOARD MEMBERS REQUIRED BY LAW						REMOVAL OF BOARD MEMBERS		TERMS AND TURNOVER OF BOARD MEMBERS	
	Num-ber of Elected Mem-bers	Num-ber of Ap-pointed Mem-bers	Num-ber of Offi-cial Mem-bers	Total Mem-bers	Mini-mum or Maxi-mum Age	Some or All Must Be Alumni of Insti-tution(s) under Board	Some or All Must Have Voc-a-tions	Educa-tional Re-quire-ments	Some or All Mem-bers Be Women	Board Must Be Bi-partisan	Some or All be Resi-dents of Speci-fied Dis-tricts or Com-muni-ties	Law Pro-vides for Re-moval of Mem-bers	Special or Gen-eral Cause for Re-moval Must Be Shown	Average Per-centage of Mem-ber-ship Ap-pointed by Gov-ernment in Any One Year	Average Term of Office (Years)	Average Per-centage of Mem-ber-ship Ap-pointed by Gov-ernment in Any One Year
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
ALABAMA																
Bd of Education	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	2	11							X	†	X	5	18	14
Bd of Tr. Ala. College	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	2	11							X	†	X	6	11	6
Bd of Tr. Ala. Polytechnic Inst	10 <sup>b</sup>	0	2	12							X			10	11	7
ARKANSAS																
Bd of Reg. Univ. & St. Colls of Ariz	0	8 <sup>a</sup>	2	10									X	6	8	8
ARKANSAS																
Bd of Tr. Southern St. Coll	0	5 <sup>c</sup>	0	5							X	†		5	20	20
Bd of Tr. Ark. A. & M. Coll	0	5 <sup>c</sup>	0	5							X	†		5	20	20
Bd of Tr. Ark. Polytechnic Coll	0	5 <sup>c</sup>	0	5							X	†		5	20	20
Bd of Tr. Ark. St. Technic Coll	0	5 <sup>c</sup>	0	5							X	†		5	20	20
Bd of Tr. Ark. St. Technic Coll	0	7 <sup>c</sup>	0	7							X	†		7	14	14
Bd of Tr. A. M. & Normal Coll	0	7 <sup>c</sup>	0	7							X	†		7	14	14
Bd of Tr. Univ. of Ark	0	10 <sup>a</sup>	0	10		X					X	†	X	10	10	10
Bd of Tr. Agric Coll of Central Ark	0	5 <sup>c</sup>	0	5							X	†	X	5	20	20
CALIFORNIA																
State Bd of Education	0	10 <sup>a</sup>	0	10										4	25	25
Regents of Univ. of Calif	0	16 <sup>d</sup>	8	24										13	11	5
Colo of Govs., Calif Maritime Academy	0	4 <sup>d</sup>	1	5										4	25	20
CONNECTICUT																
Bd of Tr. Colo School of Mines	0	5 <sup>d</sup>	0	5		X								6	17	17
Bd of Reg. Univ. of Colo	6	0	1	7										6	17	17
Bd of Tr. State Normal Schools	0	8 <sup>c</sup>	2	10			X							7	17	11
DELAWARE																
State Bd of Education	0	9 <sup>d</sup>	0	9		X					X			6	17	17
State Bd of Education	2 <sup>b</sup>	10 <sup>d</sup>	3	15		X					X			4	21	14
DELAWARE																
Bd of Tr. Univ. of Del	20 <sup>b</sup>	8 <sup>c</sup>	4	32			X				X			5	19	4
Bd of Tr. Del. State Coll	0	6 <sup>c</sup>	1	7										6	17	17
FLORIDA																
State Bd of Control	0	7 <sup>d</sup>	0	7									X	4	25	25
GEORGIA																
Bd of Reg. Univ. System of Ga	0	15 <sup>d</sup>	0	15										7	14	14
IDAHO																
State Bd of Education	0	5 <sup>d</sup>	1	6									X	4	21	17
ILLINOIS																
Teachers Coll Bd	0	9 <sup>c</sup>	2	11										5	18	15
Bd of Tr. Southern Ill Univ	9 <sup>a</sup>	0	2	11						X				5	18	15
INDIANA																
State Bd of Education	0	4 <sup>d</sup>	1	5		X								3	30	20
State Bd of Education	3 <sup>b</sup>	6 <sup>d</sup>	0	9		X								3	30	20
Bd of Tr. Ind Univ	3 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>c</sup>	0	8					X				X	3	33	33

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<b>IOWA</b>																
State Bd of Education	0	9*	0	9						X			X	6 0	17	17
<b>KANSAS</b>																
State Bd of Regents	0	9*	0	9						X				4 0	25	25
Bd of Reg, Eastern Ky St Coll	0	4*	1	5						X			X	4 0	25	20
Bd of Reg, Murray St Coll	0	4*	1	5						X			X	4 0	25	20
Bd of Reg, Western Ky St Coll	0	4*	1	5						X			X	4 0	25	20
Bd of Reg, Eastern Ky St Coll	0	12*	1	18						X			X	4 0	25	20
State Bd of Education	0	12*	1	18						X			X	4 0	25	20
Bd of Reg, Morehead St Coll	0	4*	1	5						X				6 2	19	7
<b>LOUISIANA</b>																
State Bd of Education	11*	0	1	12							X			13 3	8	18
Bd of Reg, La St Univ & A & M Coll	0	14*	1	15										5 0	40	40
<b>MAINE</b>																
Bd of Tr, Univ of Maine	0	10*	1	11					X				X	5 0	33	33
State Bd of Education	0	12*	0	12										3 0	33	33
Bd of Reg, Maine Maritime Academy	0	12*	0	12										7 0	14	14
<b>MARYLAND</b>																
State Bd of Education	0	8*	0	8									X	9 0	11	11
Bd of Reg, Univ of Md	0	1*	0	1										9 0	11	11
Bd of Reg, St Mary's Jr College	0	12*	0	12										6 0	17	17
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>																
Bd of Tr, Univ of Mass	0	14*	4	18										6 5	17	13
Bd of Reg, Univ of Mass	0	6*	0	6										9 0	11	11
Bd of Tr, Bradford Durfee Tech Inst	0	15*	3	18										2 9	35	31
Bd of Tr, Lowell Textile Inst	0	15*	2	17										2 0	33	33
Bd of Comm'n, Mass Maritime Academy	0	3*	3	17										2 9	35	31
Bd of Reg, New Bedford Textile Inst	0	14*	3	17										2 9	35	31
<b>MICHIGAN</b>																
State Bd of Education	3*	0	1	4										5 0	25	25
Bd of Reg, Univ of Mich	8*	0	2	18										5 4	22	14
Bd of Reg, Michigan Coll	0	0*	1	9							X		X	5 4	22	14
Bd of Control, Ferris Inst	0	8*	1	9							X		X	7 3	17	11
<b>MINNESOTA</b>																
State Bd of Education	0	8*	1	9							X			4 0	25	25
Bd of Reg, Univ of Minn	12*	0	1	13										6 0	17	17
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>																
Bd of Tr, Insts of Higher Lrng	0	13*	0	13							X			11 3	10	10
Bd of Reg, Central Mo St Coll	0	6*	1	7										6 0	17	17
Bd of Reg, Northwest Mo St Coll	0	6*	1	7						X				6 0	17	17
Bd of Reg, Southeast Mo St Coll	0	6*	1	7						X				6 0	17	17
Bd of Reg, Southern Mo St Coll	0	6*	1	7						X				6 0	17	17
Bd of Curators, Lincoln Univ	0	9*	0	9						X				6 0	17	17
Bd of Curators, Univ of Mo	0	9*	0	9						X				6 0	17	17
<b>MONTANA</b>																
State Bd of Educ	0	8*	3	11							X			6 9	16	9
<b>NEBRASKA</b>																
Bd of Educ, State Normal Schools	0	6*	1	7							X			5 7	18	14
Bd of Reg, Univ of Neb	0*	0	1	6							X			6 0	17	17
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>																
Bd of Reg, Univ of Nev	5*	0	0	5										4 0	25	25
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>																
Bd of Tr, Coll of A & M Arts	2*	8*	3	13										3 8	27	18
State Bd of Education	0	7*	0	7										5 0	20	20
State Bd of Education	0	12*	0	12					X					6 0	17	17

\* Coordinating board, not an operating board  
 \* Data incomplete  
 \* Elected by the people  
 \* Elected by other electing bodies  
 \* Appointed by Governor with Senate approval  
 \* Appointed by Governor alone  
 \* Appointed by other agency  
 \* Removal by the Governor  
 \* Removal by the legislature  
 \* Removal by the courts  
 \* Removal by other board  
 \* Removal by recall  
 \* Removal by Governor with approval of other agency  
 \* Removal by either Governor or board.  
 \* Removal by either Governor or board.

TABLE 67—Continued  
SELECTION, QUALIFICATIONS, REMOVAL, AND TENURE OF BOARD MEMBERS

TITLE OF BOARD	COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD					QUALIFICATIONS OF BOARD MEMBERS REQUIRED BY LAW							REMOVAL OF BOARD MEMBERS		TERMS AND TENURE OF BOARD MEMBERS		
	Num-ber of Elected Mem-ber	Num-ber of Appointed Mem-ber	Num-ber of Ex-officio Mem-ber	Total Mem-ber	(4)	X indicates requirement applies							Law Pro-vides for Re-moval of Mem-ber	Special or Gen-eral Cause for Re-moval Must Be Shown	Average Per-centage of Office Term (in Years)	Average Per-centage of Mem-ber-ship Ap-pointed	Average Term of Office in Any One Year
						Min-imum or Max-imum Age	Some or All Must Be Alumni or Graduates of Institution(s) under Board	Some or All Must Have Certain Vocations	Educa-tional Re-quirements	Some or All Mem-ber Must Be Women	Board Must Be Bi-partisan	Some Must Be Resi-dents of State or Locality					
NEW MEXICO																	
Bd. of Reg. N. Mex. Univ.	0	5*	2	7										4 9	21	12	12
Bd. of Reg. N. Mex. Coll. of A. & M. Arts	0	5*	2	7										4 9	21	12	12
Bd. of Reg. Univ. of N. Mex.	0	5*	2	7										4 9	21	12	12
Bd. of Reg. N. Mex. Highlands Univ.	0	5*	2	7										4 9	21	12	12
Bd. of Reg. N. Mex. State Coll.	0	5*	2	7										4 9	21	12	12
Bd. of Reg. N. Mex. Inst. Min. & Tech.	0	5*	2	7										4 9	21	12	12
Bd. of Reg. N. Mex. Western Coll.	0	5*	2	7										4 9	21	12	12
Bd. of Educational Finance	0	9*	0	9										6 0	17	17	17
NORTH CAROLINA																	
Bd. of Tr. State Univ. of N. Y.	0	15*	0	15		X								10 0	10	10	10
Bd. of Tr. Univ. of N. C.	100*	0	2	102										7 9	12	12	12
Bd. of Tr. East Carolina Coll.	0	9*	0	9						X				5 8	17	15	15
Bd. of Tr. Appalachian St. Tchrs. Coll.	0	12*	1	13										5 0	50	50	50
Bd. of Tr. Pembroke State Coll.	0	10*	0	10										4 0	25	25	25
Bd. of Tr. State Coll. of N. C.	0	14*	1	15										4 0	25	25	25
Bd. of Tr. N. C. Coll. at Durham	0	13*	1	14										4 0	25	25	25
Bd. of Tr. Fayetteville St. Tchrs. Coll.	0	9*	0	9										4 0	25	25	25
Bd. of Tr. Elizabeth City St. Tchrs. Coll.	0	9*	0	9										4 0	25	25	25
Bd. of Tr. State Teachers Univ. Coll.	0	9*	0	9										4 0	25	25	25
NORTH DAKOTA																	
State Bd. of Higher Education	0	7*	0	7									X	7 0	14	14	14
OHIO																	
Bd. of Tr. Ohio Univ.	0	10*	0	10			X							7 0	14	14	14
Bd. of Tr. Miami Univ.	0	27*	1	28										9 0	11	11	11
Bd. of Tr. Bowling Green Univ.	0	6*	1	7							X			5 0	20	20	20
Bd. of Tr. Kent State Univ.	0	7*	1	8		X								7 0	20	20	20
Bd. of Tr. State Coll. of Ohio	0	7*	0	7										7 0	14	14	14
Bd. of Tr. Central State Coll.	0	7*	0	7										7 0	14	14	14
OKLAHOMA																	
Okla. State Univ. for Higher Education	0	9*	0	9										9 0	11	11	11
Bd. of Reg. A. & M. College	0	7*	0	7										7 0	11	11	11
Bd. of Reg. A. & M. College	0	8*	1	9										8 0	13	13	13
Bd. of Reg. Okla. Military Academy	0	5*	0	5										5 0	20	20	20
Bd. of Reg. Okla. Coll. for Women	0	4*	1	5										4 8	21	16	10
Bd. of Reg. Okla. Coll.	0	8*	0	8										8 0	13	10	10
Bd. of Reg. Northern Okla. Jr. Coll.	0	3*	0	3										3 0	25	25	25
OREGON																	
State Bd. of Higher Education	0	9*	0	9										6 0	17	17	17
PENNSYLVANIA																	
Bd. of Tr. State Tchrs. Coll., Bloomsburg	0	9*	1	10										6 0	17	17	17
Bd. of Tr. State Tchrs. Coll., California	0	9*	1	10										6 0	17	17	17
Bd. of Tr. State Tchrs. Coll., Charleston	0	9*	1	10										6 0	17	17	17
Bd. of Tr. State Tchrs. Coll., Cincinnati	0	9*	1	10										6 0	17	17	17
Bd. of Tr. State Tchrs. Coll., E. Stroudsburg	0	9*	1	10										6 0	17	17	17
Bd. of Tr. State Tchrs. Coll., Edinboro	0	9*	1	10										6 0	17	17	17

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Bd of Tr. State Tchrs Coll., Indiana	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	1	10										6 0	17	17
Bd of Tr. State Tchrs Coll., Kutztown	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	1	10										6 0	17	17
Bd of Tr. St. Tchrs Coll., Lock Haven	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	1	10										6 0	17	17
Bd of Tr. St. Tchrs Coll., Millersville	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	1	10										6 0	17	17
Bd of Tr. St. Tchrs Coll., Shippensburg	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	1	10										6 0	17	17
Bd of Tr. St. Tchrs Coll., Susquehanna	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	1	10										6 0	17	17
Bd of Tr. St. Tchrs Coll., West Chester	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	1	10										6 0	17	17
Bd of Tr. St. Tchrs Coll., Wyoming	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	1	10										6 0	17	17
Bd of Tr. St. Tchrs Coll., Cheyney	2 <sup>b</sup>	4 <sup>c</sup>	1	7		×							×	5 7	21	10
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>																
Bd of Tr. Univ. of S C	14 <sup>d</sup>	0	4	18							×			3 9	26	
Bd of Tr. Clemson Agric Coll	6 <sup>e</sup>	7 <sup>e</sup>	0	13							×			↑	↑	↑
Bd of Tr. Clemson Med Coll	9 <sup>a</sup>	0	4	13							×			↑	↑	↑
Bd of Tr. Med Coll of S C	9 <sup>a</sup>	0	4	12							×			4 0	25	18
Bd of Tr. State A & M Coll	6 <sup>e</sup>	0	1	7										5 7	18	
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>																
Bd of Reg. of All Higher Education	0	5 <sup>e</sup>	0	5					×	×				6 0	17	17
State Bd of Education	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	2	11		×			×	×				5 6	20	15
Bd of Tr. Univ of Tenn	0	14 <sup>c</sup>	4	18										13 1	10	7
<b>TEXAS</b>																
Bd of Reg. Univ of Texas	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	0	9		×								6 0	17	17
Bd of Dir. A. & M. Coll System	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	0	9										6 0	17	17
Bd of Reg. North Texas Coll	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	0	9										6 0	17	17
Bd of Reg. North Texas St Coll	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	0	9										6 0	17	17
Bd of Dir. Texas Technological Coll	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	0	9										6 0	17	17
Bd of Dir. Texas Coll Arts & Ind's	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	0	9										6 0	17	17
Bd of Dir. Texas Coll Bus & Econ	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	0	9										6 0	17	17
Bd of Dir. Texas Southern Univ	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	0	9					×					6 0	17	17
Bd of Reg. Lamar St Coll of Tech.	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	0	9										6 0	17	17
<b>UTAH</b>																
Bd of Reg. Univ of Utah	0	12 <sup>c</sup>	3	15										4 0	25	23
Bd of Tr. Utah St Agric Coll	0	12 <sup>c</sup>	3	14										4 0	25	23
State Bd of Education	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	0	9		×								6 0	17	17
<b>VERMONT</b>																
Bd of Tr. Univ of Vt & St Agric Coll	18 <sup>b</sup>	0	2	20					×					5 8	17	17
<b>VIRGINIA</b>																
State Bd of Education	0	7 <sup>c</sup>	0	7										6 0	18	
Bd of Tr. Univ of Education William & Mary	0	10 <sup>c</sup>	1	8										4 0	25	25
Bd of Va. Coll of Va	0	13 <sup>c</sup>	1	11										4 0	25	25
Bd of Vancora, Med Coll of Va	0	13 <sup>c</sup>	1	16		×								4 0	25	25
Bd of Vancora, Univ of Va Inst	0	13 <sup>c</sup>	1	14		×								4 0	25	25
Bd of Vancora, Va Military Inst	0	13 <sup>c</sup>	2	13		×								4 0	25	25
Bd of Vancora, Va Polytechnic Inst	0	13 <sup>c</sup>	2	13		×								4 0	25	25
<b>WASHINGTON</b>																
Bd of Reg. Univ of Wash	0	7 <sup>c</sup>	0	7										6 0	17	17
Bd of Reg. Univ of Wash	0	7 <sup>c</sup>	0	7										6 0	17	17
Bd of Reg. Univ of Wash	0	7 <sup>c</sup>	0	7										6 0	17	17
Bd of Tr. East Wash Coll of Educ	0	3 <sup>c</sup>	0	3										6 0	17	17
Bd of Tr. West Wash Coll of Educ	0	3 <sup>c</sup>	0	3										6 0	17	17
Bd of Tr. Central Wash Coll of Educ	0	3 <sup>c</sup>	0	3										6 0	17	17
Bd of Tr. Univ of Wa	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	0	9		×								9 0	11	11
Bd of Govs W. Va	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	1	10										8 5	13	10
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>																
State Bd of Education	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	1	10										9 0	11	10
<b>WISCONSIN</b>																
Bd of Reg. Univ of Wis	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	1	10										9 0	11	10
Bd of Reg. State Colleges	0	10 <sup>c</sup>	1	11					×					8 5	13	10
Bd of Tr. The Stout Institute	0	9 <sup>a</sup>	3	12										4 0	25	25
Bd of Reg. W. Va Inst of Technology	0	2 <sup>c</sup>	1	3										5 8	17	14
<b>YONKERS</b>																
Bd of Tr. Univ of Wyo	0	12 <sup>c</sup>	3	15										6 0	14	14

† Data incomplete  
 ‡ Elected by the people  
 § Elected by other electing bodies  
 \* Appointed by Governor with Senate approval  
 \* Appointed by Governor alone  
 \* Removal by the Governor  
 \* Removal by the legislature  
 \* Removal by the courts  
 \* Removal by the board  
 \* Removal by recall  
 \* Removal by Governor with approval of other agency  
 \* Removal automatic for specified cause  
 \* Removal by either Governor or board

TABLE 68

## BUDGETING

DETERMINATION OF THE FORM, SCOPE AND DEGREE OF ITEMIZATION OF THE BUDGET DOCUMENT				SUBMISSION AND REVISION OF THE BUDGET RECAPITULATORY DOCUMENT				INCIDENTALS OF THE INSTITUTION'S BUDGET RECAPITULATORY DOCUMENT ("Yes" = All or part of a type of revenue; "0" = No income received)									
TITLE OF BOARD				Form or Re-orientation of Items	General Requirements Prescribed by Law	Board or Institution Submits to Legislature	Consolidated Budget, Then Submitted to Legislature with out Revision	Consolidated and Re-dated State Central State Authority, then submitted to Legislature	Other State Funds	Federal Grants for Education	Other Federal Funds	Local Government Funds	Student Tuition	Endowment Earnings	Private Gifts and Grants	Auxiliary Enterprise Earnings	All Other Current Income
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
ALABAMA																	
State Bd of Education	X				X	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr, Ala College	X				X	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr, Ala Polytechnic Inst	X				X	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr, Univ of Ala	X				X	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
ARIZONA																	
Bd of Reg, Univ & St Colls of Ariz	X	X	X			0	Yes	No	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	No	No	No
ARKANSAS																	
Bd of Tr, Southern St Coll	X		X			0	Yes	No	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	No	No	No
Bd of Tr, Ark St Coll	X		X			0	Yes	No	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	No	No	No
Bd of Tr, Ark A. & M. Coll	X	X	X			0	Yes	No	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	No	No	No
Bd of Tr, Ark Polytechnic Coll	X	X	X			0	Yes	No	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	No	No	No
Bd of Tr, Henderson St Teachers Coll	X	X	X			0	Yes	No	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	No	No	No
Bd of Tr, A. M. & Normal Coll	X	X	X			0	Yes	No	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	No	No	No
Bd of Tr, Univ of Ark	X	X	X			0	Yes	No	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	No	No	No
Bd of Tr, Univ of Agric Coll of Central Ark	X	X	X			0	Yes	No	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	No	No	No
CALIFORNIA																	
State Bd of Education	X				X	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Regents of Univ of Calif	X				X	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State Bd of Education	X				X	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
California Maritime Academy	X				X	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
COLORADO																	
Bd of Tr, Cal Maritime Academy	X				X	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr, Colo School of Mines	X				X	0	Yes	No	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	No	No	No
Bd of Tr, Univ of Colo	X				X	0	Yes	No	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	No	No	No
Bd of Tr, State Normal Schools	X				X	0	Yes	No	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	No	No	No
State Bd of Agriculture	X				X	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
CONNECTICUT																	
State Bd of Education	X				X	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State Bd of Education	X				X	0	Yes	No	0	0	No	0	0	No	No	No	No
DELAWARE																	
Bd of Tr, Univ of Del	X				X	0	Yes	No	0	0	No	0	0	No	No	No	No
Bd of Tr, Del State Coll	X				X	0	Yes	No	0	0	No	0	0	No	No	No	No
FLORIDA																	
Board of Control	X				X	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
GEORGIA																	
Bd of Reg, Univ System of Ga	X				X	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg, Univ of Idaho	X				X	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State Bd of Education	X				X	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ILLINOIS																	
Coll Bd	X				X	0	Yes	Yes	No	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Teacher Bd	X				X	0	Yes	Yes	No	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr, Southern Ill Univ	X				X	0	Yes	Yes	No	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr, Univ of Ill	X				X	0	Yes	Yes	No	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes





TABLE 68—Continued  
BUDGETING

TITLE OF BOARD	DETERMINATION OF THE FORM, SCOPE AND DEGREE OF LIMITATION OF THE BUDGET DOCUMENT				INCLUSIVENESS OF THE INSTITUTION'S BUDGET REQUEST DOCUMENT ("Yes" = All or part of a type of revenue is reflected in budget document; "No" = Not reflected; "0" = No income received)										
	SUBMISSION AND REVISION OF THE BUDGET REQUEST DOCUMENT				Other State Funds	Federal Funds for Veterans' Expense	Other Governmental Funds	Student Fees, Tuition	Endowment Earnings	Private Gifts and Grants	Auxiliary Enterprise Earnings	All Other Current Income			
	Form of Budget Document	Form of Budget Document	Form of Budget Document	Form of Budget Document											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
NEW MEXICO															
Bd of Reg. Eastern N Mex Univ	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. N Mex Coll of Arts & Sciences	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. N Mex Highlands Univ	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. N Mex Military Inst	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. N Mex State Coll	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. N Mex Western Coll	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Educational Finance	XXXXXX	*	*	*	*	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
NEW YORK															
Bd of Reg. State Univ of NY	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
NORTH CAROLINA															
Bd of Tr. Univ of N C	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. West Carolina Teachers Coll	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. West Carolina Coll	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. Appalachian St. Coll	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. Pembroke State Coll	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. N C Coll of N C	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. Agri & Tech Coll of N C	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. Fayetteville St. Coll	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. Elizabeth City St. Coll	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. Winston-Salem Teachers Coll	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. State Bd. of Higher Education	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
OHIO															
Bd of Tr. Ohio Univ	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. Bowling Green Univ	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. Kent State Univ	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. Ohio State Univ	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. Central State Coll	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
OKLAHOMA															
Okla State Reg for Higher Education	XXXXXX	*	*	*	*	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Univ of Okla	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Okla A & M Colleges	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Okla Military Academy	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Okla Coll for Women	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Okla Coll for Women	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Northern Okla Jr Coll	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
OREGON															
State Bd. of Higher Education	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
PENNSYLVANIA															
Bd of Tr. State Teachers Coll., Bloomsburg	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. State Teachers Coll., Clarion	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. State Teachers Coll., Clarion	XXXXXX				XX	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes





	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
INDIANA	XXX		XXX	XX	XXX	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes							
Bd of Tr, Purdue Univ	X			X	X	Yes	Yes	No	No							
Bd of Tr, Ind Univ	X			X	X	No	No	No	No							
IOWA		X			X	No	No	No	No							
KANSAS		X			X	No	No	No	No							
State Bd of Regents						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
KENTUCKY						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Bd of Reg, Eastern Ky St Coll						0	0	0	0							
Bd of Reg, Murray St Coll						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Bd of Reg, Western Ky St Coll						0	0	0	0							
Bd of Tr, Univ of Ky						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Bd of Education						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Bd of Reg, Morehead St Coll						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
LOUISIANA						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
La State Bd of Education						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Bd of Suprs, La St Univ & A & M Coll						No	No	No	No							
MAINE						No	No	No	No							
Bd of Tr, Univ of Maine						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
State Bd of Education						No	No	No	No							
Bd of Tr, Univ of Maine Maritime Academy						0	0	0	0							
MARYLAND						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
State Bd of Education						No	No	No	No							
Bd of Reg, Univ of Md						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Bd of Tr, Morgan State College						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Bd of Tr, St Mary's Coll						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
MASSACHUSETTS						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Bd of Tr, Univ of Mass						0	0	0	0							
State Bd of Education						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Bd of Reg, Univ of Mass						No	No	No	No							
Bd of Tr, Lowell Textile Inst						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
State Bd of Education						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Bd of Tr, Lowell Textile Inst						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Bd of Comm, Mass Maritime Academy						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Bd of Tr, New Bedford Textile Inst						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
MASSACHUSETTS						No	No	No	No							
State Bd of Education						No	No	No	No							
Bd of Reg, Univ of Mich						No	No	No	No							
Bd of Reg, Mich State Coll						No	No	No	No							
Bd of Reg, Michigan State Coll of Agri						No	No	No	No							
Bd of Control, Ferris Inst						0	0	0	0							
MINNESOTA						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
State Teachers Coll Bd						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
State Bd of Education						No	No	No	No							
Bd of Tr, Univ of Minn						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
MISSISSIPPI						No	No	No	No							
Bd of Tr, Insts of Higher Lrng						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
MISSOURI						No	No	No	No							
Central Mo St Coll						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Bd of Reg, Northwest Mo St Teachers Coll						0	0	0	0							
Bd of Reg, Northwest Mo St Coll						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Bd of Reg, Southeast Mo St Coll						0	0	0	0							
Bd of Reg, Southwest Mo St Coll						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Bd of Reg, Southern Mo St Coll						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Bd of Reg, Washburn Univ						No	No	No	No							
Bd of Curators, Univ of Mo						No	No	No	No							
MONTANA						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
State Bd of Educa						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
NEBRASKA						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Bd of Educ, State Normal Schools						No	No	No	No							
Bd of Reg, Univ of Neb						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
NEVADA						No	No	No	No							
Bd of Reg, Univ of Nev						No	No	No	No							
NEW HAMPSHIRE						No	No	No	No							
Bd of Tr, N H Coll of A. & M Arts						No	No	No	No							
NEW HAMPSHIRE						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
State Bd of Education						0	0	0	0							
NEW JERSEY						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
State Bd of Education						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							

† Data incomplete

TABLE 69—Continued  
APPROPRIATIONS

TITLE OF BOARD	HEARINGS ON THE INSTITUTION'S BUDGET REQUEST			OFFICIALS WHO USUALLY OR REGULARLY ATTEND HEARINGS		DOES THE LEGISLATURE REGULARLY SPEND OF FUNDS FROM THESE SOURCES? ("0" = No income received)					REDUCTION OF APPROPRIATIONS			TRANSFER OF FUNDS BETWEEN APPROPRIATION ITEMS		INSTITUTION MARKED FROM SOME FLOW-CHARTS EARLIER TAXES
	By Committee or Senate Agencies of the Legislature	By Central Executive Budget Officer or Agency	By Joint Legislative Budget Authority or by Joint Hearing	Board of Officers and Members	Institutional Officers	Student Tuition	Endowment Earnings	Private Gifts, Grants	Auxiliary Enterprises	In Order to Avoid Deficit	On Other Grounds	Officers Having Authority		Transfers May Be Made	Action or Approval of Central State Administrative Agency Required	
												By or Approval of Governor	By Other Central State Authority			
NEW MEXICO																
Bd of Reg. Eastern N Mex Univ	×	×		×	×	Yes	0	No	Yes	×		×		×	×	×
Bd of Reg. N Mex Coll of A & M Arts	×	×		×	×	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	×		×		×	×	×
Bd of Reg. N Mex Coll of M & E	×	×		×	×	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	×		×		×	×	×
Bd of Reg. N Mex Highlands Univ	×	×		×	×	No	No	0	No							
Bd of Reg. N Mex Military Inst	×	×		×	×	No	No	0	No							
Bd of Reg. N Mex Inst Minc & Tech	×	×		×	×	No	No	0	No							
Bd of Reg. N Mex State Coll	×	×		×	×	No	No	0	No							
Bd of Educational Finance	*	×	*	*	*	*	*	*	*							
NEW YORK																
Bd of Reg. State Univ of NY	×	×	×	×	×	No	No	No	No			×		×	×	×
UNION COLLEGE																
Bd of Tr. Univ of N C	×	×	×	×	×	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	×				×	×	×
Bd of Tr. West Carolina Teachers Coll	×	×	×	×	×	Yes	No	0	No					×	×	×
Bd of Tr. East Carolina Teachers Coll	×	×	×	×	×	Yes	No	0	No					×	×	×
Bd of Tr. Penn State Coll	×	×	×	×	×	Yes	No	0	No					×	×	×
Bd of Tr. Agric & Tech Coll of N C	×	×	×	×	×	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	×				×	×	×
Bd of Tr. N C Coll at Durham	×	×	×	×	×	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	×				×	×	×
Bd of Tr. N C Coll at Raleigh	×	×	×	×	×	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	×				×	×	×
Bd of Tr. Elizabeth City St Teachers Coll	×	×	×	×	×	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	×				×	×	×
Bd of Tr. Winston-Salem Teachers Coll	×	×	×	×	×	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	×				×	×	×
NORTH DAKOTA																
State Bd of Higher Education	×	×	×	×	×	Yes	Yes	No	No					×	×	×
OHIO																
Bd of Tr. Ohio Univ.	×	×				Yes	Yes	Yes	0	×				×	×	×
Bd of Tr. Miami Univ	×	×				Yes	Yes	No	No					×	×	×
Bd of Tr. Bowling Green Univ	×	×	×			Yes	No	No	No	×				×	×	×
Bd of Tr. Ohio State Univ	×	×				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	×				×	×	×
Bd of Tr. Central State Coll	×	×				Yes	0	Yes	No					×	×	×
OKLAHOMA																
Oklahoma State Reg for Higher Education	*	×	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	×	×
Bd of Reg. Univ of Okla	×	×				No	No	No	No					×	×	×
Bd of Reg. A. & M. Colleges	×	×				No	No	0	No					×	×	×
Bd of Reg. Okla Military Academy	×	×				No	0	0	No					×	×	×
Bd of Reg. Okla Coll for Women	×	×				No	0	0	No					×	×	×
Bd of Reg. Okla Colleges	×	×				No	0	0	No					×	×	×
Bd of Reg. Northern Okla Jr. Coll	×	×				No	No	0	No					×	×	×
OREGON																
State Bd. of Higher Education	×	×				No	No	No	No					×	×	×
PENNSYLVANIA																
Bd of Tr. State Teachers Coll, Bloomsburg	×	×				Yes	0	No	Yes	×				×	×	×
Bd of Tr. State Teachers Coll, Clarion	×	×				Yes	0	No	Yes	×				×	×	×
Bd of Tr. State Teachers Coll, Clarion	×	×				Yes	0	No	Yes	×				×	×	×



TABLE 70

## PRE-AUDIT, PURCHASING, AND ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS

TITLE OF BOARD	PRE-AUDIT ALL EXPENDITURES FROM WHAT KINDS OF FUNDS MUST BE REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY CENTRAL STATE AUTHORITY BEFORE PAYMENT MADE BY STATE BOARD OF Education (No "X" = No income received, "0" = No income received)								PURCHASING METHODS (Percentages indicate percentage of purchases by each method)					ONE OR MORE CENTRAL OFFICIALS REVIEW PROPOSES OR ALL INSTITUTIONAL CONTRACTS		RELEASE OF FUNDS THROUGH ALLOTMENT SYSTEM	
	Ear-marked State Taxes	Other State Funds	Federal Funds Veterans Education	Other Federal Funds	Local Government Funds	Student Fees, Tuition	Endowments Earnings	Private Gifts and Grants	Auxiliary Enterprise Earnings	All Other Current Incomes	Board and Institutional Officers Make Standards and Select Vendors	Authority Divided among Institution and Central State Purchase Agency (12)	Central State Board using Agency Determines Standards and Select Vendors (13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
ALABAMA																	
State Bd of Education	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	100				X	b	
Bd of Tr, Ala College	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	100				X	a	
Bd of Tr, Ala Polytechnic Inst	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	100				X	a	
Bd of Tr, Univ of Ala	0	No	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No	100				X	a	
ARIZONA																	
Bd of Reg, Univ & St Colls of Arts	0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	No	Yes	90				X	c	
ALASKA																	
Bd of Tr, Southern St Coll	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	100				X	a	
Bd of Tr, Ark St Coll	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	90				X	a	
Bd of Tr, Ark A & M, Coll	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	100				X	a	
Bd of Tr, Ark Polytechnic Coll	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	100				X	a	
Bd of Tr, Ark St Teachers Coll	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	No	0	0	No	No	100				X	a	
Bd of Tr, Henderson St Teachers Coll	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	No	0	0	No	No	100				X	a	
Bd of Tr, A. M. Normal Coll	0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	95				X	a	
Bd of Tr, Jr Agric Coll of Central Ark	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	90				X	a	
CALIFORNIA																	
State Bd of Education	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	100				X	b	
Regents of Univ of Calif	No	No	No	No	0	No	No	0	No	No	100				X	a	
Bd of Gov, Calif Maritime Academy	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	0	0	100				X	a	
COLORADO																	
Bd of Tr, Colo School of Mines	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	90				X	b	
Bd of Reg, Univ of Colo	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	10				X	a	
Bd of Tr, State Normal Schools	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	35				X	b	
State Bd of Agriculture	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	0	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	90				X	b	
CONNECTICUT																	
State Bd of Education	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	5				X	a	
Bd of Tr, Univ of Conn	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100				X	b	



	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<b>DELAWARE</b>																
Bd of Tr., Univ of Del	0	Yes	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No	100					
Bd of Tr., Del State Coll	0	No	No	No	0	No	0	0	No	0	100					
<b>FLORIDA</b>																
Bd of Control	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100		100		X	
Bd of Reg., Univ System of Ga	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	100					
Bd of Reg., Univ of Idaho	0	Yes	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No	100					
State Bd of Education	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	15		5		X	
<b>ILLINOIS</b>																
Coll Bd	0	No	No	No	0	No	0	No	No	0	80					
Bd of Tr., Southern Ill Univ	0	Yes	Yes	No	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes	100					
Bd of Tr., Univ of Ill	0	Yes	Yes	No	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes	100					
<b>INDIANA</b>																
State Bd of Education	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	100					
Bd of Tr., Purdue Univ	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	100					
Bd of Tr., Ind Univ	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	100					
<b>IOWA</b>																
State Bd of Education	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100				X	
State Bd of Regents	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	10		90			
<b>KENTUCKY</b>																
Bd of Reg., Eastern Ky St Coll	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100				X	
Bd of Reg., Murray St Coll	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100				X	
Bd of Reg., Western Ky St Coll	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100				X	
Bd of Tr., Univ of Ky	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100				X	
State Bd of Education	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100				X	
Bd of Reg., Morehead St Coll	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100				X	
<b>LOUISIANA</b>																
State Bd of Education	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	100				X	
Bd of Sup'm, La St Univ & A & M Coll	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	100				X	
<b>MAINE</b>																
Bd of Tr., Univ of Maine	0	No	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No	100				X	
State Bd of Education	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100		10		X	
State Bd of Maritime Academy	0	No	0	No	0	No	0	0	No	No	100				X	
<b>MARYLAND</b>																
State Bd of Education	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	100				X	
Bd of Reg., Univ of Md	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	5					
Bd of Tr., St Mary's Coll	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	95					
Bd of Tr., St Mary's Jr College	0	Yes	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	55		40		X	
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>																
Bd of Tr., Univ of Mass	0	Yes	Yes	No	0	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	11		6		X	
State Bd of Education	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	100				X	
Bd of Tr., Franklin Pierce Tech Inst	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes	20		80		X	
Bd of Tr., Lowell Textile Inst	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	100				X	
Bd of Comm'n, Mass Maritime Academy	0	0	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	0	Yes	10		70		X	
Bd of Tr., New Bedford Textile Inst	0	Yes	No	0	0	Yes	No	0	No	Yes	2		5		X	

† Data incomplete

\* Monthly

† Quarterly

\* Three periods per year

† Semi-annually

\* Annually

† Varies as to parts of board's jurisdiction

\* Varies as to purpose or amount of expenditure

TABLE 70—Continued  
PRE-AUDIT, PURCHASING, AND ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS

TITLE OF BOARD	PRE-AUDIT ALL EXPENDITURES FROM WHAT KINDS OF FUNDS MUST BE REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY CENTRAL STATE AUTHORITY BEFORE PAYMENT MAY BE MADE? (Yes = All or part of expenditures of a type of fund are reviewed, No = Not reviewed, 0 = No income received)										PURCHASING METHODS (Percentages Indicate Approximate Amounts of Total Purchases by Each Method)			ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING: REVIEW OF CONTRACTS, REVIEW OF ALL INSTITUTIONAL PURCHASES, REVIEW OF ALL INVESTMENTS	RELEASE OF FUNDS THROUGH ALLOTMENT SYSTEM		
	Earmarked Taxes	Other State Funds	Federal Funds for Education	Other Federal Funds	Local Government Funds	Student Fees, Tuition	Earnings	Prizes and Gifts	Auxiliary Enterprise	All Other Current Income	Board and Institutional Officers Make Selections and Select Vendors	Authority Divided Institution and Central Agency Purchasing Agency (12)	Central State Purchasing Agency Determines Standards and Selects Vendors (13)		(14)	(15)	(16)
MICHIGAN	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	50	50		×	×	×	
State Bd. of Education	0	No	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No	100	100			×	×	
St. Bd. of Reg. Univ. of Mich	0	No	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No	33	67			×	×	
St. Bd. of Agric. Mich. State Coll	0	Yes	0	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	No	25	50			×	×	
Bd. of Control, Coll. of Min. & Tech	0	Yes	0	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	No	100	100		×	×	×	
Bd. of Control, Ferris Inst	0	Yes	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	100			×	×	
MINNESOTA	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	100	100			×	×	
State Teachers Coll Bd	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	100	100			×	×	
St. Bd. of Reg. Univ. of Minn	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	100	100			×	×	
St. Bd. of Reg. Univ. of Minn	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	100	100			×	×	
MISSOURI	0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	0	0	No	No	65	35			×	×	
State Bd. of Higher Learning	0	Yes	No	No	0	Yes	0	0	No	No	100	100			×	×	
Bd. of Reg. Central Mo St. Coll	0	Yes	No	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	No	25	65			×	×	
Bd. of Reg. Northwest Mo St. Coll	0	Yes	No	No	0	Yes	0	0	No	No	25	75			×	×	
Bd. of Reg. Southwest Mo St. Coll	0	Yes	No	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	0	50	50			×	×	
Bd. of Reg. Lincoln Univ	0	Yes	No	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	No	25	75			×	×	
Bd. of Curators, Lincoln Univ	0	Yes	No	0	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	100	100			×	×	
Bd. of Curators, Univ of Mo	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	100			×	×	
NEBRASKA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	100			×	×	
State Bd. of Educ	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	100	100			×	×	
Bd. of Educ, State Normal Schools	No	No	No	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	75	25			×	×	
Bd. of Reg. Univ of Neb	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	100	100			×	×	
NEVADA	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	100	100			×	×	
Bd. of Reg. Univ of Nev	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	100	100			×	×	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	No	No	No	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	100	100			×	×	
Bd. of Tr. N.H. Coll of A & M Arts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	No	No	No	100	100			×	×	
State Bd. of Education	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	100			×	×	
NEW JERSEY	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	100			×	×	
State Bd of Education	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	100			×	×	

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>																
Bd of Reg. Eastern N Mex Univ	0	No	No	0	0	No	0	No	No	No	100				X	*
Bd of Reg. N Mex Coll of A & M Arts	0	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No	No	100				X	*
Bd of Reg. Univ of N Mex	0	No	No	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	100				X	*
Bd of Reg. N Mex Highlands Univ	0	No	No	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	100				X	*
Bd of Reg. N Mex Military Inst	0	No	No	0	0	No	No	No	No	No	100				X	*
Bd of Reg. N Mex Western Coll	0	No	No	0	0	No	No	0	No	No	95	10			X	*
Bd of Reg. N Mex Western Coll	0	*	*	0	No	No	Yes	*	*	*	*	5	*		X	*
Bd of Educational Finance	0	*	*	0	No	No	Yes	*	*	*	*					
<b>NEW YORK</b>																
Bd of Tr. State Univ of NY	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	40	60			X	*
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>																
Bd of Tr. Univ of NC	0	No	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No	50	25	100		X	*
Bd of Tr. West Carolina Coll	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	50	25	30		X	*
Bd of Tr. Appalachian St Tchrs Coll	0	No	No	No	0	No	0	0	No	No	50	20	100		X	*
Bd of Tr. Pembroke State Coll	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	No	0	Yes	Yes	5	30	65		X	*
Bd of Tr. Agric & Tech Coll of NC	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	30	20	50		X	*
Bd of Tr. N C Coll at Durham	0	No	No	0	0	No	0	0	No	No	10	90			X	*
Bd of Tr. Fayetteville St Tchrs Coll	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	40	60	90		X	*
Bd of Tr. Elizabeth City St Tchrs Coll	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	10		90		X	*
Bd of Tr. Winston-Salem Tchrs Coll	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100				X	*
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>																
State Bd of Higher Education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	100					*
<b>OHIO</b>																
Bd of Tr. Ohio Univ	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	100				X	*
Bd of Tr. Miami Univ	0	Yes	Yes	No	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	100				X	*
Bd of Tr. Bowling Green Univ	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	No	No	Yes	100				X	*
Bd of Tr. Kent State Univ	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	No	No	Yes	100				X	*
Bd of Tr. Ohio State Univ	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	100				X	*
Bd of Tr. Central State Coll.	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	No	No	No	88		12		X	*
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>																
Okla State Reg for Higher Education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bd of Reg. Univ of Okla	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	100				X	*
Bd of Reg. A & M Colleges	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	100				X	*
Bd of Reg. Okla Military Academy	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	No	No	No	88	10	2		X	*
Bd of Reg. Okla Coll for Women	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	No	No	100		100		X	*
Bd of Reg. Okla Coll	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	No	No	100	80	5		X	*
Bd of Reg. Northern Okla Jr Coll	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	No	No	15				X	*
<b>OREGON</b>																
State Bd of Higher Education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes			100		X	*
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>																
Bd of Tr. State Tchrs Coll, Bloomsburg	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes	50		100		X	*
Bd of Tr. State Tchrs Coll, California	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	5	5	50		X	*
Bd of Tr. State Tchrs Coll, Clarion	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	90		90		X	*
Bd of Tr. State Tchrs Coll, E Stroudsburg	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	5	7	88		X	*

\* Varies as to purpose or amount of expenditure

\* Semi-annually  
\* Annually  
† Varies as to parts of board's jurisdiction

\* Monthly  
\* Quarterly  
\* Three periods per year

\* Coordinating board, not an operating board  
† Data incomplete



	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<b>TEXAS (Cont'd)</b>																
Bd of Dir., Texas Technological Coll.	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	50	35	15	X		
Bd of Dir., Texas Coll Arts & Ind's	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	No	No	No	50	50		X		
Bd of Reg., Texas Coll for Women	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	No	No	No	50	90	95	X		
Bd of Reg., Texas Southern Univ	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	No	No	0	10	100		X		
Bd of Reg., Lamar St Coll of Tech	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	100	90		X		
<b>UTAH</b>																
Bd of Reg., Univ of Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	100	100		X		
Bd of Tr., Utah St Agno Coll	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	100		X		
State Bd of Education	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				X		
Bd of Tr., Univ of Education	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	0	100	100	100	X		
Bd of Tr., Univ of Vt & St Agno Coll	No	No	Yes	No	0	No	No	No	No	No	100			X		
<b>VIRGINIA</b>																
State Bd of Education	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			100	X		
Bd of Visitors, Coll of W of Va	0	Yes	0	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10		100	X		
Bd of Visitors, Med Coll of Va	0	Yes	Yes	No	0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	40		90	X		
Bd of Visitors, Va Military Inst	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	20	100	60	X		
Bd of Visitors, Va Polytechnic Inst	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	20	60	20	X		
<b>WASHINGTON</b>																
Bd of Reg., Univ of Wash	Yes	Yes	No	No	0	Yes	No	No	No	No	65	35				
Bd of Reg., State Coll of Wash	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	50	50				
Bd of Tr., West Wash Coll of Educ.	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	No	0	No	No	No	50	50		X		
Bd of Tr., West Wash Coll of Educ.	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	No	0	No	No	No	100	100		X		
Bd of Tr., Central Wash Coll of Educ	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	75	25		X		
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>																
Bd of Govs, W Va Univ	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0			100		X	
State Bd of Education	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	No	No	No		100			X	
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>																
State Bd of Education	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			100		X	
Bd of Reg., Univ of W Va	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5		95	X		
Bd of Reg., State Colleges	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		30	20	X		
Bd of Tr., The Stout Institute	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	70	10	20	X		
Bd of Reg., W Va Inst of Technology	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes				X		
<b>WYOMING</b>																
Bd of Tr., Univ of Wyo	0	Yes	No	No	0	No	Yes	No	No	No	100					

† Data incomplete  
 \* Monthly  
 † Quarterly  
 \* Three periods per year  
 † Semi-annually  
 \* Annually  
 † Varies as to parts of board's jurisdiction  
 \* Varies as to purpose or amount of expenditure

TABLE 71

## BOND ISSUES AND POST-AUDIT

TITLE OF BOARD	STATE LIMITATIONS OF THE BOARD'S POWER TO ISSUE BONDS				FREQUENCY OF CENTRAL POST-AUDIT OF INVEN- TORY'S ACCOUNTS	Ear- marked State Taxe	Other Funds	Fed- eral Vet- erans' Educa- tion	Other Fed- eral Funds	Local Gov- ernment Funds	Stu- dent Gov- ernment Tues- tion	En- dow- ment Funds Educa- tion	Pri- vate Funds Grants	Ausul- Other Educa- tional Earnings Income	All Other Cur- rent In- come
	Each Bond Must Be Specifi- cally Authorized by the Leg- islature	Bonds Must Be Retired with In- come from This or Similar Projects	Each Bond Must Be Reviewed and Ap- proved by Central State Authority	Total Indebted- ness of Board Subject to Legal Maximum											
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<b>ALABAMA</b>															
State Bd. of Education		X			Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd. of Tr., Ala. Polytechnic Inst.		X			Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd. of Tr., Univ. of Ala.					Variable	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>ARIZONA</b>															
Ariz. Reg. Univ. & St. Colls. of Arts					Variable	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>ARKANSAS</b>															
Bd. of Tr., Southern Bt. Coll.	†	†	†	†	Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
Bd. of Tr., Ark. A. & M. Coll.		X			Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
Bd. of Tr., Ark. Polytechnic Coll.		X			Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
Bd. of Tr., Ark. St. Teachers Coll.		X			Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
Bd. of Tr., Ark. St. Teachers Coll.		X			Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
Bd. of Tr., A. M. & Normal Coll.		X			Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
Bd. of Tr., Univ. of Ark.		X			Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
Bd. of Tr., Univ. of Ark. & Little Rock		X			Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>															
State Bd. of Education		X			Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0
Regents of Univ. of Calif.		X			Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0
Bd. of Tr., Calif. Maritime Academy		X			Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0
<b>COLORADO</b>															
Bd. of Tr., Colo. School of Mines		X	X		Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
Bd. of Reg., Univ. of Colo.		X			Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
Bd. of Reg., State Normal Schools		X			Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
State Bd. of Agriculture		X			Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>															
State Bd. of Education	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
Bd. of Tr., Univ. of Conn.	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
<b>DELAWARE</b>															
Bd. of Tr., Univ. of Del.	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
Bd. of Tr., Del. State Coll.	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
<b>FLORIDA</b>															
Bd. of Control		X	X		Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
<b>GEORGIA</b>															
Bd. of Reg., Univ. System of Ga.	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>IDAHOO</b>															
Bd. of Reg., Univ. of Idaho					Annual <sup>a</sup>	0	No	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No
State Bd. of Education					Continuous <sup>b</sup>	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>ILLINOIS</b>															
Ill. Teachers Coll. Bd.		X			Annual <sup>a</sup>	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0
Bd. of Tr., Southern Ill. Univ.		X			Annual <sup>a</sup>	0	No	No	No	0	No	0	0	No	No
Bd. of Tr., Univ. of Ill.		X			Variable <sup>a</sup>	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	No
<b>INDIANA</b>															
St. Teachers Coll. Bd. of Tr.		X			Variable	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd. of Tr., Purdue Univ.					Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd. of Tr., Ind. Univ.					Continuous	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

WHAT INSTITUTIONAL FUNDS ARE PERIODICALLY POST-AUDITED BY CENTRAL STATE AUTHORITY? Yes = Some or all accounts of a type or funds are periodically post-audited by "0" = No income received.)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<b>IOWA</b> State Bd of Education		×			Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>KANSAS</b> State Bd of Regents		×			Annual	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>KENTUCKY</b> Bd of Reg. Eastern Ky St Coll.		×	×		Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Murray St Coll.		×	×		Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Western Ky St Coll.		×	×		Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Eastern Ky St Coll.		×	×		Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
State Bd of Education		×	×		Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0
Bd of Reg. Morehead St Coll.		×	×		Quarterly	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>LOUISIANA</b> Ad of Education	×				Variable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Sup'n, La St Univ & A & M Coll			×		Annual*	0	No	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No
Bd of Tr. Univ of Maine	×				Annual	0	No	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No
Bd of Education	×				Annual	0	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. Maine Maritime Academy	×				Annual	0	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>MARYLAND</b> State Bd of Education	×				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Maryland State Coll	×				Variable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. St. Mary's Jr College	×				Variable	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b> Bd of Reg. Univ of Mass	×				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Univ of Mass	×				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. Bradford Durfee Tech Inst	×				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. Lowell Textile Inst	×				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Comm'n, Mass Maritime Academy	×				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. New Bedford Textile Inst	×				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>MICHIGAN</b> State Bd of Education	×				Biennial <sup>b</sup>	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Bd of Reg. Univ of Mich	×	×			"	0	No	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No
Bd of Reg. Univ of Mich	×	×			Biennial <sup>b</sup>	0	No	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No
Bd of Control, Coll of Min & Tech	×	×			Annual	0	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0
Bd of Control, Ferris Inst	×				Biennial	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>MINNESOTA</b> Bd of Reg. Univ of Minn	×				Biennial	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Univ of Minn	×				Biennial	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b> Bd of Tr. Insts of Higher Lrng		×			Semi-annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>MISSOURI</b> Bd of Reg. Central Mo St Coll		×	×		Biennial	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Northeast Mo St Teachers Coll		×	×		Biennial	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Northwest Mo St Coll		×	×		Biennial <sup>b</sup>	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Southwest Mo St Coll		×	×		Biennial <sup>b</sup>	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0
Bd of Reg. Southwest Mo St Coll		×	×		Biennial <sup>b</sup>	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0
Bd of Curators, Lincoln Univ		×	×		Biennial <sup>b</sup>	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Curators, Univ of Mo		×	×		Biennial <sup>b</sup>	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>NEBRASKA</b> State Bd of Educ					Annual	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Educ, State Normal Schools		×			Annual	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Univ of Neb		×			Annual	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>NEVADA</b> Bd of Reg. Univ of Nev					Annual	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b> State Bd of Education	×				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State Bd of Education	×				Variable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>NEW JERSEY</b> State Bd of Education	×				Variable	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
State Bd of Education	×				Variable	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Eastern N Mex Univ	×				"	0	No	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No
Bd of Reg. N Mex Coll of A & M Arts			×		"	0	No	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No

<sup>b</sup> Post-audits also are conducted by private auditing firms, as well as by a state agency

\* Post-audits only by private auditing firms

† Data incomplete

TABLE 71—Continued  
BOND ISSUES AND POST-AUDIT

WHAT INSTITUTIONAL TYPES ARE PERIODICALLY POST-AUDITED BY CENTRAL STATE AUTHORITY? ( Yes = Some or all accounts of a type of funds are periodically post-audited by central state auditing agency, No = Not post-audited '0' = No income received )																				
STATE LIMITATIONS ON THE BOARD'S POWER TO ISSUE BONDS					FREQUENCY OF CENTRAL POST-AUDIT OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS	WHAT INSTITUTIONAL TYPES ARE PERIODICALLY POST-AUDITED BY CENTRAL STATE AUTHORITY? ( Yes = Some or all accounts of a type of funds are periodically post-audited by central state auditing agency, No = Not post-audited '0' = No income received )														
TITLE OF BOARD					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
TITLE OF BOARD					Each Bond Issue Specifically Authorized by Legislature	Bonds Must Be Retired with Income from This or Similar Projects	Each Issue Reviewed and Approved by Central State Authority	Total Bonded Indebtedness of Institution Subject to Legal Maximum	Post-audit of Investment Accounts	Ear-marked State Taxes	Other State Funds	Federal Veterans Education	Other Federal Funds	Local Government Funds	Student Government Tuition	Endowment Earnings	Prize Gifts and Grants	Auxiliary Enterprise Income	All Other Current Income	
NEW MEXICO (Cont'd)																				
Bd of Reg. Univ. of N Mex					X	X	X		*	0	No	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No	
Bd of Reg. N Mex Highlands Univ					X				*	0	No	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No	
Bd of Reg. N Mex Military Inst. Min & Tech					X		X		*	0	No	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No	
Bd of Reg. N Mex Western Coll					X				*	0	No	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No	
Bd of Reg. N Mex State Coll					X				*	0	No	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No	
Bd of Educational Finance					X	*	*	*	Each 3 years <sup>a</sup>	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Tr. State Univ. of N Y					X				Each 3 years <sup>a</sup>	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
NORTH CAROLINA																				
Bd of Tr. Univ. of N C					X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Tr. West Carolina Teachers Coll					X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Tr. East Carolina Tchrs Coll					X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Tr. Appalachian St Tchrs Coll					X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Tr. N C Coll of N C					X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Tr. Agric & Tech Coll of N C					X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Tr. N C Coll at Durham					X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Tr. Fayetteville St Tchrs Coll					X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Tr. Wake Forest Univ					X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Tr. Winston-Salem Tchrs Coll					X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
NORTH DAKOTA																				
State Bd. of Higher Education					X			X	Annual	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
OHIO																				
Bd of Tr. Ohio Univ					X				Biennial	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Tr. Miami Univ					X			X	Variable	0	Yes	Yes	No	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
Bd of Tr. Bowling Green Univ					X	X	X		Variable	0	Yes	Yes	No	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Tr. Kent State Univ					X				Continuous	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Tr. Ohio State Univ					X				Continuous	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Tr. Central State Coll					X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
OKLAHOMA																				
Okla State Reg. for Higher Education					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bd of Reg. Univ. of Okla					X		X		Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Reg. A & M Colleges					X	X	X		Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Reg. Okla Military Academy					X		X		Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Reg. Okla Coll for Women					X	X	X		Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Reg. Okla Tchrs Coll					X	X	X		Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Reg. Northern Okla Jr Coll					X	X	X		Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
OREGON																				
State Bd. of Higher Education					X		X	X	Annual	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
PENNSYLVANIA																				
Bd of Tr. State Tchrs Coll, Bloomsburg					X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Tr. State Tchrs Coll, California					X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Tr. State Tchrs Coll, Clarion					X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Tr. State Tchrs Coll, Edinboro					X			X	Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	
Bd of Tr. State Tchrs Coll, Edinboro					X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	



	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<b>PENNSYLVANIA (Cont'd)</b>															
Bd of Tr. State Tchrs Coll., Indiana	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. State Tchrs Coll., Michigan	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0
Bd of Tr. St. Tchrs Coll., Lock Haven	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0
Bd of Tr. St. Tchrs Coll., Mansfield	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0
Bd of Tr. St. Tchrs Coll., Millersville	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0
Bd of Tr. St. Tchrs Coll., Pottsville	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0
Bd of Tr. St. Tchrs Coll., Shippensburg	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0
Bd of Tr. St. Tchrs Coll., Slippery Rock	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0
Bd of Tr. St. Tchrs Coll., W. Chester	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0
Bd of Tr. St. Tchrs Coll., Cheyney	X				Annual	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>															
Bd of Tr. Univ of B.C. Coll	X	†	†	†	Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	†	Yes	†	†	Yes	†
Bd of Tr. Channing Acad.	X	†	†	†	Annual	0	Yes	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Bd of Tr. Winthrop Coll	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. Med Coll of S.C.	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. State A. & M. Coll	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>															
Bd of Reg. of All Higher Education	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>TENNESSEE</b>															
State Bd of Education	X				Biennial	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
State Bd of Univ of Tenn	X				Variable	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
<b>TEXAS</b>															
Bd of Reg. Univ of Texas	X	X	X	X	Variable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. of Texas Southern Univ	X	X	X	X	Annual	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Texas St. Tchrs Colleges	X	X	X	X	Annual	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. North Texas St. Coll	X	X	X	X	Annual	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Dir. Texas Technological Coll	X	X	X	X	Annual	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Texas Tech Coll	X	X	X	X	Annual	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Texas St. Coll for Women	X	X	X	X	Annual	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Dir. Texas Southern Univ	X	X	X	X	Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Lamar St Coll of Tech	X	X	X	X	Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. Univ of Utah	X	X	X	X	Annual	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. Utah St Agric Coll	X	X	X	X	Continuous	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
State Bd of Education	X	X	X	X	Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	0
<b>VIRGINIA</b>															
State Bd of Education	X				Annual	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	0
Bd of Tr. Univ of Vi. & St Agric Coll	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>VIRGINIA</b>															
Bd of Education	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Va. Coll of William & Mary	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Va. Coll of Med Coll of Va	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Va. Coll of Natl. Inst	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	0
Bd of Va. Coll of Natl. Inst	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
Bd of Va. Coll of Natl. Inst	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
<b>WASHINGTON</b>															
Bd of Reg. Univ of Wash	X				Annual	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. St. Coll of Wash	X				Variable	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
Bd of Reg. East Wash Coll of Educ	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. West Wash Coll of Educ	X				Annual	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. Central Wash Coll of Educ	X				Annual	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. Univ of Wash	X				Variable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Gov. W. Va. Univ	X				Annual	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>															
State Bd of Education	X				Continuous	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>WISCONSIN</b>															
Univ of Wis	X				Variable	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Reg. of State Colleges	X				Variable	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr. The Stout Institute	X				Variable	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
Bd of Reg. Ws Inst of Technology	X				Variable	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0
<b>WYOMING</b>															
Univ of Wyo	X				Annual	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

<sup>b</sup> Post-audits also are conducted by private auditing firms, as well as by a state agency

† Data incomplete  
\* Post-audits only by private auditing firms

\* Coordinating board, not an operating board

TABLE 72

## PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

TITLE OF BOARD	PERSONNEL CLASSES FOR WHICH BOARD HAS FULL AUTHORITY OF POSITIONS						PERSONNEL CLASSES FOR WHICH BOARD HAS FULL AUTHORITY OF SALARIES						ASPECTS OF PERSONNEL POLICY IN WHICH CENTRAL STATE PERSONNEL AGENCY HAS AUTHORITY FOR ALL, SOME, OR NONE OF CLASSES OF PERSONNEL			
	Serv- (Cur- todial, Mante- nence, etc)	Office (Cler- ical, Steno- graphic, etc)	Gen- eral Ad- min- is- trative Fiscal	Instruc- tional and Re- search	Acad- emic Ad- min- is- trative	Other Profes- sional Tech- nical (Phar- ma- ceutical, etc)	Serv- (Cur- todial, Mante- nence, etc)	Office (Cler- ical, Steno- graphic, etc)	Gen- eral Ad- min- is- trative Fiscal	Instruc- tional and Re- search	Acad- emic Ad- min- is- trative	Other Profes- sional Tech- nical (Phar- ma- ceutical, etc)	Job Anal- ysis, Classi- fication, Re- quire- ments of Qual- ifi- cation	Rules on Vaca- tions	Rules on Sick Leave	Rules on Retire- ment
ALABAMA																
State Bd. of Education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
Bd. of Tr. of Ala. College	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
Bd. of Tr. of Univ. of Ala.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
ARIZONA																
ABD of Reg. Univ & St Colls of Ariz	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
Bd. of Tr. Southern St Coll	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
Bd. of Tr. Ark St Coll	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
Bd. of Tr. Ark A. & M Coll	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
Bd. of Tr. Ark St Teachers Coll	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
Bd. of Tr. Henderson St Teachers Coll	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
Bd. of Tr. A. M. & Normal Coll	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
Bd. of Tr. Univ of Ark	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
Bd. of Tr. Agri Coll of Central Ark	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
CALIFORNIA																
State Bd. of Education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	All	All	Some
Reg. of Univ of Calif	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	All	All	Some
Bd. of Gov. Calif Maritime Academy	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	All	All	Some
COLORADO																
Bd. of Tr. Colo School of Mines	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	Some	Some	Some
Bd. of Tr. Univ. of Colo	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	Some	Some	Some
Bd. of Tr. Sch. of Colo Schools	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	Some	Some	Some
State Bd. of Agriculture	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	Some	Some	Some
CONNECTICUT																
State Bd. of Education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	All	All	Some
State Bd. Univ of Conn	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	All	All	Some
DELAWARE																
Bd. of Tr. Univ of Del	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
Bd. of Tr. Del State Coll	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
FLORIDA																
Bd. of Control	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
Bd. of Reg. Univ System of Ga	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
Idaho	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
Bd. of Reg. Univ of Idaho	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
ILLINOIS																
State Bd. of Education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
State Coll Bd	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
Bd. of Tr. Southern Ill Univ	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
Bd. of Tr. Univ of Ill	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
INDIANA																
Indiana State Coll Bd of Tr	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
Bd. of Tr. Purdue Univ	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None
Bd. of Tr. Ind Univ	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None	None	None	None

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
<b>IOWA</b>																	
State Bd of Education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
<b>KANSAS</b>																	
Bd of Regs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
State Bd of Regents	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
<b>KENTUCKY</b>																	
Bd of Reg. Eastern Ky St Coll	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Reg. Murray St Coll	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Reg. Western Ky St Coll	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Trs. Univ of Ky	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
State Bd of Education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
<b>LA</b>																	
Bd of Reg. Morehead St Coll	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
State Bd of Education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
<b>MA</b>																	
State Bd of Education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Suprs. La St Univ & A & M Coll	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
<b>MAINE</b>																	
Univ of Maine	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
State Bd of Education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Trs. Maine Maritime Academy	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
<b>MARYLAND</b>																	
State Bd of Education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Reg. Univ of Md	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Trs. Morgan State College	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Trs. St. Mary's Jr. College	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>																	
State Bd of Education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Trs. Univ of Mass	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
State Bd of Education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Trs. Bradford Durfee Tech Inst	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Trs. Lowell Textile Inst	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Trs. Lowell Textile Academy	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Trs. New Bedford Textile Inst	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
<b>MICHIGAN</b>																	
State Bd of Education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Reg. Eastern Mich	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
St Bd of Agric. Mich State Coll	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Control. Coll of Min & Tech	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Control. Ferris Inst	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
<b>MINNESOTA</b>																	
State Bd of Education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
State Teachers Coll Bd	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Reg. Univ of Minn	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>																	
State Bd of Education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
State Bd of Higher Lrng	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
<b>MISSOURI</b>																	
Bd of Reg. Central Mo St Coll	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Reg. Northeast Mo St Teachers Coll	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Reg. Southeast Mo St Coll	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Reg. Southwest Mo St Coll	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Curation. Lincoln Univ	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
<b>MONTANA</b>																	
State Bd of Educ	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
<b>NEBRASKA</b>																	
State Normal Schools	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
Bd of Reg. Univ of Neb	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
<b>NEVADA</b>																	
Bd of Reg. Univ of Nev	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>																	
Bd of Trs. N H Coll of A & M Arts	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>																	
State Bd of Education	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	None

† Data incomplete  
 \* Created by the legislature  
 \* Created by, or their creation must be approved by, a central administrative agency  
 \* Set by board or institutional officials within pay ranges specified by law  
 \* Set by specified by law or their determination must be approved by, a central administrative agency  
 \* Legislature sets individual salaries by appointing a specific amount for each position.  
 \* Set by Board of Education. Some set some salaries, others set by the legislature  
 \* Set within ranges specified by a central personnel commission. Some set some salaries, others set by the legislature only





TABLE 73

## DETERMINATION OF POLICY MATTERS, DEPOSITS OF INSTITUTIONAL FUNDS

TITLE OF BOARD	POLICY MATTERS OVER WHICH BOARD HAS COMPLETE AUTHORITY (Blank indicates board has complete authority)						WHICH CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONAL FUNDS ARE DEPOSITED IN THE CURRENT SHARE TABULARY? ("Yes" = Centrally deposited, "No" = Not centrally deposited. "0" = No income received from the source)									
	Courses to Be Offered	Degrees to Be Offered	Graduation Requirements	Admission Requirements	Accounts of Fees and Tuition	Offerings in Extension of Adult Education, etc.	Earnings and State Taxes	Other State Funds	Federal Funds for Education	Other Federal Funds	Local Government Funds	Student Fees, Tuition	Endowment Earnings	Private Gifts and Grants	Auxiliary Earnings and Earnings	All Other Current Income
ALABAMA	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
State Bd of Education							0	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Bd of Tr, Ala College							0	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Bd of Tr, Ala Polytechnic Inst							0	No	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No
ARIZONA							0	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Bd of Reg, Univ & St. Colls of Ariz							0	Yes	No	0	0	No	0	0	No	No
ARKANSAS							0	Yes	No	0	0	No	0	0	No	No
Bd of Tr, Southern St. Coll							0	Yes	No	0	0	No	0	0	No	No
Bd of Tr, Ark St. Coll							0	Yes	No	0	0	No	0	0	No	No
Bd of Tr, Ark A & M Coll							0	Yes	No	0	0	No	0	0	No	No
Bd of Tr, Ark Polytechnic Coll							0	Yes	No	0	0	No	0	0	No	No
Bd of Tr, Arkansas State Normal Coll							0	Yes	No	0	0	No	0	0	No	No
Bd of Tr, Henderson St Teachers Coll							0	Yes	No	0	0	No	0	0	No	No
Bd of Tr, A. M & Normal Coll							0	Yes	No	0	0	No	0	0	No	No
Bd of Tr, Univ of Ark							0	Yes	No	0	0	No	0	0	No	No
Bd of Tr, Jr Agric Coll of Central Ark							0	Yes	No	0	0	No	0	0	No	No
CALIFORNIA							0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0
State Bd of Education							0	No	No	0	0	No	No	0	No	No
Regents of Univ of Calif							0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	0	0
Bd of Gov, Calif Maritime Academy							0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	0	0
COLORADO							0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	No	Yes
Bd of Tr, Colo School of Mines							0	Yes	No	0	0	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Bd of Reg, Univ of Colo							0	Yes	No	0	0	Yes	No	No	No	No
Bd of Tr, State Normal Schools							0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	No	No	No	No
State Bd of Agriculture							0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
CONNECTICUT							0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
State Bd of Education							0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr, Univ of Conn							0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
DELAWARE							0	Yes	No	0	0	No	No	0	No	No
Bd of Tr, Univ of Del							0	Yes	No	0	0	No	No	0	No	No
Bd of Tr, Del State Coll							0	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	0
FLORIDA							0	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	0
State Bd of Control							0	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	0
GEORGIA							0	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Bd of Reg, Univ System of Ga							0	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
IDAHO							0	No	Yes	0	0	No	No	No	No	No
Bd of Reg, Univ of Idaho							0	No	Yes	0	0	No	No	No	No	No
State Bd of Education							0	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
ILLINOIS							0	Yes	Yes	0	0	No	No	No	No	No
Teachers Coll Bd							0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	0
Bd of Tr, Southern Ill Univ							0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr, Univ of Ill							0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	Yes	Yes
INDIANA							0	Yes	Yes	0	0	Yes	0	No	No	No
Teachers Coll Bd of Tr							0	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No	No
Bd of Tr, Purdue Univ							0	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No	No
Bd of Tr, Ind Univ							0	No	No	0	No	No	No	No	No	No
IOWA							0	No	No	0	0	No	No	No	No	No
State Bd of Education							0	No	No	0	0	No	No	No	No	No

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<b>KANSAS</b> State Bd of Regents Bd of Reg, Eastern Ky St Coll. Bd of Reg, Murray St Coll Bd of Reg, Western Ky St Coll Bd of Tr, Univ of Ky State Bd of Education Bd of Reg, Morehead St Coll <b>LOUISIANA</b> La State Bd of Education Bd of Reg, La State Univ & A & M Coll Md of Sup'rs, La St Univ State Bd of Education Bd of Tr, Maine Maritime Academy <b>MAINE</b> State Bd of Education Bd of Reg, Univ of Md Bd of Tr, Morgan State College Md of Tr, St Mary's Jr College Md of Tr, Univ of Mass Bd of Tr, Univ of Mass State Bd. of Education Bd of Tr, Bradford Durfee Tech. Inst Bd of Tr, Lowell Textile Inst Bd of Tr, Lowell Textile Inst Bd of Tr, New Bedford Textile Inst <b>MICHIGAN</b> State Bd of Education Bd of Reg, Univ of Mich St Bd of Agric, Mich State Coll Bd of Control, Coll of Min & Tech Bd of Control, Ferris Inst Bd of Tr, Univ of Minn <b>MINNESOTA</b> State Teachers Coll Bd Bd of Reg, Univ of Minn <b>MISSISSIPPI</b> Bd of Tr, Insts of Higher Lrng <b>MISSOURI</b> Bd of Reg, Central Mo St Coll Bd of Reg, Northeast Mo St Teachers Coll Bd of Reg, Northwest Mo St Coll Bd of Reg, Southeast Mo St Coll Bd of Reg, Southwest Mo St Coll Bd of Reg, Southern Miss Bd of Curators, Univ of Mo <b>MONTANA</b> State Bd of Educ <b>NEBRASKA</b> Bd of Educ, State Normal Schools Bd of Reg, Univ of Neb <b>NEVADA</b> Bd of Reg, Univ of Nev <b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b> Bd of Tr, N H Coll of A & M Arts State Bd of Education <b>NEW JERSEY</b> State Bd of Education <b>NEW MEXICO</b> Bd of Reg, Eastern N Mex Univ Bd of Reg, N Mex Coll of A & M Arts	No <sup>a</sup> No <sup>a</sup> 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\* Some or all decisions are determined by the legislature, by statute

\* Some or all decisions are made by a central state officer or agency

\* Some or all decisions are made by a central state officer or agency

† Data incomplete  
\* Some or all board decisions must be re-





	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
PENNSYLVANIA (Cont'd)																
Bd of Tr, St, Tehrs Coll, Mansfield	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	0
Bd of Tr, St, Tehrs Coll, Millersville	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr, St, Tehrs Coll, Shippensburg	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr, St, Tehrs Coll, York	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr, St, Tehrs Coll, W. Chester	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
Bd of Tr, St, Tehrs Coll, Cheyney	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	No <sup>b</sup>	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	Yes	0	0	Yes	Yes
RHODE ISLAND																
SOUTH CAROLINA																
Bd of Tr, Univ of SC																
Bd of Tr, Clemson Agric Coll																
Bd of Tr, Univ of Charleston																
Bd of Tr, Med Coll of SC																
Bd of Tr, State A & M Coll																
SOUTH DAKOTA																
State Bd of Education																
State Bd of Higher Education																
TENNESSEE																
State Bd of Education																
Bd of Tr, Univ of Tenn																
TEXAS																
Reg, Univ of Texas																
Bd of Dir, A & M Coll System																
Bd of Reg, Texas St, Tehrs Colleges																
Bd of Reg, North Texas St Coll																
Bd of Dir, Texas Technological Coll																
Bd of Dir, Texas Tech Coll of Bus																
Bd of Reg, Texas St, Coll for Women																
Bd of Dir, Texas Southern Univ																
Bd of Reg, Lamar St Coll of Tech																
UTAH																
Bd of Reg, Univ of Utah	No <sup>c</sup>															
Bd of Tr, Utah St Agric Coll																
State Bd of Education																
VIRGINIA																
State Bd of Education																
Bd of Tr, Univ of Va, & St Agric Coll																
VIRGINIA																
State Bd of Education																
Bd of Visions, William & Mary																
Bd of Visions, Med Coll of Va																
Bd of Visions, Univ of Va																
Bd of Visions, Va. Military Inst																
Bd of Visions, Va. Polytechnic Inst																
WASHINGTON																
State Bd of Education																
Bd of Reg, Univ of Wash																
Bd of Reg, State Coll of Educ																
Bd of Tr, Wash Coll of Educ																
Bd of Tr, Central Wash Coll of Educ																
WEST VIRGINIA																
Bd of Govt, West Va Univ																
Bd of Govt, West Va Univ																
WISCONSIN																
State Bd of Education																
Bd of Reg, Univ of Wis																
Bd of Reg, State Colleges																
Bd of Reg, Univ of Wisconsin																
Bd of Reg, Wis Inst of Technology																
WYOMING																
State Bd of Education																
Bd of Tr, Univ of Wyo																

\* Coordinating board, not an operating board.

† Data incomplete

\* Some or all board decisions must be reviewed and approved by central state officer or agency

\* Some or all decisions are made by a central state officer or agency

\* Some or all decisions are made by a central

legislature, by statute

\* Some or all decisions are determined by the

## GOVERNING BOARDS FOR STATE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

A Master List of Governing Boards and Separate<sup>1</sup> Institutions under Their Jurisdiction

### ALABAMA

#### *State Board of Education*

Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, *Normal*

State Teachers College, *Florence*

State Teachers College, *Jacksonville*

State Teachers College, *Livingston*

Alabama State College for Negroes, *Montgomery*

State Teachers College, *Troy*

#### *Board of Trustees, Alabama College*

Alabama College, *Montevallo*

#### *Board of Trustees, Alabama Polytechnic Institute*

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, *Auburn*

#### *Board of Trustees, University of Alabama*

University of Alabama, *University and Birmingham*

### ARIZONA

#### *Board of Regents, University and State Colleges of Arizona*

University of Arizona, *Tucson*

Arizona State College, *Flagstaff*

Arizona State College, *Tempe*

### ARKANSAS

#### *Board of Trustees, Southern State College*

Southern State College, *Magnolia*

#### *Board of Trustees, State College*

Arkansas State College, *State College*

#### *Board of Trustees, Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College*

Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College, *College Heights*

#### *Board of Trustees, Arkansas Polytechnic College*

Arkansas Polytechnic College, *Russellville*

#### *Board of Trustees, Arkansas State Teachers College*

Arkansas State Teachers College, *Conway*

#### *Board of Trustees, Henderson State Teachers College*

Henderson State Teachers College, *Arkadelphia*

#### *Board of Trustees, Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College*

Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College, *Pine Bluff*

#### *Board of Trustees, University of Arkansas*

University of Arkansas, *Fayetteville*

#### *Board of Trustees of Junior Agricultural College of Central Arkansas*

Junior Agricultural College of Central Arkansas, *Beebe*

<sup>1</sup> For purposes of this listing, a separate institution is defined as one in which the chief executive officer (president, chancellor, etc.) is responsible directly to the governing board. Exceptions to this definition are found in the listings for Georgia and Oregon where the respective institutions are listed separately even though their executive heads report to a single state board through a chancellor.

CALIFORNIA

*State Board of Education*

California State Polytechnic College, *San Luis Obispo*

Chico State College, *Chico*

Fresno State College, *Fresno*

Humboldt State College, *Arcata*

Long Beach State College, *Long Beach*

Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences, *Los Angeles*

Sacramento State College, *Sacramento*

San Diego State College, *San Diego*

San Francisco State College, *San Francisco*

San Jose State College, *San Jose*

*The Regents of the University of California*

University of California, *Berkeley* and *Los Angeles*

*Board of Governors, California Maritime Academy*

California Maritime Academy, *Vallejo*

COLORADO

*Board of Trustees, Colorado School of Mines*

Colorado School of Mines, *Golden*

*Board of Regents, University of Colorado*

University of Colorado, *Boulder* and *Denver*

*Board of Trustees, State Normal Schools*

Colorado State College of Education, *Greeley*

Adams State College, *Alamosa*

Western State College of Colorado, *Gunnison*

*State Board of Agriculture*

Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College, *Fort Collins*

Fort Lewis School of Agricultural, Mechanic and Household Arts, *Hesperus*

CONNECTICUT

*State Board of Education*

Danbury State Teachers College, *Danbury*

Teachers College of Connecticut, *New Britain*

Willimantic State Teachers College, *Willimantic*

New Haven State Teachers College, *New Haven*

*Board of Trustees, University of Connecticut*

University of Connecticut, *Storrs*

DELAWARE

*Board of Trustees, University of Delaware*

University of Delaware, *Newark*

*Board of Trustees, Delaware State College*

Delaware State College, *Dover*

FLORIDA

*Board of Control<sup>2</sup>*

Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, *Tallahassee*

Florida State University, *Tallahassee*

University of Florida, *Gainesville*

<sup>2</sup> Shares authority with the State Board of Education

## GEORGIA

*Board of Regents, University System of Georgia*  
 Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College, *Tifton*  
 Albany State College, *Albany*  
 Fort Valley State College, *Fort Valley*  
 Georgia Institute of Technology, *Atlanta*  
 Georgia Southwestern College, *Americus*  
 Georgia State College for Women, *Milledgeville*  
 Georgia Teachers College, *Collegeboro*  
 Medical College of Georgia, *Augusta*  
 Middle Georgia College, *Cochran*  
 North Georgia College, *Dahlonega*  
 Savannah State College, *Savannah*  
 South Georgia College, *Douglas*  
 University of Georgia, *Athens and Atlanta*  
 Valdosta State College, *Valdosta*  
 West Georgia College, *Carrollton*

## IDAHO

*State Board of Education*  
 Idaho State College, *Pocatello*  
*Board of Regents, University of Idaho*  
 University of Idaho, *Moscow*

## ILLINOIS

*Teachers College Board*  
 Eastern Illinois State College, *Charleston*  
 Illinois State Normal University, *Normal*  
 Northern Illinois State Teachers College, *DeKalb*  
 Western Illinois State College, *Macomb*  
*Southern Illinois Board of Trustees*  
 Southern Illinois University, *Carbondale*  
*University of Illinois Board of Trustees*  
 University of Illinois, *Urbana*

## INDIANA

*State Teachers College Board of Trustees*  
 Ball State Teachers College, *Muncie*  
 Indiana State Teachers College, *Terre Haute*  
*Board of Trustees, Purdue University*  
 Purdue University, *Lafayette*  
*Board of Trustees, Indiana University*  
 Indiana University, *Bloomington and Indianapolis*

## IOWA

*State Board of Education*  
 Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, *Ames*  
 Iowa State Teachers College, *Cedar Falls*  
 State University of Iowa, *Iowa City*

## KANSAS

*State Board of Regents*  
 Fort Hays Kansas State College, *Hays*  
 Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, *Manhattan*

KANSAS—Continued

Kansas State Teachers College, *Emporia*  
 Kansas State Teachers College, *Pittsburg*  
 University of Kansas, *Lawrence*

KENTUCKY

*State Board of Education*  
 Kentucky State College, *Frankfort*  
*Board of Regents, Eastern Kentucky State College*  
 Eastern Kentucky State College, *Richmond*  
*Board of Regents, Murray State College*  
 Murray State College, *Murray*  
*Board of Regents, Western Kentucky State College*  
 Western Kentucky State College, *Bowling Green*  
*Board of Trustees, University of Kentucky*  
 University of Kentucky, *Lexington*  
*Board of Regents, Morehead State College*  
 Morehead State College, *Morehead*

LOUISIANA

*State Board of Education*  
 Grambling College, *Grambling*  
 Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, *Ruston*  
 Northwestern State College of Louisiana, *Natchitoches*  
 Southeastern Louisiana College, *Hammond*  
 Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, *Baton Rouge*  
 Southwestern Louisiana Institute, *Lafayette*  
 McNeece State College, *Lake Charles*  
 Northeast State College, *Monroe*  
*Board of Supervisors, Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College*  
 Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, *Baton Rouge*  
 Francis T. Nicholls Junior College, *Thibodaux*

MAINE

*State Board of Education*  
 Gorham State Teachers College, *Gorham*  
 State Teachers College, *Farmington*  
 Aroostook State Normal School, *Presque Isle*  
 Madawaska Training School, *Fort Kent*  
 Washington State Normal School, *Machias*  
 Maine Vocational-Technical Institute, *Augusta*  
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 University of Maine, *Orono*  
*Board of Trustees, Maine Maritime Academy*  
 Maine Maritime Academy, *Castine*

MARYLAND

*State Board of Education*<sup>a</sup>  
 Maryland State Teachers College, *Bowie*  
 Maryland State Teachers College, *Frostburg*  
 Maryland State Teachers College, *Salisbury*  
 Maryland State Teachers College, *Towson*  
 Coppin State Teachers College, *Baltimore*

<sup>a</sup> The State Board of Education and the State Superintendent of Schools comprise a State Board of Trustees of the State Teachers Colleges.

## MARYLAND—Continued

- Board of Regents, University of Maryland*  
University of Maryland, College Park
- Board of Trustees, Morgan State College*  
Morgan State College, Baltimore
- Board of Trustees, Saint Mary's Junior College*  
Saint Mary's Seminary Junior College, Saint Mary's City

## MASSACHUSETTS

- State Board of Education*
  - State Teachers College, Bridgewater
  - State Teachers College, Fitchburg
  - State Teachers College, Framingham
  - State Teachers College, Lowell
  - State Teachers College, North Adams
  - State Teachers College, Salem
  - State Teachers College, Westfield
  - State Teachers College, Worcester
- Board of Trustees, University of Massachusetts*  
University of Massachusetts, Amherst
- Board of Trustees, Bradford Durfee Technical Institute*  
Bradford Durfee Technical Institute, Fall River
- Board of Trustees, Lowell Textile Institute*  
Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell
- Board of Commissioners, Massachusetts Maritime Academy*  
Massachusetts Maritime Academy, Hyannis
- Board of Trustees, New Bedford Textile Institute*  
New Bedford Textile Institute, New Bedford

## MICHIGAN

- State Board of Education*
  - Central Michigan College of Education, Mount Pleasant
  - Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti
  - Northern Michigan College of Education, Marquette
  - Western Michigan College of Education, Kalamazoo
- Board of Regents, University of Michigan*  
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
- State Board of Agriculture, Michigan State College*  
Michigan State College, East Lansing
- Board of Control, College of Mining and Technology*  
Michigan College of Mining and Technology, Houghton
- Board of Control, Ferris Institute*  
Ferris Institute, Big Rapids

## MINNESOTA

- State Teachers College Board*
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  - State Teachers College, Mankato
  - State Teachers College, Moorhead
  - State Teachers College, St. Cloud
  - State Teachers College, Winona
- Board of Regents, University of Minnesota*  
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis and Duluth

MISSISSIPPI

*Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning*  
 Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, *Alcorn*  
 Delta State Teachers College, *Cleveland*  
 Jackson College for Negro Teachers, *Jackson*  
 Mississippi Southern College, *Hattiesburg*  
 Mississippi State College, *State College*  
 Mississippi State College for Women, *Columbus*  
 Mississippi Vocational College, *Itta Bena*  
 University of Mississippi, *University*

MISSOURI

*Board of Regents, Central Missouri State College*  
 Central Missouri State College, *Warrensburg*  
*Board of Regents, Northeast Missouri State Teachers College*  
 Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, *Kirksville*  
*Board of Regents, Northwest Missouri State College*  
 Northwest Missouri State College, *Maryville*  
*Board of Regents, Southeast Missouri State College*  
 Southeast Missouri State College, *Cape Girardeau*  
*Board of Regents, Southwest Missouri State College*  
 Southwest Missouri State College, *Springfield*  
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*State Board of Education*  
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 Eastern Montana College of Education, *Billings*  
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 Northern Montana College, *Havre*

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 Nebraska State Teachers College, *Kearney*  
 Nebraska State Teachers College, *Peru*  
 Nebraska State Teachers College, *Wayne*  
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 University of Nebraska, *Lincoln*

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*State Board of Education*  
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 Plymouth Teachers College, *Plymouth*  
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## NEW JERSEY

*State Board of Education*

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 New Jersey State Teachers College, *Paterson*  
 New Jersey State Teachers College, *Trenton*  
 New Jersey State Teachers College, *Upper Montclair*

## NEW MEXICO

*Board of Educational Finance<sup>4</sup>**Board of Regents, Eastern New Mexico University*

Eastern New Mexico University, *Portales*

*Board of Regents, New Mexico College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts*

New Mexico College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts, *State College*

*Board of Regents, University of New Mexico*

University of New Mexico, *Albuquerque*

*Board of Regents, New Mexico Highlands University*

New Mexico Highlands University, *Las Vegas*

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New Mexico Military Institute, *Roswell*

*Board of Regents, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology*

New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, *Socorro*

*Board of Regents, New Mexico Western College*

New Mexico Western College, *Silver City*

## NEW YORK

*Board of Trustees, State University of New York<sup>5</sup>*

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Champlain College, *Plattsburg*

College of Medicine at New York City, *New York City*

College of Medicine at Syracuse, *Syracuse*

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New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University, *Ithaca*

New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University, *Ithaca*

New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University, *Ithaca*

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New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, *Syracuse*

*Board of Trustees, Alfred University*

New York State College of Ceramics at Alfred University, *Alfred*

*Board of Visitors, New York State Maritime College*

New York State Maritime College, *Ft. Schuyler*

*Board of Visitors*

New York State College for Teachers, *Albany*

*Board of Visitors*

New York State College for Teachers, *Buffalo*

<sup>4</sup> Functions as a coordinating board without powers of direct operation of any institutions. Its function is the coordination of budgets and financial procedures for all state institutions.

<sup>5</sup> Exercises varying degrees of direct supervision over all state institutions and coordinates their programs and activities.



- Board of Visitors*  
New York State Teachers College, *Brockport*
- Board of Visitors*  
New York State Teachers College, *Cortland*
- Board of Visitors*  
New York State Teachers College, *Fredonia*
- Board of Visitors*  
New York State Teachers College, *Geneseo*
- Board of Visitors*  
New York State Teachers College, *New Paltz*
- Board of Visitors*  
New York State Teachers College, *Oneonta*
- Board of Visitors*  
New York State Teachers College, *Oswego*
- Board of Visitors*  
New York State Teachers College, *Plattsburg*
- Board of Visitors*  
New York State Teachers College, *Potsdam*
- Board of Visitors, New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute*  
New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute, *Alfred*
- Board of Visitors, New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute*  
New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute, *Canton*
- Board of Visitors, New York State Institute of Agriculture and Home Economics*  
New York State Institute of Agriculture and Home Economics, *Cobleskill*
- Board of Visitors, New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute*  
New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute, *Delhi*
- Board of Visitors, Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute*  
Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute, *Farmingdale*
- Board of Visitors, New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute*  
New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute, *Morrisville*
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New York State Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences, *Binghamton*
- Board of Trustees, New York State Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences*  
New York State Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences, *Buffalo*
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New York State Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences, *Utica*
- Board of Trustees, New York State Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences*  
New York State Institute of Applied Arts and Sciences, *White Plains*

## NORTH CAROLINA

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University of North Carolina, *Chapel Hill*
- Board of Trustees, Western Carolina Teachers College*  
Western Carolina Teachers College, *Cullowhee*
- Board of Trustees, East Carolina College*  
East Carolina College, *Greenville*
- Board of Trustees, Appalachian State Teachers College*  
Appalachian State Teachers College, *Boone*
- Board of Trustees, Pembroke State College*  
Pembroke State College, *Pembroke*
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Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina, *Greensboro*
- Board of Trustees, North Carolina College at Durham*  
North Carolina College, *Durham*

*Board of Trustees, Fayetteville State Teachers College*

Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville

*Board of Trustees, Elizabeth City State Teachers College*

Elizabeth City State Teachers College, Elizabeth City

*Board of Trustees, Winston-Salem Teachers College*

Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem

## NORTH DAKOTA

*State Board of Higher Education*

North Dakota Agricultural College, State College

North Dakota School of Forestry, Bottineau

North Dakota School of Science, Wahpeton

State Normal and Industrial College, Ellendale

State Teachers College, Dickinson

State Teachers College, Mayville

State Teachers College, Minot

State Teachers College, Valley City

University of North Dakota, Grand Forks

## OHIO

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Ohio University, Athens

*Board of Trustees, Miami University*

Miami University, Oxford

*Board of Trustees, Bowling Green University*

Bowling Green University, Bowling Green

*Board of Trustees, Kent State University*

Kent State University, Kent

*Board of Trustees, Ohio State University*

Ohio State, University, Columbus

*Board of Trustees, Central State College*

Central State College, Wilberforce

## OKLAHOMA

*Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education<sup>6</sup>*

*Board of Regents, University of Oklahoma*

University of Oklahoma, Norman and Oklahoma City

*Board of Regents, A. and M. Colleges*

Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater

Panhandle A. and M. College, Goodwell

Cameron State Agricultural College, Lawton

Connors State Agricultural College, Warner

Eastern Oklahoma A. and M. College, Wilburton

Murray State School of Agriculture, Tishomingo

Northeastern Oklahoma A. and M. College, Miami

Langston University, Langston

*Board of Regents of Oklahoma Military Academy*

Oklahoma Military Academy, Claremore

*Board of Regents of Oklahoma College for Women*

Oklahoma College for Women, Chickasha

*Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges*

Central State College, Edmond

East Central State College, Ada

<sup>6</sup> Functions as a coordinating board without powers of direct operation of any institutions.

OKLAHOMA—Continued

- Northeastern State College, *Tahlequah*
- Northwestern State College, *Alva*
- Southeastern State College, *Durant*
- Southwestern State College, *Weatherford*
- Board of Regents of Northern Oklahoma Junior College
- Northern Oklahoma Junior College, *Tonkawa*

OREGON

- State Board of Higher Education
- University of Oregon, *Eugene and Portland*
- Oregon State College, *Corvallis*
- Eastern Oregon College of Education, *La Grande*
- Oregon College of Education, *Monmouth*
- Southern Oregon College of Education, *Ashland*
- University of Oregon Medical School, *Portland*

PENNSYLVANIA

- Board of Trustees
- State Teachers College, *Bloomsburg*
- Board of Trustees
- State Teachers College, *California*
- Board of Trustees
- State Teachers College, *Clarion*
- Board of Trustees
- State Teachers College, *East Stroudsburg*
- Board of Trustees
- State Teachers College, *Edinboro*
- Board of Trustees
- State Teachers College, *Indiana*
- Board of Trustees
- State Teachers College, *Kutztown*
- Board of Trustees
- State Teachers College, *Lock Haven*
- Board of Education
- State Teachers College, *Mansfield*
- Board of Education
- State Teachers College, *Millersville*
- Board of Education
- State Teachers College, *Shippensburg*
- Board of Education
- State Teachers College, *Slippery Rock*
- Board of Education
- State Teachers College, *West Chester*
- Board of Education
- State Teachers College, *Cheyney*

RHODE ISLAND

- Board of Trustees
- University of Rhode Island, *Kingston*
- Rhode Island College of Education, *Providence*

SOUTH CAROLINA

- Board of Trustees, *University of South Carolina*
- University of South Carolina, *Columbia*
- Board of Trustees, *Clemson Agricultural College*
- Clemson Agricultural College, *Clemson*

**SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued**

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*The Citadel, Charleston*

*Board of Trustees, Winthrop College*

*Winthrop College, Rock Hill*

*Board of Trustees, Medical College of the State of South Carolina*

*Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Charleston*

*Board of Trustees, State Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College of South Carolina*

*State Colored Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College of South Carolina, Orangeburg*

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

*Board of Regents of All Higher Education*

*Black Hills Teachers College, Spearfish*

*Northern State Teachers College, Aberdeen*

*South Dakota State College of A. and M. Arts, Brookings*

*University of South Dakota, Vermillion*

*South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, Rapid City*

*Southern State Teachers College, Springfield*

*General Beadle State Teachers College, Madison*

**TENNESSEE**

*State Board of Education*

*Austin Peay State College, Clarksville*

*East Tennessee State College, Johnson City*

*Memphis State College, Memphis*

*Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro*

*Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University, Nashville*

*Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville*

*Board of Trustees, University of Tennessee*

*University of Tennessee, Knoxville*

**TEXAS**

*Board of Regents, University of Texas System*

*University of Texas System, Austin, Dallas, Galveston, Houston and El Paso*

*Board of Directors, Agricultural and Mechanical College System*

*Agricultural and Mechanical College System, College Station, Arlington, Prairie View and Stephenville*

*Board of Regents, Texas State Teachers College*

*East Texas State Teachers College, Commerce*

*Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville*

*Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos*

*West Texas State College, Canyon*

*Stephen F. Austin State College, Nacogdoches*

*Sul Ross State College, Alpine*

*Board of Regents, North Texas State College*

*North Texas State College, Denton*

*Board of Directors, Texas Technological College*

*Texas Technological College, Lubbock*

*Board of Directors, Texas College of Arts and Industries*

*Texas College of Arts and Industries, Kingsville*

*Board of Regents, Texas State College for Women*

*Texas State College for Women, Denton*

## TEXAS—Continued

- Board of Directors, Texas Southern University*  
Texas Southern University, Houston
- Board of Regents, Lamar State College of Technology*  
Lamar State College of Technology, Beaumont

## UTAH

- State Board of Education*  
Carbon College, Price  
Dixie Junior College, St. George  
Weber College, Ogden
- Board of Regents, University of Utah*  
University of Utah, Salt Lake City
- Board of Trustees, Utah State Agricultural College*  
Utah State Agricultural College, Logan

## VERMONT

- State Board of Education*  
Castleton Teachers College, Castleton  
Johnson Teachers College, Johnson  
Lyndon Teachers College, Lyndon Center
- Board of Trustees, University of Vermont and State Agricultural College*  
University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington

## VIRGINIA

- State Board of Education*  
Madison College, Harrisonburg  
Longwood College, Farmville  
Virginia State College, Petersburg
- Board of Visitors, College of William and Mary in Virginia*  
College of William and Mary in Virginia, Williamsburg
- Board of Visitors, Medical College of Virginia*  
Medical College of Virginia, Richmond
- Board of Visitors, University of Virginia*  
University of Virginia, Charlottesville  
Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg
- Board of Visitors, Virginia Military Institute*  
Virginia Military Institute, Lexington
- Board of Visitors, Virginia Polytechnic Institute*  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg  
Radford College, Radford

## WASHINGTON

- Board of Regents, University of Washington*  
University of Washington, Seattle
- Board of Regents, State College of Washington*  
State College of Washington, Pullman
- Board of Trustees, Eastern Washington College of Education*  
Eastern Washington College of Education, Cheney
- Board of Trustees, Western Washington College of Education*  
Western Washington College of Education, Bellingham
- Board of Trustees, Central Washington College of Education*  
Central Washington College of Education, Ellensburg

## WEST VIRGINIA

*State Board of Education**Bluefield State College, Bluefield**Concord College, Athens**Fairmont State College, Fairmont**Marshall College, Huntington**Shepherd State College, Shepherdstown**West Virginia State College, Institute**Glenville State College, Glenville**West Liberty State College, West Liberty**West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery**Board of Governors, West Virginia University**West Virginia University, Morgantown**Potomac State School of West Virginia University, Keyser*

## WISCONSIN

*Board of Regents, University of Wisconsin**University of Wisconsin, Madison**Board of Regents, State Colleges**State College, Superior**State College, La Crosse**State College, Eau Claire**State College, Milwaukee**State College, Oshkosh**State College, Platteville**State College, River Falls**State College, Stevens Point**State College, Whitewater**Board of Trustees, Stout Institute**Stout Institute, Menomonie**Board of Regents, Wisconsin Institute of Technology**Wisconsin Institute of Technology, Platteville*

## WYOMING

*Board of Trustees, University of Wyoming**University of Wyoming, Laramie, Powell, Sheridan and Torrington*

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